

Commodities.

The Commodities of this Island, besides their Black Cattle (of which 600 may by the Act of Navigation be imported yearly into *England*) are Lamb's-Wooll, fine and coarse Linnen, and coarse Woollen Cloth, Hides, Skins, Honey, and Tallow; but its great and staple Commodity heretofore was Herrings, of which near 20,000 Barrels have been exported in one Year to *France* and other Places.

Herring Fishery.

The Herring-fishing Season is betwixt *July* and *All-hallows Tide*. The whole Fleet of Boats (which are about two Tons Burden each) is under the Government of the Water-Bailiff on shore, and under one called a Vice-Admiral at Sea, who by the Signal of a Flag directs them when to shoot their Nets, &c. There is due to the Lord of the Isle, as a Royalty, 10 s. out of every Boat that takes above ten Mease (every Mease being five hundred Herrings) and 1 s. to the Water-Bailiff. The whole Fleet duly attends Divine Service on shore at the several Ports every Evening before they go to Sea, there being a Form of Prayer, Lessons, &c. for the Purpose, used by the Clergy; besides a Petition or Collect inserted in the Litany, and used in the publick Service throughout the Year for the Blessings of the Sea, on which the comfortable Subsistence of so many depends. And the Law provides, that every Boat pay Tythe-fish, without any Pretence to Prescription.

Mills.

Here are Mills both for Corn and Fulling of Cloth, which are worked in the Summer-time, when there is greatest Plenty of Water, many of the Rivulets not having sufficient to drive a Mill the most Part of the Year; which has put them upon inventing a sort of Mill so cheap, that 'tis no great Loss, though it should stand still six Months in the Year.

Convocation of the Clergy.

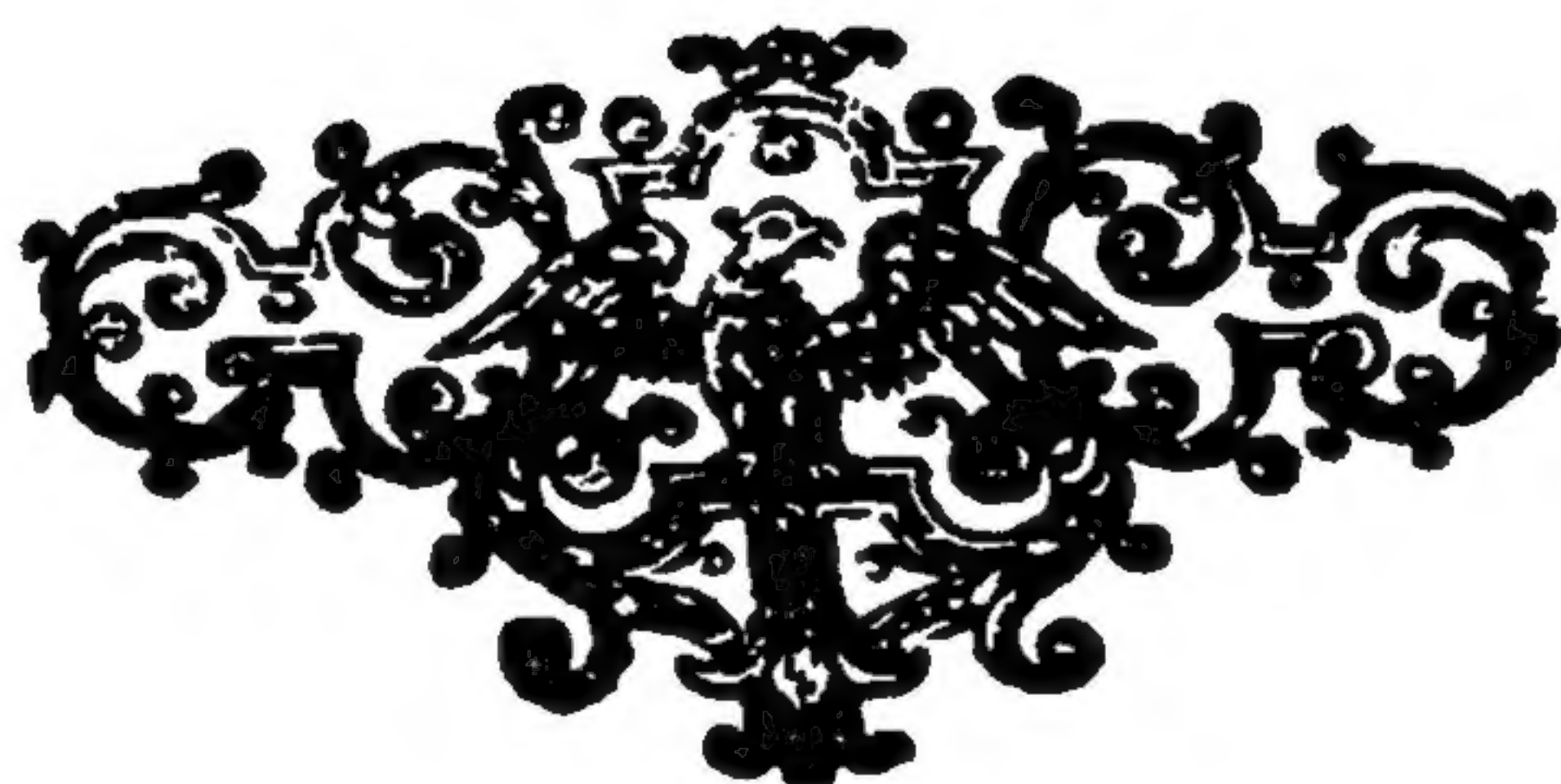
The Clergy here meet in Convocation at least once every Year; the Day appointed for it by Law being *Thursday* in *Whitsun-week*, if the Bishop be then upon the Island. The Clergy here are dignified with *Sir*, before their Christian Names, as our Knights are. On the 24th of *June*, viz. *Midsummer-day*, there's a Meeting also of the Governor, Officers Spiritual and Temporal, Deemsters, and the twenty-four Keys, for the Redress of Grievances; which Court is called the *Tinwald*, from the *Danish* Word *Ting*, i. e. a Court of Justice; and *Wald*, i. e. *Fenced*. 'Tis held on a Hill near the middle of the Island, and in the open Air; and here all new Laws made by the Governor, Council, &c. are published after they have had the Approbation of the Lord of the Isle. The Council consists of the Governor, Bishop, Archdeacon, two Vicars-

Meeting of the Magistrates at the Tinwald Court.

The Council.

General, the Receiver-General, the Comptroller, the Water-Bailiff, and the Attorney-General.

The Authors of the *Atlas Maritimus*, and other Accounts of this Island published since Bishop *Wilson's*, say that notwithstanding the Strictness of its Laws against Offences done in the Island, 'tis a Place of Refuge or Shelter for Crimes that are committed, as well as for Debts that are incurr'd out of it: That many Gentlemen who owe great Sums in *London*, *Paris*, and *Amsterdam*, live here at a small Expence, unmolested, provided they don't disturb the Government of the Island: That tho' the Natives are a quiet People, and don't much trouble their Heads with Politicks; yet the Refugees here have their Correspondents on the Continent, from whom they know every thing done at *London*, *Paris*, or *Rome*: That the Place is also a Sanctuary for Goods, there being no Custom paid, nor Officers to receive it; so that Wine and Brandy from *France*, Rum from the *West-Indies*, and Callico's, and other *East-India* Goods from *Holland* are often put ashore here into Warehouses, and afterwards run in small Boats into *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and the West of *England*. Those Authors observ'd, in short, that since the Innabitants, who were formerly chiefly employ'd in Husbandry, turn'd their Heads to this more gainful Trade of Smuggling; running of Goods, and the like; they have much more Shipping than they had then, and dwell more upon the Sea-Coast than they used to do, where, as may be judg'd by the Increase of their Port-Towns, new Buildings, fine Clothes, &c. they grow rich. But tho' they have been such Gainers, especially by running Wine and Brandy, that mischievous, and indeed ruinous smuggling Trade, is of late better provided against than formerly; and such a Stop is put to it, in a great measure, that the Gain is hardly worth the Hazard. This Coast, except the Harbours above-mention'd, is rocky and dangerous, and not practicable without good Pilots.—We now pass to *Scotland*, after observing, that as *Malta*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*, is so situate in the Centre betwixt *Europe* and *Africa*, that Geographers have long disputed, and cannot yet agree to which it belongs; so this Island of *Man* lies almost equally distant in the North from *Galloway* in *Scotland*, in the West from *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in the South from *Anglesey* in *Wales*, and in the East from *Cumberland* in *England*: but as it seems to be the Centre of the King of *Great-Britain's* Dominions in *Europe*, and lies something nearest to *England*, 'tis hoped we shall be justified for describing it rather here than elsewhere.



SCOTLAND: OR, NORTH-BRITAIN.

AS *Scotland* is a Branch of the same Continent with *England* and *Wales*, so it is united under the same Government and Legislature, and makes up a Part of the Title of the King of *Great-Britain*. Concerning the ancient Inhabitants, and some other Heads relating to this Kingdom, we have treated in the general Account of *England*, and shall not here repeat them; let it be sufficient to observe, that the two Crowns were united under one Head, in the Person of King *James I.* of *England*, and *VIth* of *Scotland*, by which the *English* have been freed ever since from those Incursions and Plunderings wherewith that Nation was used continually to harass and torment them; and that, lastly, the two Nations are intirely united into one for ever; the Legislation, which heretofore was vested in the King and Parliament of *Scotland*, independent of the Parliament of *England*, being removed, and placed in the one general Parliament of *Great-Britain*, according to the Articles of Union enacted by both Parliaments, in the fifth Year of Queen *Anne*.

Bounds. All that Part of the Continent which lies beyond the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*, belongs to *Scotland*, with great Numbers of Islands on all the other Sides, which are bounded by the Ocean. On the West it hath the *Irish Sea*; on the North, the *Deucalidonian*; and on the East, the *German Ocean*. 'Tis in length about 250 Miles, and 150 Miles broad; in the most Southerly Part 'tis 54 Degrees 54 Minutes in Latitude, and in Longitude 15 Degrees 40 Minutes; but in the most Northerly 'tis 58 Degrees 32. (or 30 Minutes) in Latitude, and 17 Degrees 50 Minutes in Longitude; the longest Day is about 18 Hours and 2 Minutes, and the shortest Night 5 Hours and 45 Minutes.

Extent. Mr. *Templeman* makes the Length of the Kingdom 278 Miles, and the Breadth 194, and gives it an Area of 27,794 square Miles. He says, that exclusive of the Islands, 'tis less than *Ireland* 3981 Miles; yet computes the Number of its Souls at 1,500,000; which is Half a Million more than he reckons in *Ireland*.

Soil. The Soil, take it in general, comes far short of *England* in Fruitfulness, being much more fit for Pasture than Corn: Not but in some of the Inland Counties, they have good store of Grain; wherewith they trade to *Spain*, *Holland*, and *Norway*. The Skirts of the Country abound with Timber, which is of a vast bigness; especially *Fir-trees*.

Air. The Air is very temperate, and not half so cold as might be imagin'd in so Northerly a Clime. This (as in *England*) is owing to the warm Vapours and Breezes that come continually off the Sea, and likewise purify the Air, and keep it in such constant Motion, as generally frees them from all epidemic Distempers. The Nature of the Country is hilly and mountainous, the Plains being very few, and those too but small. They have abundance of Cows and Sheep, tho' they are but little; for which Defect, the fine Taste of their Flesh makes amends.

Learning flourishes among them in four Universities, *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh*, wherein are Professors of most of the liberal Arts, and those maintain'd with competent Salaries.

Christianity seems to have been planted here very early; especially, if those Words of *Tertullian*, *Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo vero subdita*, may be allowed to hint at these Parts, as in all probability they do.

Scotland, according to Difference of Soil, Customs, Humours; as also of the Fancies and Imaginations of Men, has several Divisions.

1. The most eminent of them is into the Highlanders and Lowlanders: The first are rude, barbarous and unciviliz'd, using the *Irish* Language; the second are civil and courteous, and use the Language and Customs of the *English*.

2. Into the *Scots* and *Picts*; which is the more ancient Division: The *Scots* had all the Western Isles, and the Skirts of the Country Westward; the *Picts* were possessed of all that lay upon the *German Ocean*.

Scottish Heptarchy. It appears from an ancient Book of the Division of *Scotland*, that here was once a Heptarchy, as well as in *England*, and that when the *Scots* got possession of this Tract from the *Picts*, it was shar'd among seven Princes. The first part contain'd *Angus* and *Mernis*. The second *Atheold* and *Goverin*. The third *Stradeern*, with *Meneted*. The fourth was *Forthever*. The fifth *Mar*, with *Buchen*. The sixth *Muref* and *Rofs*. The seventh *Cathness*, parted

in the middle by the *Mound*, a Mountain, which runs from the Western to the Eastern Sea.

3. 'Tis divided by the *Mons Grampius*, *Grantz-bain-hills*, which run from West to East.

4. The Rivers divide it into three Peninsula's; one to the South, one in the Middle, and one to the North. For the Rivers on each side run so far into the Country, as to be hindred from meeting by a small *Isthmus* only; and if that were remov'd, it would make the main Land of *Scotland* three Islands.

5. The *Romans* branch'd it into several People, according to the following Scheme.

<i>Gadeni</i> ,	{ <i>Teisdale</i> , <i>Merch</i> , <i>Lauden</i> ,	{ <i>Fife</i> , <i>Strathern</i> , <i>Argyle</i> , <i>Cantire</i> , <i>Lorn</i> , <i>Braidalbin</i> , <i>Perth-shire</i> , <i>Angus</i> , <i>Mernis</i> , <i>Marr</i> , <i>Buguban</i> , <i>Murray</i> , <i>Lochabre</i> , <i>Rosse</i> , <i>Sutherland</i> , <i>Cathness</i> , <i>Strathnaver</i> .
<i>Selgouæ</i> ,	{ <i>Annandale</i> , <i>Nidisdale</i> ,	<i>Caledonia</i> .
<i>Novantes</i> ,	{ <i>Galloway</i> , <i>Carriæ</i> , <i>Kyle</i> , <i>Cunningham</i> , <i>Glotta</i> ,	
<i>Damii</i> ,	{ <i>Cluyde</i> , <i>Jale</i> , <i>Lennox</i> , <i>Sterling</i> .	

6. Mr. *Gordon* divides it into two Classes, viz.
South the *Frieth*. } Chief { *Edinburgh*,
North the *Frieth*. } Towns. { *Aberdeen*.

South Clafs comprehending	<i>Galloway</i> , <i>Nithisdale</i> , <i>Annandale</i> , <i>Eshdale</i> , with <i>Eusdale</i> , <i>Lidisdale</i> , <i>Triviotdale</i> , <i>The Mers</i> , <i>Lauderdale</i> , <i>Tweeddale</i> , <i>Clydesdale</i> , <i>Kyle</i> , <i>Carrack</i> , <i>Lothian</i> , <i>Stirling</i> , <i>Renfrew</i> , <i>Cunningham</i> , Ile of { <i>Bute</i> , { <i>Arran</i> , } <i>Peninsula of Cantyre</i> ,	Chief Towns. <i>Kirkudbright</i> . <i>Dumfries</i> . <i>Annand</i> . <i>Hermitage</i> . <i>Jedburg</i> . <i>Duns</i> . <i>Lauder</i> . <i>Peebles</i> . <i>Glasgow</i> . <i>Aire</i> . <i>Burgenne</i> . <i>Edinburgh</i> . <i>Idem</i> . <i>Idem</i> . <i>Irvin</i> . <i>Rathesay</i> . <i>Kilzeran</i> . Chief Towns <i>St. Andrews</i> . <i>Dumblain</i> . <i>Dunbarton</i> . <i>Inncrary</i> . <i>Idem</i> . <i>Abernethy</i> . <i>Dunstosag</i> . <i>Bervoy</i> . <i>Dundee</i> . <i>Blair</i> . <i>Aberdeen</i> . <i>Riven</i> . <i>Inverlochy</i> . <i>Peterhead</i> . <i>Idem</i> . <i>Elgin</i> . <i>Tain</i> . <i>Dernock</i> . <i>Strathfpy</i> . <i>Wick</i> , lying N. E. of <i>Strathnaver</i> .
	<i>Fife</i> , <i>Menteith</i> , <i>Lennox</i> , <i>Argyle</i> , <i>Perth</i> , <i>Strathern</i> , <i>Broad-Albin</i> , <i>Lorn</i> , <i>Merns</i> , <i>Angus</i> , <i>Goury</i> , <i>Athol</i> , <i>Mar</i> , <i>Badenoch</i> , <i>Lochaber</i> , <i>Buchan</i> , <i>Bamfe</i> , <i>Murray</i> , <i>Rofs</i> , <i>Sutherland</i> , <i>Strathnaver</i> , <i>Caithness</i> , }	

7. 'Tis divided into so many Counties, which are again sub-divided into Sheriffdoms, Stewarties, and Baileries, for the more easy Administration of Civil Government.

The

The Counties or Shires, with their particular Extent, are as follows :

The Shire of	Edinburgh, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh,	Contains	Midlothian, Mers and Lauderdale, Twinedale, Etterick and Forest, Teviotdale, Liddisdale, Eskdale, and Eusdale, Nithisdale.
	Dumfries, Wigton, Aire, Renfrew, Lanerick, Dumbrinton, Bute, Innerara,		The N. and W. Parts of Galloway, Kyle, Carick, and Cunningham, The Barony of Renfrew, Clydsdale, Lennox,
			The Isles of Bute and Arran, Arglye, Lorn, Kintyre; most Part of the Isles W. of Lorn and Kintyre, as Ila, Jura, Mul, Wyft, Teriff, Coll, Lismore, Menteith, Strathern, Balwhidder, Glenurghay, Stormont, Athol, Perth, Gautry, Glenfhee, Stat- tardill, Braid-Albin, Raynock, Much of the Ground that lieth close upon both Sides of the Forth,
	Perth,		West-Lothian, The W. Part of Fife, between Locheven and the Ochill Hills. A small Part of Fife, lying on the River of Forth, toward Strive- ling,
	Striveling,		The rest of Fife to the East of Locheven, Angus, with its Pertinents, Glen- lla, Glen-Esk, Glen-Preflin, The Mernis.
	Linlithgow, Kinross,		Mar with its Pertinents, as Birs, Glen-Tanner, Glen- Muick, Strathdee, Strathdon, Brae of Mar and Cromar, and most Part of Buchan, Four- martin, Gareock, and Strath- bogie Land.
	Clackmannan,		A small Part of Buchan, Strath- dovern, Boy, Einzie. Strath-Awin and Balvenie, The East Part of Murray, The West Part of Murray, Badenoch, Lochabir, the South Part of Ross, and a Part of Murray, beyond Nairn W.
	Cupar,		A small Part of Ross, lying on the South-side of Cromartie-Frith, The rest of Ross, with the Isles of Skey, Lewis, and Harris.
	Forfar,		Sutherland and Strathnavern. Cathness.
	Kinkardin, Aberdeen,		Isles of Orkney and Shetland.
	Bamfe		
	Elgin, Nairn, Inverness,		
	Cromartie, Ross, Tayne, Weick Orkney.		

Besides these Sheriffdoms, there are the

Stewarties of	Strathern, Menteith, Annandale, Kirkcudbright, Falkland,	Containing	Strathern. Menteith. Annandale. E. and S. Parts of Galloway.
	As also { St. Andrews, Killemure, Abernethy,		{ Fife. Angus Perth
Bailiaries are	{ Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham, Lauderdale	Containing	{ Kyle. Carrick. Cunningham. Lauderdale.

And one Constabulary, viz. that of Haddington, contain-
ing East-Lothian.

Their Publick Courts for the Administration of Justice,
before the Union, were ;

1. The Parliament, which was the supreme Court, is
now, by the Act of Union, merg'd into the Parliament of
England; and by Representatives of 16 Lords, and 45
Commoners, is Part of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

The Shires and Burghs that are privileged by the U-
nion to return Members to the British House of Com-
mons, are these, viz.

1. Shire of ABERDEEN.
2. Shire of AIRE.
3. District of Burghs of Aire, Irvin, Rothsay, Inverara,
and Campbell-Town.
4. Shire of ARGYLE.
5. Shire of BAMFF.
6. District of Burghs of Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore
and Inverury.

7. Shire of BERWICK.
8. Shire of BUTE.
9. Shire of CLACKMANNAN.
10. Shire of DUMBARTON.
11. Shire of DUMFREIS.
12. Shire of EDINBURGH.
13. City of Edinburgh.
14. Shire of ELGIN.
15. District of Burghs of Forrefts, Inverness, Nairn and
Fortrose.
16. Shire of FIFE.
17. District of Burghs of Pittenween, Anstruther-Ea-
ster, Anstruther-Wester, Craill and Kilrennie.
18. District of Burghs of Inverkeithen, Sterling, Dum-
ferline, Culrofs, and Queensferry.
19. District of Burghs of Bruntisland, Dysert, Kirkal-
die and Kinghorn.
20. Shire of FORFAR.
21. District of Burghs of Dundee, Perth, St. Andrews,
Cupar and Forfar.
22. District of Burghs of Montrose, Aberdeen, Brochline,
Aberbrothock and Inverbervy.
23. Shire of HADDINGTON.
24. Shire of INVERNESS.
25. Shire of KINCARDINE.
26. Stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
27. District of Burghs of Kirkcudbright, Dumfries,
Lockmaban, Annan and Sanquhar.
28. Shire of LANERK.
29. District of Burghs of Lanerk, Linlithgow, Selkirk
and Peebles.
30. Shire of LINLITHGOW.
31. Shire of NAIRN.
32. Stewartry of ORKNEY and ZETLAND.
33. Shire of PEEBLES.
34. Shire of PERTH.
35. Shire of RENFREW.
36. District of Burghs of Renfrew, Glasgow, Ruglen and
Dumbarton.
37. Shire of ROSS.
38. District of Burghs of Dirgwall, Tain, Dornock,
Weick and Kirkwall.
39. Shire of ROXBURGH.
40. District of Burghs of Jedburgh, Haddington, Dun-
bar, North-Berwick and Lauder.
41. Shire of SELKIRK.
42. Shire of STIRLING.
43. Shire of SUTHERLAND.
44. Shire of WIGTOUN.
45. District of Burghs of Wigtoun, Whithorn, New-
Galloway and Stranrayer.

The next supreme Court was the Privy-Council, who
perform'd all the Royal Part of the Administration, under,
and with the King, or his High-Commissioner. But this
Court was annihilated by an Act the Sixth of Queen Anne;
and one only Privy-Council appointed for Great-Britain.

The Courts now in use, are :

1. The College of Justice, wherein the particular Offi-
cers appointed for that Purpose (consisting of the Clergy and
Laity) administer Justice (according to the Rules of Equi-
ty, and not the Rigour of the Law) from the 1st of No-
vember to the 15th of March, and from Trinity-Sunday to
the 1st of August, every Day except Sunday.
2. The Justice Court, which is the Law-Court for
Causes Criminal as well as Civil. It consists of a Justice-
General, Justice-Clerk, and five other Judges, who are
Lords of the Session: By these, being joined with a Pannel
of 15 out of 45 cited (like our Jury,) all Causes are judged.
By Statute in King Charles's Reign, this Court was order'd
to hold Assizes all over the Kingdom once every Year;
and now by Statute 6 of Queen Anne, the same Assizes are
commanded to be held twice every Year.
3. The Court of Exchequer, which, by Statute 6 of
Queen Anne, is reform'd, and made like ours in England.
4. The Court of Chancery.
5. The Sheriff's Court in every County; where the
Sheriff or his Deputy decides Controversies among the In-
habitants, relating to Matters of inferiour Concernment.
The Sheriffs are many of them Hereditary, others for Life,
and others *durante bene-placito*. And in some Districts the
Officer of like kind is call'd Steward.
6. By the Statute 6 of Queen Anne, that takes away the
Privy-Council, it is provided, That Justices of the Peace,
shall be establish'd in Scotland, in like Manner, and with
like Power as in England.
7. The Committariat, wherein are pleaded Actions rela-
ting to Wills, Tythes, and other Ecclesiastical Affairs.
8. The Court of Admiralty.

The several Orders or Degrees, are,

1. The King; to whom the Constitution allows much
the same Power and Authority, as ours here in England.
2. The

- 2. The Prince of Scotland, the King's eldest Son: The rest of the King's Children are styled simply Princes.
- 3. Dukes (who were brought into Scotland about the Year 400) Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, as we have in England.
- 4. Their Knights also are the same; only proclaim'd and created with much more Solemnity.
- 5. Lairds, which were anciently such only as held Lands of the King in Capite.
- 6. Gentlemen.
- 7. Citizens, Merchants, &c.

The Religion of the Kingdom by Law establish'd, is that which is contain'd in the Confession of Faith authoriz'd in the first Parliament of King James VI. For the more convenient Regulation of Church Affairs, they had two Archbishopricks; under which were contain'd 12 Bishopricks, according to the following Scheme.

The Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, under which were, { Edinburgh, Dunkel, Aberdeen, Murray, Dumblane, } { Brechin, Ross, Cathness, Orkney. }

The Archbishoprick of Glasgow, under which were, { Galloway, Lismore, The Isles. }

The Bounds and Extent of the several Diocesses, were as follows:

Diocess of	St. Andrews	Contain'd	Part of Perthshire, and part of Angus and Mernes.
	Glasgow		The Shires of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Air, Lanerick, part of the Shires of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Peebles and Selkirk.
	Edinburgh		The Shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, part of Strivelingshire: Berwickshire, the Constabulary of Haddington, and Bailery of Lauderdale.
	Dunkeld		The most part of Perthshire, part of Angus, and part of West-Lothian.
	Aberdeen		Most part of Bamsf-shire, and part of Mernes.
	Murray		The Shires of Elgin, Nairn, and part of Inverness and Bamsf-shire.
	Brechin		Part of Angus and Mernes.
	Dumblane		Part of Perth and Strivelingshire.
	Ross		The Shires of Tain, Cromertie, and the greatest part of Inverness-shire.
	Cathness		Cathness and Sutherland.
	Orkney		All the Northern Isles of Orkney and Zetland.
	Galloway		The Shire of Wigton, the Stewarty of Kircudbright, the Regality of Glen-trurie, and part of Dumfries-shire.
	Argyle		Argyle, Lorn, Kyntyre, and Lochaber, with some of the West Isles.
	The Isles.		Most of the West Isles.

Besides these, for the more close Inspection into the Affairs of the Church, they had fixty eight Presbyteries, viz.

Dunse	Dumfries	Campbelton	Deer
Chirnside	Penpont	Kilmore	Turref
Kelfo	Lochmabane	Skey	Fordyce
Erskilton	Middlebie	St. Andrews	Ellon
Selkirk	Wigton	Kirkaldy	Strathbogie
Fedburgh	Kircudbright	Cowper	Abernethie
Dumbar	Stranraer	Dumfermelin	Elgin
Haddington	Aire	Meegle	Forres
Dalkeith	Irwing	Dundee	Inverness
Edinburgh	Passay	Arbroath	Aberlower
Peebles	Dumbarton	Forfar	Chanrie
Linlithgow	Glasgow	Brechin	Tayn
Perth	Hamilton	Mernes	Dingwel
Dunkeld	Lanerick	Aberdeen	Dornoch
Auchterarder	Biggar	Kincardin	Caithness
Striveling	Dennue	Alford	Orkney
Dumblane	Inerara	Gareoch	Zetland.

Under this Constitution, they had,

- 1. A Session in every Parish (consisting of the worthiest Persons therein) which took cognizance of some Scandals.
- 2. A Presbytery, wherein Cases too intricate for the Session are try'd; and particularly such as enter into Orders are solemnly examin'd. This consists of a Number of Ministers, between 12 and 20.
- 3. The Provincial Synod, who meet twice every Year.
- 4. The General Assembly or Convocation; which is the Supreme.

And now Presbytery is introduc'd, they retain the same Courts and Governments; with some Difference only in the Exercise and Manner of proceeding.

At present therefore, instead of the Bishops, there are thirteen Provincial Synods, viz.

Provincial Synods, containing		Presbyt.	Parish.
Lothian and Tweddale	— — — —	7	117
Merse and Tiviotdale	— — — —	6	71
Dumfries	— — — —	4	54
Galloway	— — — —	3	37
Glasgow and Aire	— — — —	7	127
Argyle	— — — —	5	49
Perth	— — — —	5	80
Fife	— — — —	4	73
Angus and Mernes	— — — —	6	85
Aberdeen	— — — —	8	106
Murray	— — — —	6	59
Ross	— — — —	4	36
Orkney	— — — —	3	42

We come next to speak of its Trade and Commerce: There are some Things peculiar to this Country, as well of Produce as Manufacture, which are not to be observ'd in South-Britain, at least not so remarkably as in North-Britain.

The Trade of Scotland.

Scotland in particular produces a very great Number of black Cattle and Sheep, more than is spent at home, and therefore sends great Numbers every Year to England; which 'tis said amount to 80,000 black Cattle, and 150,000 Sheep. It also sends the greatest Part of its Wool to England, which, tho' not so fine as ours, yet is useful in the Manufactures of Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland; such as Kerseys, Duffields, Yarn-Stockings, and such coarser Goods. But it must be observ'd that in the North-East Part of Scotland the Wool is finer and of a larger Staple than that of the more southern Shires; and the Manufactures of Aberdeen, and Parts adjacent, are finer in proportion; particularly Stockings, of which they make some exceeding fine, and export them to Holland and Germany, and not a few to London. There is a great quantity of Lead in Scotland, the Ore of which is particularly very rich in Silver, but they don't find it worth their while to separate them. 'Tis said too they have had some Copper, tho' they don't find the Search of it answers the Charge. Scotland has a very good Fishery of Herrings, Cod-Fish and Salmon: It has the Advantage of England both in catching Herrings sooner, and curing them better than England; the pickled Herrings of Glasgow being equal to the Dutch. The Scots have the Advantage likewise of Situation for exporting their Herrings, so that they can be sooner than the Dutch at Market; the Glasgow Merchants to the Coasts of Portugal and Spain, and the Merchants of Aberdeen, Dundee, &c. on the eastern Coast, to the North and East Seas. Then the Glasgow Merchants lie so convenient too for the Straits, that they are often at Cadiz, and even at the Canaries in eight or nine Days.

Fishery.

Scotland produces abundance of large Fir-Timber, which wou'd be of great Service to our Shipping, if it did not grow in a Tract too remote for Water Carriage.

The Scots have likewise some sorts of Manufactures of which there are none in England, or at least none so good, particularly the Stuffs call'd Plaids; which are finer than any Manufacture of Wool in all Britain. They are made chiefly at Glasgow and Aberdeen, and are worn by the Ladies as a kind of loose Gown, over their other Drefs.

Manufacture.

At and about Glasgow also and Paisley, there is a Manufacture of Muslins, which are generally striped, and tolerably fine; great Quantities of it are carry'd to England, and abundance of poor People, especially Women, are employ'd in spinning, bleaching and dressing it. But the main Article of the Scotch Manufacture is Linnen Cloth, which has been vastly encourag'd and improv'd of late Years, since the taking off the Duties upon their Linnen in England, and the Prohibition of the Wear of printed Calicoes: For great Quantities of it are not only sent to England, but exported to the British Colonies in America; where, by virtue of the Union, they are allowed a free Trade. The Salt of Scotland, which is rather a Produce than a Manufacture, is stronger and better than that of Newcastle; cures their Fish better, and is so much more desir'd abroad, that great Quantities of it are exported every Year to Germany, Norway, and the Baltic. Scotland has this Particular to boast of, which neither England, nor hardly any Nation in Europe has, viz. That in every single Branch of Trade with other Nations, the Balance is to her Advantage: i. e. She sends out more in Value than she receives back, and consequently the Difference must be made good in Money. It has been said, indeed, that the Wine Trade sometimes runs against them, which, admitting the Article of French Brandy, may, perhaps, be true: But as the Brandy is a smuggling illicit Trade, and not to be consider'd as an open fair Trade, we are not to form any Calculation upon such a Supposition. But that alone excepted, we are well assur'd that allowing the Lead, Corn, Tobacco, and

and sometimes Salt, which *Scotland* exports to *France*, or what Country soever the *Scots* have their Wines from, (which by the way is a sort of Mystery) the Balance is not against them: for even tho' they had their Wines from *Spain*, the Balance wou'd still be more in their favour because of their Fish and Linnen; both which are good Merchandize on the *Spanish* Side of the Bay of *Biscay*. The Balance betwixt *Scotland* and *England* is also plainly to the Advantage of the former; the Goods it receives from hence bearing no proportion to those it sends hither: for the chief Article it takes from *England* is its Woollen Goods of the finer Sort only, and some Silks; in lieu of which, *England* takes off their Wool, Cattle, Linnen, Muslins, Corn, and almost all their Produce, except Fish and Salt. 'Tis observ'd also, that by their late Increase of Commerce, the *Scots* are very much increas'd too in Shipping, and that they build or buy Ships continually, especially for the *West Indies* and the Southern Commerce.

Having thus far given a short Account of the Soil and Air, the Degrees, Divisions, Religion, Trade and Government of *Scotland*, we are next to take a particular Survey of this Kingdom; and shall describe the several Shires and Stewartries, &c. in an Alphabetical Order, as they stand in the Rolls of Parliament.

I. A B E R D E E N - S H I R E.

Contents.

Bounds.

Extent.

Soil and Produce.

Elf-Arrow Head.

Air.

Longit. 1. 53.
Latit. 57. 6.
60 M. fr. St.
Andrews. 80 fr.
Edinburgh.
King's College.

IT contains *Mar* in it, with its Appurtenances; *Strathdee*, *Strathdon*, the Braes of *Mar* and *Cremar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Garioch* and *Strathbogy*. 'Tis bounded on the South with part of *Angus* and *Merns*, or rather with the River *Dee* and the *Grandsbain* Mountains; with part of *Bams* on the North-West; part of *Murray* on the North; the *German* Ocean on the East; and the River *Spey* and part of *Badenoch* on the West. The Editor of the *Addenda* to *Camden* makes it but 46 Miles long, and 28 broad; but others extend it about 49 from East to West, and 36 from South to North. *Templeman* makes it 73 Miles in Length, and 28 in Breadth, and calculates the Area at 1170 square Miles. As the South Part contains *Mar* with its Sub-divisions, it was from thence formerly call'd the Shire of *Mar*, which gave Title of Earl to the ancient and noble Family of *Ereskine*, till forfeited by the Rebellion of the late Earl. The Soil wou'd be fruitful enough in the main, if properly cultivated, and produces Corn, particularly Rye and Oats in abundance, with some Pulse, and Roots, and Herbs, both for Food and Physic. The hilly Parts, especially the *Craigs* of *Pennan*, where the Eagles build their Nests, are covered with Woods of Fir and Oak, and they have plenty of Game and Pasture, &c. so that they have abundance of Sheep, Black-Cattle, Horses and Deer. It has Quarries of spotted Marble, Lime-Stone and Slate, and one sort of Stones peculiar to this Country call'd *Elf-Arrow Heads*, which seem to be of the flinty kind, and are of different Shapes; most of them pointed like Spears. They are from half an Inch to two Inches long, rough and unpolish'd, and very thin at the Edges. 'Tis said they are always found by chance, and often in the Roads where none were to be seen an Hour or two before; and sometimes they are discover'd in the Boots, &c. of Travellers: and as they are generally found in the Summer when the Sky is clear, Naturalists conclude they are form'd in the Air by some gross Exhalations. In its Rivers are found Muscles which contain large Pearls of a fine Colour. The Air of the County is cool but healthful, and their Firing is Peat, Turf and Wood. The Winter is much milder than might be expected so far North, and the Inhabitants are reckon'd to be of as mild a Temper, tho' as sharp-witted as their Neighbours. Here are Springs of Allum Water, and Veins of Stone, from whence Allum is boil'd.

A B E R D E E N, in the County of *Mar*, has its Name from the River *Done*, upon the Mouth whereof it stands. There are two Towns, the Old and New. Old *Aberdeen* is the Seat of the Bishop, having a large and stately Cathedral, commonly call'd *St. Machar's*. 'Tis moreover adorn'd on the South Side with King's College (so call'd from King *James IV.* who assum'd the Patronage) wherein is a Principal and Sub-Principal, with three other Regents or Professors of Philosophy. There are also Professors of Divinity, Civil-Law, Physick, Philosophy and the Languages. In the Church before mention'd there is a most stately Monument, erected to the Memory of Bishop *Elphinston*, who built most of it, *Anno* 1500. and hard by the Church there's a Library well furnish'd with good Books. This College is not inferior to any in *Scotland*, one side being cover'd with Slate, the rest with Lead; and the Church with its Turret or Steeple is of hewn Stone. The Top of it is vaulted with a double cross Arch, about which is a King's Crown, having five Coronets upheld by as many Stone Pillars, and a round Globe of Stone with two gilded Crosses closing the Crown. In 1631 it was overturn'd by a Storm.

N^o. 21.

but rebuilt soon after in a more stately manner. King *Charles I.* gave it an Endowment for eight Bursers, out of the Revenues of the vacant Bishopricks; from whence this College, and that in the New Town, which makes up one University, was call'd the *Caroline* University, or the University of King *Charles*. King *Charles II.* also by Advice of Parliament in 1672 gave the Benefices of vacant Churches in several Dioceses for seven Years. The Bull for erecting this University was granted by Pope *Alexander VI.* to King *James IV.* and *William Elphinston* (the above-mention'd) Bishop of *Aberdeen*, with as ample Privileges as any in *Christendom*, and particularly as those of *Paris* and *Bononia*. The Bishop built most of the College, and furnish'd the great Steeple with ten Bells, &c.

About a Mile from hence is *New Aberdeen*, situate at the Mouth of the *Dee*, as the other is at the Mouth of the *Don*, and therefore by some call'd *Aberdon*, and by others *Aberdeen* Accord from its Motto.

New Aberdeen is the Capital of the Sheriffdom of that Name, the Seat of the Sheriff for Trial of Causes, and of the County Courts, which are kept in the Tower in the Cathedral, and it has a Prison and a Workhouse. That it had a Mint also formerly, appears by several Coins preserv'd in the Cabinet of the Curious, with this Inscription *Urbs Aberdonia*. The Streets are pav'd with Flint, or a hard Stone much like it. At the West end of it is a little round Hill, from the Bottom of which there issues a Spring call'd the *Aberdonian Spaw*, because it comes very near the Spaw Water in the Bishopric of *Liege*. The Curious are refer'd, for a particular Account of it, to a Treatise written by Dr. *William Barclay*. Over the *Dee*, about a Mile from the City, there is a famous Bridge of seven Arches, built of Freestone by Bishop *Gawen Dunbar*. Besides other public Buildings there's a Church handsomely built of Freestone in the High Street; and near the Port or Wharf there's a Custom-House. The Market-Place is very beautiful and spacious, and the adjoining Streets very handsome; most of the Houses being built of Stone, and the Inhabitants as gay, genteel, and perhaps as rich as in any City of *Scotland*. The private Buildings are commonly four Stories high or more, with handsome fash Windows, and Gardens and Orchards behind them, so that the City at a distance looks like a Wood. The Town is built upon three Hills, but the greatest Part of it on the highest, to which there is an easy Ascent from the Plain. This is by much the politest and the most considerable Place in the North of *Scotland*, either for Extent, Trade, or Beauty of the Buildings both public and private. Of the first sort the chief is its College, originally a Franciscan Monastery, built by *George Keith*, Earl Marshal, *Anno* 1593. and from him call'd the *Marshallian Academy*. But since his Time, the City of *Aberdeen* hath adorn'd and beautified it with several additional Buildings. They have a Principal, four Professors of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of Mathematics. Add to this, the School founded by Dr. *Dune*, which has a Head Master and three Ushers; another School for teaching Music; *St. Nicholas's* Church (the Cathedral formerly divided into three Churches) built of Free-Stone, with a lofty Steeple, and cover'd with Lead, an Alms-house, and three Hospitals. Nor must we forget the Library founded at the Charge of the City, supply'd with excellent Books from the Benefactions of several learned Persons, and furnished with mathematical Instruments.

This City gives Title of Earl to an ancient Branch of the Family of *Gordon*. The *Don* has a Bridge over it, about half a Mile from *Aberdeen*, with one large, stately Arch. The People of *Aberdeen*, and indeed of almost all this Country, are of the Episcopal Persuasion; almost every Parish has a Meeting-House, where the Liturgy is read, and both here and at *Peterhead*, are not only fine Chapel, but Organs. The Old Town must be very ancient, since the New is supposed to be above 1200 Years old: Both taken together form one City, which for Trade, Wealth, Extent, Grandeur and Learning, is reckon'd the third City in *Scotland*, being only inferior to *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*.

The Quantity of Salmon that is taken both in the *Dee* and the *Don*, is astonishing; tho' the Herring is a Blessing common to all this Shore. The Fishing or Property is divided into Shares, and no Person can hold above one at a time. The *Aberdeen* Merchants are enabled by the Herring-Fishery to trade the better to *Danzick* and *Koenigsberg*, *Riga* and *Narva*, *Hybourg* and *Stockholm*. In a word, the People of *Aberdeen* are universal Merchants, so far as the Trade of the North Part of the World will extend. They drive a very great Trade to *Hamburg*, *Norway*, *Gottenburgh*, and the *Baltic*, as well as to *Holland* and *France*.

There is very good anchoring in the Bay from seven to nine Fathom; and 'tis a Tide-haven, with a very difficult Entrance, tho' the River is large, the Channel being narrow, and the Bar often shifting, so that no Ship of any Consequence ventures in without a Pilot.

T t t

There

The Marshallian Academy.

In C. 1700
and 1701

Manufactures.

There is a good Manufacture here of Linnen, and also of Worsted Stockings; some of the latter so fine, as to be sold from 15 to 30 s. a Pair; and they send them in great quantities not only to *England* and *Holland*, but even to the North and East Seas. Its Pork is reckoned the best cured for long Voyages of any in *Europe*; and they export a good deal pickled and packed up in Barrels, which they sell chiefly to the *Dutch*, for victualling their *East-India* Ships and Men of War. They export also Corn and Meal; but as the former comes from about *Inverness*, where it most of all abounds, they generally bring it from the *Firth of Murray* or *Cromarty*. This City was such a Sufferer by the Disturbances in *Scotland*, when the Happy Revolution took place; and the Debts it incurr'd by that means were so great, that in order to pay them off, a Duty of Two Pennies Scots was laid by the *Scottish* Parliament, in 1695, on every Scots Pint of Ale and Beer, sold within the Town, &c. and the same Act has been since continued, and is to be in force till 1756; not only for paying off the said Debt, but for building a new Pier on the North Side of the Harbour, for repairing the old Pier on the South Side, for repairing the great Old Church, rebuilding the Town-House, &c. A Fire happening here in 1721, by which the Registers of all Wills, Judicial Deeds, and other Writs and Evidences, were consumed, two Acts of Parliament passed in the late Reign for supplying them. As the County has a Provincial Synod, containing eight Presbyteries, this Town of *Old Aberdeen* is the Seat of one of them, containing 21 Parishes.

Kintore.
9 M. fr. Old Aberdeen.

2. *Kintore*, a Royal Burgh and Market-Town, on the River *Don*, gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the noble Family of *Keith*, who is Knight-Marshal of *Scotland*.

Inverurie.
2 M. fr. Kintore.

3. *Inverurie*, which gives Title of Baron to that Earl, is the chief Town in the District of *Garioch*, at the Conflux of the Rivers *Ourie* and *Don*. 'Tis a Market-Town, which was made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*, because here he gained a signal Victory over *John Cummins*, and other Adherents of King *Edward of England*, tho' he was sick and carried in a Horse-Litter to the Field.

Peterhead.
20 M. fr. Old Aberdeen.

4. *Peterhead*, on the South Side of the Water of *Ugie*, is a Market-Town and Sea-Port of considerable Trade, in the North-East Part of the County, upon the Promontory called *Buchanness*, and is noted for the Pretender's landing there in 1715. It lies within a small Island, called *Calk-Inch*, i. e. the Chalky-Island, where are two little Piers, to receive small Vessels only at High-water; but on the South Side of it is a Bay, or Road, that will contain a hundred Sail of Ships, with good riding in eight or nine Fathoms, secured from North and West Winds by the Head, and from Easterly by the *Inch* or Island. 'Tis High-water here, when the Moon is directly South.

Garioch.
3 M. fr. Inverurie.

5. *Garioch* is the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of 15 Parishes, and gives Name to a District encompassed by the Divisions of *Strathbogy*, *Mar*, *Farmartyn*, and Part of *Buchan*, and extends near 14 Miles from East to West, and eight from North-West to South. It lies in a Valley, watered by two large, and many lesser Rivers, with several fertile Hills on both sides; particularly Mount *Bennachy*, which rises so high with seven Tops, that 'tis seen at Sea, tho' it is near 14 Miles from the Coast. There is Plenty of Hares, Fish, Birds, especially Partridges and Lapwings, in this District; but not much Pasture.

Farmartyn.

6. *Farmartyn*, or *Fourmartyn*, which is another Division, extending above eight Miles on the Coast from the River *Don*, on the South, to that of *Ythan*, on the North, is bounded with *Mar*, on the South; *Garioch*, on the West; and *Buchan*, on the North. 'Tis a pleasant populous Country, with as good a Soil as any Part of the Shire; but has no Town of any Note, because of its Neighbourhood to *Aberdeen*, which engrosses all the Trade.

Kildrummy.
13 M. fr. Inverurie.

7. *Kildrummy* is a Market-Town on the North Side of the *Don*, an ancient Seat of the Earls of *Mar*, with an old Castle, supposed to have been built by the ancient *Scottish* Kings, and fortified in their Time with a Wall and Towers. Here the last Earl of *Mar* set up his Standard for the Pretender.

Strathbogy.
23 M. fr. Inverurie. 24 M. fr. Aberdeen.

8. *Strathbogy*, or *Strathbogy*, i. e. a Valley upon the *Bogy*, gives Name to one of the Divisions of this Shire, which is chiefly inhabited by the Vassals of the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a Seat in the Castle here, which is large and pleasantly situate with fine Gardens. This Division, which was erected into a Lordship by King *James VI.* in favour of the *Gordon* Family, has *Bams* on the North and West, *Garioch* on the East, and *Mar* on the South, and being watered by the Rivers *Dovern*, *Bogy*, &c. is fruitful in Corn and Pasture, has Black Cattle, Sheep, and Horses enough for their own Use, and for Exportation; and is remarkable for fine Linnen-Yarn, spun by the Women here, and sold to the Merchants. The Town has a Market, with a Bridge over the *Dovern* near its Conflux with the *Bogy*, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 11 Parishes. The Soil of the Vale of *Strathbogy*, and of all the Country to *Inverness*, is so rich, and the Air so much better than in other Parts of *Scotland*, that its Harvest

is observed to be more early than in the East of *Kent* or *Suffex*.

9. *Alford*, on the South Side of the *Don*, where it receives the *Leschel*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 16 Parishes. In this Part of the Country, at the Source of the River *Dovern*, there is a Valley called *Gabrach*, between the steep Mountains of *Buck*, which abounds with Pasture; where the People live in Tents during Summer, but generally remove in the Winter.

Alford.
4 M. fr. Kildrummy.

10. *Ellen*, on the River *Ythan*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing eight Parishes.

Ellen.
11 M. fr. Aberdeen.

As for the Seats of the Lords and Lairds, in the several Shires of *North-Britain*, they are so numerous, that we have not room to mention any but such as are of extraordinary Note.

II. Shire of A I R E.

TIS bounded on the North, by the Shire of *Renfrew*; on the South, with *Galloway*; on the East, with *Clidisdale*; and on the West, with the Frith of *Chyde*; generally produces good Store of Corn and Grass, is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding industrious. 'Tis divided into *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*, which are reckoned the three great Baileries of *Scotland*, so called because they are governed by Bailiffs. The square Miles of the Baileries of *Kyle* and *Carrick*, according to *Templeman*, are 795, and those of *Cunningham* 229. It has one considerable Loch in it, called *Dun*, which is six Miles long, and two broad, with an Isle in it, upon which is an old House called *Castle-Dun*. Upon the Water-Down is a Bridge of one Arch, 90 Feet long, which is much wider than the Rialto at *Venice*, or the Middle Arch of the Great Bridge at *York*.

Bun.

Division.

Loch of Dun.

Its Castle and Great Arch.

1. *CARRICK*, or *Carrieth*, which has the Honour of giving one of the Titles of Earl to the Prince of *Wales*, is fruitful in Pasture, and is abundantly furnished with Commodities, both by Sea and Land. It had formerly its Earls; but now its Hereditary Bailiffs, who are the Earls of *Cassils*. It has *Galloway* on the South; *Kyle* on the North; Part of that and *Galloway* on the East; and the Frith of *Chyde* on the West. 'Tis more fruitful, and better cultivated than *Galloway*, and not so mountainous; but then the latter has more Cattle, especially Sheep and Horses. 'Tis 32 Miles on the Frontier of *Galloway* where longest East and West, and 25 Miles where broadest North and South. The chief Rivers are *Stincher* and *Girven*, which abound with Salmon and other good Fish. Here are many Lakes and Woods. The People towards the Coast are great Fishermen, tho' there is no considerable Port in this Part of the Country, and are employed by the Merchants of *Glasgow*, &c. to catch Herrings for them.

CARRICK.

The only Town of Note is *Bargeny*, which has a Market, and gives Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. 'Tis supposed to be the *Berigonium* of *Ptolemy*. *Maybole* on the Coast indeed has a pretty good Market, and the Coast near it is full of People, but has no Harbour; and the Houses are very mean.

Bargeny.
16 M. fr. Aire.

Maybole.

2. *KYLE*, which is properly called the *Shire of Aire*, is separated from *Carrick* by the River *Dun*, and from *Cunningham* by the *Irvine*. It has *Nithsdale*, *Carrick*, and Part of *Galloway*, on the South; *Cunningham*, on the North; Part of *Clidisdale*, on the East; and the Frith of *Chyde*, on the West. 'Tis 34 Miles from East to West, and 26 from North to South, and a plentiful populous Country. 'Tis divided by the River *Aire*, into two Stewarties, i. e. that on the South Side, as far as the River *Dun*, into King's *Kyle*, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff; and *Kyle Stewart*, which belonged anciently to the *Stuarts* of *Scotland*, and since to the Prince, the King's eldest Son. The *Scots* Writers derive its Name from *COILUS*, a *British* King, who was defeated and killed by *Fergus*, in a Battle here, of which there are many Monuments still to be seen: The Field where it was fought, is called *Coil-Field*; a neighbouring Church has the Name of *Coil-Town* Kirk: a River that runs into that of *Aire*, some Miles above the Town, is called *Coil*; and a neighbouring Lake, near which the *Scots* incamped, is called *Lake-Fergus*. A Trumpet, like a crooked Horn, was dug up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Cuprinton's* House at *Coil-Field*, where 'tis used to call together the Workmen and Servants. 'Tis supposed, by the Description of it, to be one of the military Instruments of Music, which the *Romans* called *Lituus*. The River *Aire*, and the other two Rivers above-mentioned, abound with Salmon and other Fish, and their Banks are graced with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemen's Seats. The River *Aire* has the longest Course of any in the Country; and after running 24 Miles from East to West, besides many Turnings and Windings, falls into the Sea below the Town of its own Name.

KYLE.

River Aire.

The chief Town of this Division is *Aire*, which gives Name to the Shire, and stands near the Mouth of a River of

Aire.
64 M. fr. Edinburgh.

of its own Name. The Sheriffalty of *Aire* is in the Gift of the Crown; but the Earl of *Loudun* is hereditary Bailiff of that properly called *Kyle*. The Town of *Aire* is ancient, and eminent for its Privileges; its Jurisdiction extending 64 Miles from the Mouth of *Clyde*, to the Borders of *Galloway*, which is the Length of the Shire, and the greatest Breadth 36. The River drives several Mills in the Middle of the New Town, which is joined to the Old Town on the South Side of the River by a Bridge of Four Arches. This Old Town was once called *St. John's Town* upon *Aire*; it was built by the King's Patent in a sandy Plain, amidst pleasant fertile Fields, with Greens that afford a good Prospect Winter and Summer. 'Tis reckoned the chief Market-Town in the West of *Scotland*, next to *Glasgow*; has a beautiful stately Church, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 28 Parishes. A Mile from the Town near the Shore, there is a Lazar-House, commonly called the King's Chapel, which King *Robert Bruce* set apart for maintaining Lepers. The Town has a good Harbour, is well situated for Trade, and like a fine Beauty in Decay, plainly shews, that formerly it was much more beautiful and larger than now; but its Trade is so declined, that the Townsmen say, from having been the Fifth best Town in *Scotland*, 'tis now the Fifth worst. This Place is noted for the treacherous Murder of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English*, in Sir *William Wallace's* Time, when they were called together during a Truce (after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country) on pretence of holding a Court of Justice, and were treacherously hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large Barns where the Court was held: But Sir *William* came with a Body of Men that same Night, surprized the *English* in the midst of their Jollitry, set the Barns on fire, (the Ruins of which are still to be seen) and burnt all that were in them.

Near *Uchiltre* Castle, the Seat of the *Stuarts* of the Blood Royal, who were therefore styled Barons of *Uchiltre*, is *Stair*, the ancient Seat of the *Dalrymples*, which gives Title to the present Noble Earl, late Ambassador to *France* and *Holland*, and a General of His Majesty's Forces. The chief Messuage of this Baillery was *Dundonald*, purchased by Sir *William Cechran*, to whose Descendant it gives Title of Earl. *Campbell* of *Loudun* enjoys the Honour of hereditary Bailiff of *Kyle*.

3. CUNNINGHAM, which is a *Danish*, or *German* Word, signifying the King's Residence, has *Kyle* on the South, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the North, the Firth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Renfrew* and part of *Clydsdale* on the East. The greatest Length from North-West to South-East, is about 29 Miles, and the greatest Breadth East and West, about 12. 'Tis a much finer Country than *Kyle*, and not so mountainous.

'Tis divided from *Kyle* by the River *Irwin*, at the Mouth of which stands the Borough of its own Name, the Capital and best Town of *Cunningham*, with a Port so shallow, and so choak'd up with Banks of Sand, that it is only capable of small Vessels. But it is a Town of much more Business than *Aire*, and consists of two pretty good Streets, with well-built Houses, and a Quay, from whence there is a Coal-Trade to *Dublin*. Anno 1736, an Act of Parliament was passed, for restoring this Harbour, and for repairing the Town-House, Church, Gaol, Bridge, Streets, &c. Here are the Remains of a Citadel, built by *Oliver Cromwel*, who erected others near all, or most of the great Towns in *Scotland*, which at the Restoration were generally demolished. There is a handsome Stone-Bridge over the River, and it stands within the Firth of *Clyde*, though not within the River itself. It gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Ingram*. There was such an extraordinary Storm of Thunder here, the 26th of November 1740, that the People who were not struck down by the Lightning, fell to the Ground, as expecting that the Day of general Judgment was come.

Eglinton, is the Seat of the ancient and noble Family of *Montgomery*, the hereditary Bailiffs of *Cunningham*, to whom it gives Title of Earl; as does *Kilmarnock*, (a Town famous for Hard Ware, on the North-East Border of the Shire) to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Boyd*; and *Loudun*, its Neighbour, which stands almost at the Head of the *Irwin*, and was the ancient Seat of the *Crawfords*, to a Branch of the *Campbells*, descended from the Family of the Duke of *Argyle*.

Kilmarnock Castle was entirely consumed by Fire the 15th of March 1738-9, with the Furniture and Library, and nothing saved but the Charter-Chest.

III. ARGYLE-SHIRE, or Shire of Innerary.

THIS County, which was the first Seat of the *Scots*, when they landed from *Ireland*, did together with *Perth-Shire*, and the Western Islands, make up the Kingdom of the *Scots*, while the rest of *Scotland* was under the *Picts* and *Romans*. 'Tis called in *Latin* *Argadia*, or *Ar-*

gathelia, from *Argathel*, or *Ar-Gwithil*, i. e. near to the *Irish*, because it lies towards *Ireland*, whose Inhabitants were called by the *Britons* *Gwithil* and *Guthel*.

It has the *Irish* Sea and the Firth of *Clyde* on the South, *Barrs* *Perthshire* on the East, *Lochaber* on the North-East, and several Isles on the North-West. The Editor of *Camden* makes it 120 Miles in Length, and 40 in Breadth; and says, it had formerly two Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Tarbert*, which are now united into one, comprehending *Cantyre*, *Knapdale*, *Askoinish*, *Cowall*, *Lorne*, and many of the Western Isles. To *Argyle*, *Cowall*, and *Knapdale*, Mr. *Templeman* assigns an Area of 848 square Miles; to *Lorne* 384, to *Mull* Island 420, to *Lia* Island 210, to *Bute* 198, to *Bute* Island 27, and to *Cantyre* 245; in all 2490. The General Atlas extends it 90 Miles from the Mull of *Cantyre* on the South, to *Lochaber* on the North, and 70 where broadest, including the Isles. The Sea here in many Places runs up a great way into the Land in long Bays called *Loughs*.

'Tis mountainous, and the Inhabitants who speak *Irish*, live mostly by Hunting and Fishing; for as seven great *Loughs*, with other lesser ones, abound with all Sorts of Fish. The Coast is full of high Rocks, and black Mountains covered with Heath, which feed great Numbers of Black Cattie, Deer, and Wild Beasts. Their Cattle generally run wild, but are excellent Meat, and their Fat boiled continues some days like Oil. This County is the Seat of a Provincial Synod, containing Five Presbyteries, and 49 Parishes; and it gives Title of Duke and Earl, as does also *Greenwich* in *England* to the chief of the *Campbell's* Family, descended from the ancient Hereditary Kings of this Country, who derive their Origin from one of the Kings of *Uster* in *Ireland*. This Family was for a long time Hereditary Lords Justices General, or Chief Justices in Criminal Affairs for the whole Kingdom; but surrendered that Office to King *Charles I.* on Condition of having the Hereditary Jurisdiction of *Argyle*, and the Isles. The Dukes are still Hereditary Great Masters of the King's Household in *Scotland*, Hereditary Admirals of the Western Isles, Hereditary Sheriffs of the County, and Hereditary Generals of *Denson* Castle. This Family has had the Honour to match with the Royal Family, and others of greatest Note in *Scotland*, are possessed of many Royalties, and have abundance of Vassals, who by a very odd Right of Tenure are obliged to pay the Portions of the Daughters of the Family when married; and for this End a Tax is laid on them according to the Number of their Cattle. The Shire has many Castles and Gentlemen's Seats, most of which are possessed by Branches of this Family, which is noted for having suffered much for its steadfast Adherence to the Protestant Religion and the Liberties of their Country, especially from the Reformation to the Revolution.

1. CANTYRE, or *Kintyre*, i. e. in *Irish*, the Land's Head, the most Southern Division of this Shire, is a Peninsula, according to *Pont's* Map 37 Miles from North to South, and seven in Breadth. 'Tis a very fruitful populous Tract, inhabited both by Low-Landers and High-Lander, though for most part by the former brought hither by the *Argyle* Family, who have taken more than ordinary Care to civilize their High-Lands. It gives Title of Marquis, as well as *Lorne*, to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is divided from *Argyle* proper, by *Loch-Fyn*.

The chief Place here is *Campbell-Town* on the *Lough* of *Kilkerran*, made by King *William*. Royal Burgh; it has a weekly Market, is the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of 10 Parishes, and has a safe Harbour, there being an Island at the Mouth of the Bay. *Camden* says, the People of this Tract formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possessed themselves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rosie*.

2. KNAPDALE, is divided on the East from *Cowall* by *Loch-fyn*, is bounded with *Cantyre* on the South, *Lorne* on the North, *Braidalbin* on the North-East, and the Western Islands on the West. 'Tis 20 Miles from North to South, and 13 where broadest from East to West. 'Tis joined to *Cantyre* by a Neck of Land scarce a Mile broad, through which the Country-People draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round *Cantyre*. This Part of it is full of Lakes, in some of which are Islands with Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasture than Corn; but that Part of it towards *Lochow* is fruitful, both in Corn and Pasture. From the Point of Land, called the Mull of *Cantyre*, 'tis scarce 16 Miles to the *Fair Foreland* in *Colrain*, on the North Coast of *Ireland*.

The chief Towns here are, 1. *Inverary* or *Inncrary* (near the Bottom of *Loch-fyn*) which gives Title of Baron, as well as *Mull*, *Marquern*, and *Terry*, to the Duke of *Argyle*; and near it upon the Water of *Eira*, where it falls into the *Loch-fyn*, there is a large old Castle, with fine Gardens and Parks, the chief Residence of the Family. 'Twas made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*, is a Market, and the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of 12 Parishes. This Town held out under the Earl of *Lia* (now Duke of *Argyle*) against the Pretender's Forces in 1715. *Chamberlain*

Its Presbyteries, Parishes, and Title of Peerage.

Its Argyle Family.

CANTYRE.

Campbell-Town. 13 M. fr. the Mull of Cantyre. 9 M. fr. Edinburgh.

KNAPDALE.

Mull of Cantyre.

Inverary. 13 M. fr. Edinburgh.

Stair.

Dundonald.

CUNNINGHAM.

Irwin. 12 M. fr. Aire, 62 M. fr. Edinburgh.

Eglinton. 1 M. fr. Irwin. Kilmarnock. 7 M. fr. Irwin.

Loudun. 9 M. fr. Kilmarnock.

lain places it in the Division of *Lorne*. The *Loch-fyn* is a River 60 Miles long, and Four in Breadth, where narrowest.

Kilmore.
8 M. fr. Inverary.

2. *Kilmore* stands on a River that falls into the said *Loch*, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of Twelve Parishes.

LORNE.

LORNE, the third Division, is a plain Country, the pleasantest and fruitfulest part of *Argyleshire*, especially in Barley, and has many Lakes. It gives Title of Marquils to the Duke of *Argyle*, to whom it came by Marriage with an Heiress of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, formerly Lords of it. One of the most ancient Families in this County, is the *Macdougals*, who were also once Lords of it. 'Tis bounded with *Broadalbin* on the East, the *Western Islands* on the West, extends as far as *Lochaber* on the North, and is divided from *Knapdale* on the South by *Loch Leave*, a vast Lake, says *Camden*, upon which stands *Beregmum*, a Castle, wherein were anciently kept the Courts of Justice. 'Tis above 30 Miles in Length from North to South, and about Nine where broadest from East to West.

Dunstaffage.
9 M. fr. Edinburgh.

The Place of chief Note in it is *Dunstaffage* Castle, or *St. Stephen's Mountain*, which formerly belonged to the Kings of *Scotland*, many of whom were buried here; but 'tis now the Duke of *Argyle's*, and governed by an Hereditary Captain under His Grace.

Loch-Aber.

Loch-Ness.

Tarbar.

Above this Place, *Loch-Aber* insinuates itself so far into the Land out of the Western Sea, that 'tis only hindered from meeting *Loch-Ness* that runs into the Eastern Ocean, by a very narrow Ridge of Hills between them. The chief Place in this Tract is *Tarbar*, anciently a Shire, where, before its Union with *Argyleshire*, King *James IV.* by Authority of Parliament, constituted a Justice and Sheriff to administer Justice to the Inhabitants of the Southern Isles.

Argyle proper.

The Loch-fyn.

The Lochow.

The Fourth Division, viz. *Argyle* properly so called, has *Knapdale* and *Cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lennex* and the *Grampian Hills* on the East, and *Lorne* on the West. It lies between *Loch-fyn*, which is 60 Miles long, and about four broad, with a great Herring-Fishery, and *Lochow*, or *Lochaw*, a Freshwater-Loch, 24 Miles long and one broad.

The latter gives Title of Viscount to the Duke of *Argyle*; and, according to Bishop *Lefley*, is almost as large as *Loch-Island*, containing 12 Islands, in two of which are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*. A River, called *Avon*, runs from it, and after a Course of six or seven Miles, enters *Loch-Ediff*, which falls into the West Sea, over-against the Isle of *Mull*, and abounds with Salmon.

OWAL.

COWAL, the last Sub-division of this Shire, lies between *Loch-fyn*, on the West; the *Firth of Clyde*, on the East; the Isle of *Bute*, on the South; *Argyle* proper and the *Grampian Mountains*, on the North; and abounds with Lakes and Bays.

The chief Place here is *Denoon*, formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, and now of a Presbytery, consisting of eight Parishes.

We postpone the particular Description of the Islands of this Part to their proper Place, in the general Class of the *Hebrides*, or Western Islands.

Murray, and the Capital of that little District called *Boyne*, which is fruitful on the Coast, but elsewhere mountainous, with great Quarries of spotted Marble.

Boyne.

2. *Bamff*, on the same Coast, at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, is a County-Town and Royal Burgh, but has little Trade, except from its Corn and Salmon-fishing, the Townsmen being fonder of Tillage than of Commerce.

Bamff.
7 M. fr. Cul-
len. 107 fr. E-
dinburgh.

Most of the adjacent Country is possessed by the *Ogilvies*, (the chief of which are the Earls of *Findlater* and *Airley*) and their Vassals. The Sheriff holds his Court in this Town, which shews the Ruins of a Castle; and near it are those of the Abbey of *Deer*, which belonged to the *Cistercian Monks*, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*. There is a Town of this Name on the River *Ugie*, which is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 13 Parishes.

Deer-Abbey.

Deer-Town.
8 M. fr. Fraser-
burgh.

3. *Turreff*, on a River that falls into the *Dovern*, is a Market-Town, and the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 10 Parishes, in a most pleasant Country, abounding with Gentlemens Seats, and noted for Hunting and Hawking.

Turreff.
7 M. fr. Bamff.

4. *Fraserburg*, a Sea-Port on the Coast of *Murray-Firth*, is reckoned the chief Town of the District of *Buchan*, and was enlarged by *Alexander Fraser*, Lord of *Phillorth*, to whom 'tis obliged for great Privileges; but for its Harbour to the Earl of *Saltoun*, who, in 1738, built an excellent new Pier and Bulwark, all of Freestone, which renders it safe and commodious as any on the East Coast; so that 30 Ships may securely winter here at a time. The Water at full Sea, is 18 or 20 Feet.

Fraserburg.
15 M. fr. Bamff.

5. *Inverugy*, a little Town near the Mouth of the River *Ugie*, has a Castle, which, with another on the opposite Bank of the *Ugie*, call'd *Graig's Tower*, belonged to the late Earl-Marshall, who was Lord of most of the neighbouring Manors, before he forfeited them by his Rebellion.

Inverugy.
6 M. fr. Deer.
Graig's Tower.

Balveny is a mountainous District, on the West Side of the Shire, upon the River *Spey*, abounding with Pasture and Wood, and noted for a Rock that is productive of Hones and Whetstones enough to serve the whole Island; so that the People here cover their Houses with them instead of Slate. Here are also found Veins of that Stone, of which they make Alom, and Springs of Alom-water.

Balveny.

Strathyla, to the North-East of *Balveny*, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and has such Plenty of Lime-stone, that they build their Houses with it. The Inhabitants are considerable Gainers, by selling their Lime for Cattle and fine Linnen-Yarn, at a Weekly Market, in the Village of *Keith*, or *Keath* on the River *Dovern*.

Strathyla.

Strathavin is a District belonging to the *Gordon* Family, on the River *Avon*, one of the clearest in all *Scotland*, that falls into the *Spey*. This Tract is more inclined to Pasture than Corn.

Keith.
5 M. fr. Gor-
don-Castle.
Strathavin.

Gordon-Castle above-mentioned, formerly called the *Bag of Gicht*, is the noblest Palace in the North of *Scotland*, and is one of the largest in that Kingdom; the Apartments being high, spacious, and also well furnished; and there are fine Gardens, with a large Deer-Park. Besides this, the Duke of *Gordon* has several other Seats in this Part of the Country.

Gordon-Castle.

IV. BAMFF-SHIRE.

V. BERWICK-SHIRE.

Berwickshire.

Bounds and
Contents.

IT comprehends, according to the *Addenda* to *Camden*, that Part of *Buchan* North of the River *Ugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathavin*, and *Balvenie*: And on the South, 'tis separated from that Part of *Buchan*, which belongs to *Aberdeenshire*, by the Water of *Ugie*; on the East, it has the Water of *Dovern*, and the German Ocean; on the West, the Water of *Spey*, and the Country of *Murray*; on the South-west, it has *Badenoch* and the *Brae of Mar*; and on the North, *Murray-Firth*. The Editor of *Camden*, and others, make the Length of it, from East to West, 32 Miles, and the Breadth 30: but according to *Templeman's* Survey, the former is 50, and the latter 18; and its Number of square Miles 560. The General Atlas makes it 38 from East to West; and 13 where broadest. The Climate and Soil are much the same, as in *Aberdeenshire*. *Camden* reports, that not long before he wrote, a Piece of Amber, as long as the Body of a Horse, was drove ashore here.

Extent.

Buchan.

That Part called *Buchan*, according to the general Atlas, extends North, from the River *Ugie* to the Sea, and West, as far as the River *Dovern*, which is nine Miles from North to South, and 20 from East to West. 'Tis watered by abundance of Rivers, and divided into Corn-Fields, and small Hills; but no Tract of the whole Kingdom for its Bigness, is so free from Mountains. It gave Title of Earl formerly to the *Cummings* and *Stewarts*, and now to *David Erskine*, Lord *Cardross*, who is descended from the latter.

The chief Places here are, 1. *Cullen*, a Market-Town and ancient Royal Burgh, on the Coast of the *Firth* of

Cullen.

7 M. fr. Gor-
don-Castle.

THO' it has this Name in the Law-Writings from the Town of that Denomination, which was its Capital before it was taken by the *English*, 'twas formerly called the *Mers*, or *March*, because a bordering Country, or Boundary, betwixt *England* and *Scotland*.

Its Name.
Bounds.

'Tis bounded on the South by *Tweed* and *Teviotdale*; on the North, by *Lothian*; on the West, by *Tweddale*; and on the East, 'tis washed by the German Ocean. 'Tis the South-East Shire of all *Scotland*, being divided from the Town of *Berwick* by the *Bound-Rod*, and from *Northumberland* by the River *Tweed*, which runs between them for about eight Miles, and rises out of the same Tract of Hills, as the *Clyde* and the *Anand*. It runs swift between Hills thro' *Tweddale-Forrest* and *Teviotdale*; and before it passes into the Ocean has measured 50 Miles; in all which space it has only two Bridges over it, one at *Peebles*, of five Arches; the other at *Berwick*, of 15. It had another at *Melrofs*; but only the Pillars of it are standing.

The Tweed.

'Tis 20 Miles in Length from *Lamberton* to *Ridpath* on the South Side, and from *Cockburnspath* to *Seeing-hill* Kirk on the North Side: but taking the Length angle-wise, 'tis from *Lamberton* to *Lauchugh* direct East and West 24 Miles. The Breadth taken either way is about 14. *Templeman's* Survey, which divides it into *Mers* and *Lauderdale*, makes it 30 in Length, and 16 in Breadth, with an Area of 338 square Miles. The General Atlas makes it 30 East and West, and 22 where broadest South and North, including *Lauderdale*.

Extent.

The Editor of *Camden* divides it into three Parts, viz. *Mers*, *Lammermoor*, and *Lauderdale*. He says the *Mers*

The Mers.

is a pleasant low Ground, open to the Influence of the Sun, and guarded from Storms by *Lammer-Moor*; so that 'tis a fruitful Soil, abounding with Corn and Pulse, but especially Hay. *Lammer-Moor* is a great Tract of Hills, on the North Side of the Shire, above 16 Miles long, and at least 6 in breadth, feeding Multitudes of Sheep and Black Cattle, and abounding with Moss and Moor. The West End of them, for four Miles together, belongs to *Lauderdale*; and the rest towards the East is equally parted between *East Lothian* and *Mers*. In the Summer-time, 'tis particularly noted for Pasturage; and for Plenty of Partridge, Moor-fowl, Plover, Dotterels (which are taken about the latter End of April) and other Game; but the Product of its Soil does not bear such a Price as that of others, and therefore is not reckoned so good.

Lauderdale. *Lauderdale* is a Tract lying on each side of the Water of *Lauder*, abounding with pleasant Valleys, Hills, and Woods, and well stored with Corn and Pasturage. This Division was formerly the Patrimony of the *Asruilles*, a great Family, Constables of *Scotland*; but being forfeited by Treason, 'twas annexed to the Crown, and governed by a Bailiff as others of the King's Lands; which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, Chief of the *Maitlands*.

The Judicatories in this Shire are, 1. The Sheriff's Court, which sits at the Town of *Duns*. 2. The Commissariat, which sits at *Lauder*. 3. The Regality of *Thirlston*, belonging to the Earl of *Lauderdale*. 4. The Regality of *Presston* and Forest of *Dye*, belonging to the Marquis of *Douglas*. 5. The Lordship of *Coldingham* and Stewartry of *March*, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*, who is Hereditary Sheriff, and whose Family has resided at *Hirjill*, near *Coldstream*, since the Demolition of *Hume-Castle* by the *English*, in the time of *Oliver*.

The Shire of *Berwick* in general is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, abounds with Sheep, Black Cattle, and Horses, and has many Seats or Persons of Quality. The most fruitful and populous Parts are those that lie on the *Tweed* and the lesser Rivers *Whitewater*, *Blackwater*, and the *Eye*. The common People's Fuel is Turf and Peat; but the Gentry have Coals from *Northumberland*. It has two Presbyteries, 35 Parish Churches, and is well supplied with Fish from the Sea and its Rivers.

As the Duke of *Richmond* derives his Title of Earl of *March*, from the Marches or Borders of *Wales*; so this County of the *Mers* or *March*, the Border of *Scotland*, gives Title of Earl to *William Douglas*, who is a Branch of the Noble Family of the Duke of *Queensberry*.

The most noted Places here are, 1. *Duns*, a Burgh of Barony, a pretty large populous Town of the best Trade in the County, with a handsome Castle and Parish-Church. It stands on a rising Ground in the Centre of the Shire; 'tis the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 11 Parishes, and was after the taking of *Berwick* by the *English*, the Place where the Courts of Justice were kept for the Shire, till the Revolution, when they were removed. This was the Town that gave birth, Anno 1274, to that famous School-man, who from hence had the Surname of *Duns-Scotus*; but 'tis more remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scots* Army under General *Lesley*, on a neighbouring Mountain called *Duns-Law*, when King *Charles I.* marched to the Borders with his Army to oblige the *Scots* to receive the *English* Liturgy and Ceremonies. Its Market is said to be the best in all *Scotland*, for Sheep, Horses, and Cows.

2. *Eymouth*, *Aymouth*, or *Haymouth*, a good Fishing-Town, the only Port in the Shire for Shipping, at the Mouth of the *Eye*, has a Weekly Market, and is noted for being the first Title of Peerage granted to *John*, the Ever-Victorious Duke of *Marlborough*, who was created by King *Charles II.* Baron of *Eymouth*, when he attended the Duke of *York* in *Scotland*; but the Patent being limited to him and his Heirs Male, the Honour was extinguished with him. The *French* held and fortified it in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, to be a Curb upon the Garison of *Berwick*, it being the first Port in *Scotland* where they could safely land their Supplies for the *Scots* in their Wars with *England*; but they were obliged to quit both that and the Kingdom some time after by a Treaty.

3. *Caldstream*, or *Coldstream*, a Market-Town close by the *Tweed*, had once a Monastery.

4. *Greenlaw* is a Burgh of Regality, with a weekly Market, and is the chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*, who has a noble Seat in the Neighbourhood, and whose Ancestor obtained it the Privilege of having the Sheriff's Court held here ever since the Revolution.

5. *Eyton*, or *Aton*, stands on the same River as *Eymouth*, with a Bridge over it; is a large pleasant Village, has a Seat belonging to the Family of *Hume*, and an annual Fair. 'Tis observed, that the People here are as perfectly *Scots*, as if it was 100 Miles North of *Edinburgh*.

Nº XXII.

6. *Coldingham*, or *Caddington*, stands near the Coast, and is famous for an ancient Abbey, built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland*, about 1100; the Remains of which are used as a Parish Church. Its Lady Abbess (whose name was *Ebbe*) at the time of a *Danish* Invasion, cut off her Upper-Lip, and slit her own Nose, and persuaded all her Nuns to do the same, that their Deformity might save them from being debauched by the *Danes*; for which she was sainted, and a neighbouring Promontory is from her called *St. Ebbs-Head*, and by the Sailors *St. Tabbe's*. Here was once a strong Fort, belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but demolished long ago. There is a Moor here, on which for about eight Miles there is not a Hedge or Tree to be seen, nor above one House, and that not a House of Entertainment.

7. *Chirnside*, is of no Note, but for being a Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 14 Parishes.

8. *Erfilton*, on the River *Leeder*, is also the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 10 Parishes. 'Tis of particular Note for the Birth of *Thomas Lermuth*, commonly called *Thomas the Rhymer*, about Anno 1290; whose Prophetic Rhymes were as much admired by the vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin's* or *Nixon's* Prophecies by the *English*. He is said to have predicted the Union of the two Crowns.

9. *Lauder*, is an ancient Royal Burgh, the Capital of *Lauderdale*, the Seat of the Commissariat, and a Market-Town. It stands pleasantly on a River of the same Name that runs through it, over which it has a Bridge where certain Minions of King *James III.* were hanged, whom the Nobility took by force out of his Court, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Argus*. There is a stately Seat on the River in the Neighbourhood, called *Lauderford*, that belongs to the Earl of *Lauderdale*. From the long Valley of this Name, on both sides of the River *Lauder*, the Family of *Maitland* took their Title, first of Earls, then Dukes, and now again of Earls.

10. *Presston*, has an annual Fair, and a fine House, belonging to the Duke of *Douglas*, who is Lord of the Regality, and of the Forest of *Dye*.

11. *Gordon*, is a large Village, with another in the Neighbourhood called *Hill-Gordon*, which with the Barony give Surname and Title of Duke, to the Chief of the great and ancient Family of *Gordon*.

12. *Cockburn's-Path*, or *Cobberspath*, stands near the Coast, where it has sometimes a great Herring-Fishery. It has an annual Fair, and is the next Post-Stage to *Berwick*, belonging to Sir *James Hall* of *Dunglass*. 'Tis noted for lying betwixt two strong Passes, called *East* and *West-Paths*, which when fortified, were a great Annoyance to the *English* during their Wars with *Scotland*, and being guarded to cut off *Oliver's* Retreat, were like to have proved fatal to him, if he had not defeated King *Charles II.'s* Army at *Dunbar*: for it is so steep and difficult a Pass by Nature, that one thousand resolute Men there well armed, could upon Occasion keep out a very great Army.

VI. Shire of B U T E.

IT contains two of the Western Isles; viz. *Bute* and *Arran*, of both which *Stewart of Bute*, Earl of *Mont-stewart*, is Sheriff, and formerly sent two Members to the Parliament of *Scotland*, but is now joined with *Caithness* in sending one to the Parliament of *Great Britain* alternately. 'Tis supposed to derive its Name from a Religious Cell (founded by *Brennanus*) according to the Import of the Word in the Old *Scots* Language.

These Isles, which are tolerably fertile in Product of much the same kind with the other Western Isles, lie in the Firth of *Clyde*, North of *Argyleshire*, East from *Cantyre*, and West from *Renfrew*, *Cunningham*, and *Kyle*. *Buchanan* makes *Bute*, which is also called *Buthe*, or *Bset*, eight Miles long, and four broad. Bishop *Lesley* says, it is 10 Miles in Length, and *Templeman* extends it to twelve, with an Area of 27 square Miles.

The Island of *Bute* is separated by two narrow Straits from *Argyleshire* on the North, and the Isle of *Arran* on the West, six Miles West from the Coast of *Cunningham*, eight from *Arran*, and but half a Mile from *Argyleshire*. The Northern Parts of it are mountainous, but afford good Pasturage and some Wood. The others produce Oats, Barley, and Pease. There is a Quarry of red Stone in this Island, and that called the *Heclick Stone* is found in many Places. 'Tis a healthful Climate, and the Inhabitants live to a great Age. 'Tis observed, that generally every sixth or seventh Year they are visited with the Small Pox. The People speak both *Irish* and *English*, and wear the Highland Habit. There is a great Herring and Cod-Fishery on the Coast. The Earl of *Mount-Stewart* is its chief Proprietor and Heretable Coroner, and the Royal Family of *Stuart* is supposed to derive its Origin from this Island, it being a Part of the *Stuarts* Patrimony before

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they were Kings of *Scotland*, to most of whom the *Stuarts* of *Bute* were Gentlemen of the Bedchamber; and Queen *Anne*, who first created one of them Earl of *Bute*, always called him Cousin.

ROTHESAY.
66 M. fr. Edin-
burgh.

The chief Town of this Shire is *ROTHESAY*, thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave Title of Earl to the Princes of *Scotland* of the *Stuart* Family, of whom the first that had it was *David*, Son to King *Robert III.* about 1390. It afterwards gave Title of Duke to that very *David*, who, Mr. *Camden* says, was the first in *Scotland* that was honoured with the Style of Duke. And Queen *Mary* honoured the Lord *Darnley* with this Title before she married him; but now it has the Honour of giving one of the Ducal Titles to His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, who is also styled *Steward of Scotland*. 'Tis a Royal Borough with two Forts, one of them called the Castle of *Rothsay*; another called the Castle of *Kermes*, and the Ruins of an old one. The Town stands near the middle of the Island on the East Side, where are a hundred or more Families, which subsist chiefly by Fishing and Agriculture; and it has four Parish-Churches. The Ruins of the Fort above mentioned are on the North-Side, with a Chapel and several Houses, Room enough to exercise a Battalion of Soldiers, and a large House four Stories high.

Isle of Arran.

The other Part of this Sheriffdom is the Island of *Glotta*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, situate also in the very Frith of the River *Glotta* or *Chyde*, and called at this day from a Castle of the same Name, *Arran*. It lies about four Miles from the South Part of *Bute*, and six from the East of *Cantyre*. 'Tis 24 Miles South and North, and nine where broadest from East to West, according to the General Atlas; but Mr. *Macky*, who was a Native of this Country, says in his *Journey through it*, that it is but 12 in Circumference. It gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Hamilton*, to whom it almost intirely belongs, with a pleasant Summer-Seat at *Brodrick-Castle* at the North-East Angle of it; and a Forest in the Island, in which there used to be about 400 Head of Deer. The Family has another Castle at the North-End of the Island near the Bay, called *Lochwishtel*. The Island is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; the Middle of it is mountainous, and the highest Part called *Capra*, abounds with Deer; but it slopes towards the Coasts, which bear good Corn, as the Mountains do Pasturage. Here are Fuller's Earth and Crystal, and some large Coppices. 'Tis very well inhabited on the Coast, and has an excellent safe Harbour, and Bay on the East-Side of the Island, covered by *Lomlasb*, or the Holy Isle. It has five Churches, and several Castles, besides the abovementioned. The People, who speak both *Irish* and *English*, are Protestants, to whom their Ministers preach in both Languages, and are still composed of several Tribes or Clans. The oldest Family here is that of *Macklowis*, by the Lowlanders called *Fullerton*, who are Lairds of *Kirkmichel*, where they reside. They own themselves to be of *French* Extraction, are said to be of 700 Years standing, and are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they held formerly of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors as well as Proprietors of the Island. They have several Perquisites with Power to prosecute Criminals, and to summon all the Inhabitants to assist them in case of Resistance. There are several Rivers in it, which abound with Salmon, as the Sea about it does with Herring, Cod, Ling, and Whiting. The Air is somewhat cold and moist, but cleared by frequent Breezes from the Mountains. On the Coast are several Caves, one of them large enough to contain 100 Men, at the farther End of which there is a Pillar cut out of a Rock, with a Deer and a double-hilted Sword engraved upon it. The Natives say, that *Fin Maccoul* a Giant, famous for great Exploits, lodged in these Caves with his Retinue. The Minister sometimes preaches in one of them, to such of the People as live at a great distance from the Church. There are many large Stones from six to 15 Foot high set up in the Island, some singly by themselves, others in a circular Form, supposed by some to have been the Sepulchres of great Men, and by others Heathen Temples, or Places for administering Justice. Here are many Horses and Black Cattle of a middling Size, with abundance of Sheep and Goats, Sea and Land-Fowl. The People of this Island are generally of a brown and black Complexion, healthful and ingenious. There is a green Stone here of the Figure of a Globe, and the Size of a Goose-Egg, which they say belonged to a Chaplain of *Macdonald* of the Isles, whom they call a Saint; and the credulous Vulgar, though they are Protestants, have many Stories and Notions concerning its Virtue, particularly the Cure of Stitches, so that it has been carefully kept for many Ages by a Branch of the Family of *Mackintosh*. We conclude our Account of these two Islands, with observing, that they are surrounded with a tumultuous and dangerous Sea, especially in a hard South-West Wind.

Its Situation
and Extent.

Macklowis, or
Fullerton's Fa-
mily.

tuous and dangerous Sea, especially in a hard South-West Wind.

VII. CLACKMANNAN-SHIRE.

'TIS bounded on the North by the *Ochill-Hills*; on the South by the *Firth of Forth*; on the East with Part of *Perthshire*; and on the West with Part of *Sterlingshire*. 'Tis about eight Miles long; and where broadest five. 'Tis a plain fertile Country towards the *Firth*; but the rest is fitter for Pasture, tho' that below the *Ochill-Hills* abounds both with Pasture and Corn. About *Alloa* and *Clackmannan*, there are many Pits of Coal, which (together with their Salt) they export in great quantities, not only to *Edinburgh*, but even to *England*, *Holland*, and *France*: for it yields the best and most Coal of any Part of *Scotland*; and is that we distinguish in *England* by the Name of *Scots-Coal*. 'Tis watered with the River *Devan*, which runs six Miles thro' the Shire. *Bruce* of *Clackmannan* is Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire, which is supposed to have been dignified with the Title of a County, in King *Robert Bruce's* time, because it was the Patrimony of that Family; and the Sword that brave King made use of in his Wars, is still kept by the Sheriff. It joins with the Shire of *Kinross* in sending a Member of Parliament by turns.

The Burgh, or chief Town of it, from whence it has its Name, is *CLACKMANNAN*, which stands on a rising Ground, the Castle whereof is a stately Dwelling, with fine Gardens and Inclosures.

But the most considerable Town, or rather Village of it, is *Alloa*, or *Alloway*, a Sea-port, the last in the *Forth*, where that River falls into that Arm of the Sea, called the *Firth*. It has a very considerable Trade, with several good Ships; and divers Manufactures are erected there, all relating to the Business of Navigation and Commerce: as, 1. Sail-cloth, which, they say, is made here as good as the *Holland's* Duck, and better than the Canvas, or Sail-cloth of *Russia* or *Poland*. 2. A large Rope-walk and Warehouse of Naval Stores for the Hemp and Tar, &c. imported from *Russia*, *Livonia*, *Norway*, &c. from which last also, Deals are imported; and here are four Saw-mills employed in cutting or splitting them. Moreover, a Factory was lately settled at this Place for the Merchants of *Glasgow*, who not being very far distant by Land-carriage, have erected Warehouses for stowing their Tobacco, Sugar, and other Goods of their importing from the *British Colonies* in *America*, to be ready for Re-exportation to *Holland*, *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, the *Baltick*, *London*, or wherever else they are wanted; and also for stowing such Commodities, as they import from *Sweden*, *Russia*, *Livonia*, &c. till they are demanded elsewhere: So that *Alloway* bids fair in time, to be the chief Mart-Town of all the inland Parts of *Scotland*, and one of its most considerable Sea-ports; for the River here is as broad as at *London-Bridge*; the Water deep, and the Tide flows so strong, tho' it be so far from the Sea, that Ships may lay their Sides to the Wharf, which is at some distance from the Town, and deliver and relade with the least difficulty imaginable. There are Salt-pans all along this Shore for boiling of Salt, which is fetched away, in great quantities, by Ships that bring other Goods from *Bremen*, *Hamburg*, the *Baltick*, *Norway*, &c.

This Town, tho' a Village, is larger and better built, than most of the Borough-Towns in the Kingdom. There is one Street that runs down to the Harbour, the broadest and best paved of any next to *Edinburgh*, with Rows of Lime-trees down to the River, as at *Dunder*, and in the Towns of *Holland*.

The Earl of *Mar* had a Seat here (formerly called *Alloway-Castle*) with a Plantation round his House, the finest and the largest of any in *Britain*, and not out-done by either *Hampton-Court* or *Kensington*; the Gardens being 42 Acres, and the Wood, with Vistoes cut through it, 150. The Entry to it from the Town on the West, is by a Pair of fine Stone-gates thro' a spacious Avenue, which leads to an Area fronting the House, in the midst of which is a Gladiator, like that at *Hampton-Court*; and on the right hand of the Area, there is a spacious Garden, with a fine Terras and Bowling-green, adorned with the largest Ever-greens. On the South Side of the House is a spacious Parterre, finely adorned with Statues and Vases; and from thence to the River *Firth* runs a fine Avenue, from which and from the Parterre, there are 32 different Vistoes, each terminating on some remarkable Seat, or Mountain, at some Miles distance. One of them shews *Stirling-Castle*; which tho' but four Miles from hence by Land, is 24 by Water; another, the Palace of *Elphinston*, on the other side of the River; a third, the Castle of *Clackmannan*, and so of the rest. In the Middle of this long Terras, is a Basin of Water, like that of the Duke of *Chandos* at *Canons*, in the midst of which is the Statue of *Cain* slaying *Abel*;

Bounds.

Soil.

CLACKMANNAN.
28 M. fr. E-
dinburgh.

Alloway.
4 M. fr. Stir-
ling, 6 fr. Cul-
rofs. 30 fr. the
Sea.

The Earl of
Mar's fine Seat.

Abel; and at the End to the River, is a Pair of Pyramidal Gates, where a Ship of 300 Tons may unlade. There is a very long and wide Avenue to the East thro' the Wood, and between each Visto from the Parterre, are Wildernesses and little Grottoes. When the late Duke of *Argyle* was with his Army at *Stirling*, and the Lord of this Seat had quitted it to head an Army in Rebellion against the King, his Grace gave strict Orders for preserving this Place; and the Government, to whom it is forfeited, still keeps it in good Order.

VIII. DUMBARTON-SHIRE, or LENNOX.

Its Bounds.

THIS Shire, which lies on the other side of the *Clyde*, above *Glasgow*, runs out a long way North amongst a Cluster of Hills. 'Tis bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Firth*; with *Argyleshire* on the North-West; on the West it has *Loch-Lung*, and a Water of the same Name that falls into it; on the North are the *Grampian Hills*; and on the East *Menteith* and *Sterlingshire*, being divided from the latter by the Water of *Blane*. The Editor of *Camden* makes it only 24 Miles in Length, and 20 in Breadth; *Pont* 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Length, and 18 in Breadth; but Mr. *Templeman* extends the former to 41 Miles, and the latter to 27; giving it an Area of 308 square Miles. Its Bounds indeed were larger formerly than now, especially on the East Side. It now contains only 12 Parishes.

Extent.

Soil.

The lower Part, which lies to the East, is very fruitful in Corn, especially towards the Rivers. The upper, which is hilly, is fitter for Pasture, especially at the beginning of the *Grampian Mountains*, and breeds numerous Flocks of Sheep. It has a noble Herring Fishing in two Bays that break into it, from the Mouth of the *Clyde*, called *Loch-long* and *Loch-fyn*.

Name.

Lomond-Lake.

Levinia, which is the Latin Name for *Lennox*, is derived from the River *Levin*, *Ptolemy's Lelanionius*, which falls into the *Clyde* out of *Loch-Lomond*, a Lake that spreads itself under the Mountains 24 Miles in Length, and eight in Breadth, tho' at the narrowest Part 'tis but two. It abounds with Fish, particularly one delicious Sort, called *Pollac*, of the Eel kind, that is peculiar to it; and the Banks of it are lined with Fishermens Cottages.

Its Islands.

There are 30 Islands in it; three of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited, particularly *Inchmurin* fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounding with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* used to hunt there. There are several Forts upon those, called *Floating-Islands*, which are only Beams fastened together and covered with Turf, into which the Natives used to retire in time of War.

The Lennox Title of Peerage.

The Earls of *Lennox* were for a long time Hereditary Sheriffs of *Dumbartonshire*, as is now the Duke of *Montrose*. 'Twas erected into an Earldom, by King *Charles II.* in favour of *George Douglas*, one of the younger Sons of *William Marquis of Douglas*. As for *Lennox*, it gave Title of Earl to a Branch of the *Stewarts*, descended from *Walter the Great Steward of Scotland*, till it was changed by King *James VI.* into that of Duke, in favour of *Ejme Stuart*, Son of *John*, Lord d'*Aubigny* in *France*: but his Race being extinct, by the Death of *Charles Duke of Lennox*, who was Ambassador from King *Charles II.* to the King of *Denmark*; and the Estate falling to that King by Succession, his Majesty conferred the Title of Duke of *Lennox*, together with the other Ducal Title of *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, upon *Charles* his natural Son, Father to the present Duke.

Its chief Families.

This County boasts of other Families of Note, as the *Campbells*, *Colclouns*, *Napiers*, (of which Family was the Lord *Merchiston*, the famous Mathematician) the *Mardalans*, *Macallans*, *Haldens*, some of the *Hamiltons* and *Semples*, and the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country, which is famous for the Birth of that learned Poet and Historian *George Buchanan*. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro' this Country, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on the *Clyde*.

DUMBARTON TOWN.
55 M. fr. Edinburgh. 16 fr. Glasgow.

The chief Town of this Shire is *Dumbarton*, a Royal Burgh, at the Influx of the *Leven* out of the *Loch* into the *Clyde*. 'Twas by the Ancients called *Al-Cluyd*, which *Bede* interprets *Rock-Cluyd*; tho' it should seem to be rather *Ar-Cluid*, which in the *British*, or Old *English*, signified upon a Rock. Succeeding Ages gave it the Name of *Dunbritton*, i. e. the Britons Town (and by a corrupt Transposition of the Letters, it came to be *Dunbarton*) because the Britons held it longer than any other Place against the Scots, Picts, and Saxons: For, about half a Mile from the Town, it has a Castle, which, tho' small in Circumstances, is, says *Camden*, both by Art and Nature, the strongest in all *Scotland*, being situate on a craggy two-headed Rock, very steep on all Sides except towards the *Clyde*, with a high Watch-Tower on one of its Heads;

The Castle.

and on the other, which is somewhat lower, many strong Towers. It has but one narrow steep Ascent to it between the two Heads, where Steps are cut out of the Rock passable only by one Man at a time. 'Tis one of the great strong Passes betwixt the Low-Country and the Highlands, and the very Gate of the Western Highlands. The *Leven* River on the West, and the *Clyde* on the South, serve it for Ditches; and Eastward lies a Morass, which at every Tide is wholly under Water. At the same time a constant Garrison is kept in it with a Governour. *Buchanan*, in his elegant Description of this Castle, in the 21st Book of his History, says, When any Part of the Rock is cut, or falls off, it emits a sulphurous Smell; and that at the upper Part of the Castle, there is a Rock of Loadstone. He adds, that between the two Rocks there is an Inclosure, which contains many Houses, makes a safe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Castle, and opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate; that on the Ascent in the Middle, there are Houses, which look like another Castle, separated from the former, and that there are three Wells in the Castle always flowing with Water, besides many Springs, so that 'tis impregnable. Here a Remnant of the Britons defended themselves, after the Departure of the Romans, for 300 Years, according to *Gildas*, tho' in the very midst of their Enemies. For *Bede* writes, that in his time it was the best fortified City that the Britons had. But *Roger Hoveden* relates, that *Anno 756*, *Eadbert*, King of *Northumberland*, and *Oang*, King of the *Picts*, blocked it up, till it was forced by Extremity to surrender upon Articles. 'Tis known to have been of great service to the Scots. It held out long against King *Edward I.* of *England*. And when *David II.* fled for Refuge to the Governour of this Castle, he conveyed him safe to *France*: And it was from this Castle also, that *Mary*, Queen of Scots, was shipped off for *France*, when the English Army came as far as *Edinburgh* to demand her for their *Edward VI.*

Maximus reports, that this was for several Ages a flourishing City, and a noble Emporium; but the Trade is since removed to *Glasgow* for most part, tho' it still retains its old Privileges, that were procured by one of the Countesses of *Lennox*. This Town is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 17 Parishes.

IX. DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

IT contains *Annandale*, *Wachspdale*, and *Nithsdale* or *Brundale*. *Nithsdale*, according to *Camden*, and is bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kyle*; on the East with *Schway-Firth*, and the Marshes of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with Part of *Clidjdale*, *Tweeddale*, and *Teviotdale*; and on the South with the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis about 50 Miles long, from West to South-East; and 34 in Breadth. Mr. *Templeman*, who only includes *Annandale* and *Nithsdale* in this Shire, makes the Length of the former 23 Miles, and its Breadth 19; and the Length of the latter 37, and the Breadth 20; giving an Area of 260 square Miles to the former, and of 360 to the latter. Others reckon the Shire of *Dumfries* as divided into *Annandale* and *Nithsdale*, 35 Miles long, and 34 broad.

The Soil in general is better for Pasturage than Corn, so that they deal most in, and get most by, Cows and Sheep; yet the Mountains with which it is encompassed, are fruitful in Corn. The ancient Inhabitants were a stout warlike People, and looked upon as the Bulwark of *Scotland*, before its Union with *England*.

There are four Presbyteries in this Shire, which make up the Provincial Synod of *Dumfries*, and have under them 54 Parishes. Its Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Queensberry*.

Annandale, i. e. the Dale or Valley upon the River *Annandale*, lies in the East Part of the Shire, in a straight Line from *Nithsdale* on the West, to *Esdaile* on the East, being, according to the Addenda to *Camden*, 24 Miles long, and 14 broad. The River *Annan*, which runs thro' the Middle of the Shire, falls into the *Schway-Firth*, after a Course of 27 Miles, in which it receives several Rivers from pleasant Woods and fruitful Fields on both sides, in a Country abounding with Pasturage. This Division is a Stewartry, that gives Title of Marquis to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Johnston*. 'Twas granted to *Robert Bruce*, Lord of *Cleveland* in *Yorkshire* (of whose Family *Robert Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, was a Branch) for assisting *Edgar*, King of Scots, against the Usurper *Donald VI.* But the Male-Issue of that Family failing, it was given to the foreland Family of *Johnston* (who are its Hereditary Stewards) a Family born, says *Camden*, for War, between whom and the *Maxwells*, who, by ancient Right, says he, preside over the Stewartry, there has been long an open Enmity and Defiance, even to Blood-shed. The *Johnstons*, who had it as a Reward for their Services against the English, and for suppressing the *Douglases*, and other Borderers that

that joined them, took for their Device a winged *Spur*, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *Alight Thieves all*, signifying their Authority to command them to surrender; for they were often Wardens of the Borders, and the Marquis is Hereditary Steward.

ANNAND.
27 M. fr. Car-
lisle. 60 M. fr.
Edinburgh.

The chief Town was *Annand*, or *Annandale*, an ancient Royal Burgh, and Sea-Port, at the Mouth of the River of that Name, where it falls into the *Solway-Firth*. It had once a Castle, and a pretty good Trade, especially to *Ireland*, by the *Isle of Man*, with a good Salmon-Fishery; but it was often taken by the *English*, who burnt it to the ground in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and most of the Merchants, &c. removing to *Dumfries*, it never recovered. Nevertheless, it afterwards gave Title of Viscount to *Sir John Murray*, whom King *James VI.* did also create Earl of *Annandale*, and has a Weekly Market, and a handsome Bridge over the River.

Lochmaben.
4 M. fr. An-
nand.

Lochmaben Town, is another ancient Royal Burgh, on the South Side of *Annan*, with its Castle now in Ruins, almost surrounded with a Lake that abounds with Fish, and one particular Sort found no where else, which the Inhabitants call *Vandesii*, or *Gevandesii*. It formerly belonged to the Family of *Bruce*; and is the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 15 Parishes.

Moffat.
21 M. fr. An-
nan. 37 M. fr.
Edinburgh.

Moffat is a Place remarkable for its Medicinal Wells, two in number, which rise in the Top of a neighbouring Rock near the Source of the *Annan*. The upper Spring runs thro' whitish and crystalline Stones; and the lower thro' black ones, resembling the Marcasites of Antimony. The Water smells like Gunpowder, and dyes Silver black. A yellowish red Matter, like stinking Sulphur of Antimony, sticks to the Stones of the upper Well. Those of the lower Well are of the very Colour of Antimony; and some of them contain a metallick Matter that sparkles like it. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, a whitish Salt sticks to the Rock, with a Matter which probably is nitrous, and has the diuretic Virtue of the Water. It purges like those of *Scarborough*, and is very good against Cholic and Nephritic Pains, by powerfully removing the Obstructions of the Bowels. 'Tis applied outwardly for the Cure of Ulcers, and dispelling Pains in the Joints; and is observed to operate best in the dry Seasons of Summer and Autumn, at which time these Wells are much frequented; but here is no Dancing or other Diversions, as at *Bath* and *Tunbridge*.

Rivell.

Rivell, in this Stewartry, over-against the *English* Border, is noted for very good Salt, but bitterish, which the People make out of the Sea Sand, by heaping it up and boiling it.

Middlebie.
5 M. fr. Annan.
Wachopdale.

Middlebie is only noted for being the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 12 Parishes.

There being nothing particular to mention about *Wachopdale*, more than that it lies between *Annandale* and *Eskdale*, and is so called from the Water of *Wachop* running thro' it; we pass to

NIDISDALE.

NIDISDALE, or *Nithsdale*, on the West Side of *Annandale*, so called from the *Nid*, or *Nith*, a River full of muddy Shallows, according to *Camden*; tho' others say, 'tis remarkable for its clear Stream, and good Salmon and other Fish. This Division is pretty well stock'd, both with pasture and arable Lands; for tho' 'tis encompassed on all sides with a Ridge of Rocks, the Bottoms produce Abundance of Corn, and it gave Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Maxwell*, till *William*, the last Lord, forfeited it by his Rebellion in 1715; for which he was condemned to be beheaded, but made his Escape out of the Tower.

Nid-River.

The *Nid* River issues out of the Lake called *Lough-Cure*, and passes to the *Solway-Firth*; first by *Sanguhar*, whose Barons were its Hereditary Sheriffs, then by *Morton*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Douglas*; and then by *Drumlanrig*, which gives Titles of Earl and Viscount to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Queensberry*.

The Inhabitants.

The People, as warlike as their Neighbours of *Annandale*, were as noted heretofore as they for stealing of Cattle, and such other Depredations on the Borders. 'Twas so very difficult to restrain the Borderers of both Nations from Incursions before the Union of the two Crowns, that it gave occasion for those Border-laws, mentioned by Dr. *Nicholson*, the Bishop of *Carlisle*. We have this extraordinary Character of these Borderers, in Bishop *Lesley's* History: 'They were very dextrous, says he, at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night, when they travelled thro' such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventured on by Day: During which it was customary for them to lurk so that it was scarce possible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way than by Sluth-hounds, which followed them by the Scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so eloquent, that if they

could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies, or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.'

Nithsdale is divided into the *Overward*, containing the Parishes in the Presbytery of *Pentpint*; and the *Neberward*, containing those of *Dumfries* Presbytery. Here were formerly noble Forests and Woods, now much exhausted; and Pieces of natural Gold have after great Rains been found in Brooks, in *Robburt-Moor*, and *Munnoch-Moor*.

DUMFRIES, which is its chief Town, and indeed the Capital of the South-West Part of this Kingdom, is a pleasant, and a thriving increasing Place, which some therefore call the *Liverpool of Scotland*. 'Twas even in *Camden's* Time the most flourishing Town of this Tract, and famous for the Woollen Manufacture. He mentions the Murder that was committed here upon *John Commin* (Lord *Badenoch*) a Person of such great Interest among the Scots, that *Robert Bruce* (whose Secrets he had betrayed to King *Edward I.* of England) for fear he should oppose his being crowned, ran him through in the Church, and with very little difficulty got a Pardon for it from the Pope.

The Town stands near the Mouth of the *Nid*; it has spacious Streets, with a stately Church and Castle, which, though old, is still pretty good and strong, four Gates, and an Exchange for the Merchants, who had always a very good Share of Trade here, which since the Union is wonderfully increased. The Tide, which flows up the River about six Miles, brings small Vessels close to its Key; and at *Keltern*, and about four Miles below it, the biggest may ride securely. It has a large Market-Place, with a noble Cross; its Market and Fairs for Cattle are the best in all the South of Scotland. There is a Free-Stone Bridge over the River, leading to *Galloway*, which has 13 large Arches, the finest in Great Britain, next to *London* and *Rocheffer*. In the middle of it there is a Gate, which is the Limit between the Shire of *Dumfries*, and Stewartry of *Galloway*. There is a Street that leads from it by an easy Ascent to the Castle, which is on the East-Side of the Town, and has a commanding Prospect of the Town and the adjacent Country; and from the Castle there is a spacious high Street that runs by an easy Descent to the Church at half a Mile distance. There are good Stone-Buildings on each Side of the high Street, those on the North-Side having their hanging Gardens to the River, and the Exchange and the Town-House are about the middle of it. Here is likewise a Tolbooth or Prison. *Lochmaber-street* has also very good Houses. The Zeal of this Town has been remarkable for the Protestant Interest ever since the Reformation, particularly at the Time of the late Rebellion of the Earl of *Nithsdale*, and other Scots Lords, when the Inhabitants at a great Expence fortified the Place, and provided themselves with Arms and Ammunition against the Rebels. By this Means the Town contracted such a Debt, that in 1716 an Act of Parliament passed, which on the Expiration of it in the Tenth of the present Reign, was renewed (to continue 25 Years longer) for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots upon every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer sold within the Town and its Privileges, and an additional Duty on the Tonnage of Shipping, and on Goods imported into, and exported from *Dumfries*, for paying the said Debt, and for building a new Church, the other not being large enough; and also for making a convenient Harbour there for the Preservation of Ships, and Improvement of their Trade. During this, the Town has been forced to rebuild part of its old Church together with the Council-House and Prison, which were become ruinous; and they are in hopes of compleating all the other intended Improvements.

This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Crichton*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 18 Parishes, and the Place where the Provincial Synod meets, which consists of four Presbyteries that have under them 54 Parishes. The Country round it is very pleasant, adorned with many Seats of Gentlemen, all finely planted with Trees. That called *Bridge-End*, over-against the Town on the other side of the River, is a Regality which belonged to the Family of *Nithsdale* before their Forfeiture of it by the late Rebellion. Beyond the *Nith*, about one Mile and a half from *Dumfries*, is the College of *Lincluden*, formerly a magnificent Collegiate-Church, as appears by its Ruins and curious Architecture; from whence, there is a Tradition that there was a subterraneous Passage to *New-Abby*, six Miles off. Near this Place there is a Bridge over the River *Cluden*, which is remarkable for Salmon-Fishing, and here are several Cataraacts called *Salmon-Leaps*. *Cluden-Lake* in the Neighbourhood, which runs into the River *Nith*, is about a Mile round, and has Fish of several sorts.

Holywood (which is the chief among many considerable Woods in this Country) is noted for a handsome Church built

DUMFRIES.
15 M. fr. An-
nan. 64 M. fr. E-
dinburgh.
Market, Wed.
for Cattle.
Fairs, Candle-
Mass, Holy-
Roed, and Mar-
tin-Mass Days,
each a Week.
Murder of John
Commin.

Title of Peerage.

Lincluden-Col-
lege.

Cluden-Lake.

Holywood.
3 M. fr. Dum-
fries.

Glencairn.
71 M. fr. Dumfries, 56 fr. Edinburgh.
Lochyr-Lake.
41 M. fr. Dumfries.

Drumlanerk.
73 M. fr. Dumfries, 52 M. fr. Edinburgh.

Sanguhar.
4 M. fr. Drumlanerk, 47 fr. Edinburgh.
Penpont.
2 M. fr. Drumlanerk.

built out of the Ruins of an ancient Abbey, and for being the Birth-Place of that famous Astrologer, who was from hence called *Jehannes de Sacro Bosco*.
Glencairn, is a Market-Town, which gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Cunningham*.
Lochyr is a Lake, 10 Miles long, and three broad, which furnishes the Country with Peat. A River of the same Name runs through it, which has on each side fine Meadows; and in the Channel of this River there is an Island, which had formerly an impregnable Fort, and has still a handsome Seat.
Drumlanerk, has a weekly Market, and gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *Queensberry*, who has a noble large Palace here with 28 Turrets, grand Avenues, Gardens, and Terrace-Walks, besides a stately Stone-Bridge over the River *Nith*; but like a fine Picture, or a Statue in a Cellar or Barn, stands on a Rock in a coarse Country, environed on every side with Mountains. 'Tis a square Building of fine Free-Stone, and has hanging Gardens cut out of the Rock down to the River, with Water-Works and Grottoes; and there is a vast Plantation of Oaks here six Miles in Length.
Sanguhar, which also gives Title of Baron to the Duke of *Queensberry*, has a Castle and a Market.
Penpont, on the River *Nith*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 11 Parishes.

X. EDINBURGH-SHIRE,
or Mid-Lothian.

Its Bounds.

THIS is the principal Shire in the Kingdom, and the Sheriffalty is in the Gift of the King. 'Tis bounded on the East with the Shire of *Haddington* or *East-Lothian* for 13 Miles together; on the South with *Selkirk* and *Tweeddale* for 13 Miles; on the South-West with *Lanerick* for six or seven Miles, and with the same on the West for two Miles; on the North-West with that of *Linlithgow*, or *West-Lothian* for 14 Miles; on the South-East with the Bailliary of *Lauderdale* for about four Miles; and on the North with the *Frith* or *Forth* for eight Miles.

Extent and Product.

'Tis about 21 Miles in Length, but the Breadth is in some Places 16 or 17 Miles, and in others not above five or six. It yields a great deal of Corn of all sorts, with good Pasture for Cattle, and is abundantly furnished with all Necessaries, particularly Coal and Lime-Stone, and a sort of soft black Marble; and some few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, there is a Mine of Copper.

EDINBURGH.
Long. 2. 55.
Lat. 55. 56.
38 M. fr. Glasgow, 40 M. fr. Berwick, 70 fr. Carlisle, 300 M. fr. London.
Its Name.

This Shire of *Mid-Lothian* boasts of a Town, which is not only a City, but a City and County of itself, viz.

Of its Castle.

EDINBURGH, the Metropolis of *Scotland*, heretofore the Royal Seat of its Kings and Parliaments, as it is still of its supreme Courts of Judicature; and now honoured with giving one of the Ducal Titles to His Royal Highness the Prince of *Great Britain*. It had the present Name from the *Saxons*; but its most ancient Inhabitants the *Irish*, or Northern *Scots*, called it *Duned*, or *Dun-Eden*, i. e. *Eden-Town*; and the *Latins*, *Edinum* or *Edinodunum*; which all signify a Town upon a Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni* built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were those whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni* by Mistake, as some think, for *Scottodeni*, the two first Letters being left out by Haste of the Transcribers. The Castle that was erected before the City, which may be said therefore to have been built, either to protect, or be protected by the Castle, commands a most delightful and extensive Prospect, not only of all the City under it, but of the whole Course of the *Firth*, from the *Baſs* to *Stirling*; the Coasts of *Fife* on the other side the Sea; and many score Miles into the Country. There are two Mountains on each side of the Canon-Gate below it, viz. *Salisbury Crags* on the South, and *Caulton Crags* on the North, which from the Top of the Castle look like Wings; and this seems to be all the Foundation for the *Castrum Alatum*, or winged Castle mentioned in some Histories of this Country. One of these Hills, which is a steep Rock on the South-Side of the Castle, is called *Arthur's Sedes*, or *Arthur's Chair*, from the British King *Arthur*. 'Tis said to have been built above 2000 Years, and is perhaps one of the strongest Castles both by Art and Nature in the World. 'Tis properly a Citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the Town, it being about a Musket-Shot from the High Street. On the South and North-Sides it is inaccessible, the only Entrance being on the side of the Town, (where the Rock is also very high,) and defended by a round Battery, Half-Moons (one of them 200 Feet perpendicularly high) Ramparts, and an Outwork at the Foot of it, all well mounted with Cannon; besides a wide Trench, and a Draw-Bridge. There is a Royal Palace in it, a uniform stately Structure of hewn Stone, with very noble Apartments, in one of which was born King *James I.* of *England*. Here the Governour resides, and here the Re-

galia and Chief Records of State for above 2000 Years have been kept, as also the National Magazine of Arms and Ammunition. Here is a Chapel also for the Use of the Garrison, and the Castle is furnished with Water from two Wells in the Rock. The Duke of *Gordon* held it a while for the late King *James* against King *William* of Glorious Memory, when it was so battered by being bombarded, that with the Fall of the Wall, and some other Rubbish, it was so weakened, that the Soldiers might have easily scaled it, especially as it was not well manned; but on the 13th of *June* 1689, he surrendered it. Some of the Pretender's Friends at the time of the late *Rebellion*, laid a Plot with others in the Castle to betray it into his Hands; but it was timely discovered, and a Person taken in the Fact of laying the Rope-Ladders, whereby the Plotters without were to be drawn up by those within. The Castle is saluted by every Man of War that comes to anchor in *Leith Road*.
The City is a Mile from the Port of *Leith* due South within the Shore upon a high Hill, or narrow Ridge of a gradual Ascent, so that no River or navigable Stream can come near. It consists chiefly of one Street, but the noblest in the World; 'tis broad enough for five Coaches to pass a-breast, is half a Mile easy Ascent from the *Netherbow* to the Castle, and about a Mile in Length from the Castle in the West to the Palace and Park of *Holyrood* or *Holyrood-House* in the East, including *Canon-Gate*, (so called from a Society of the *Canons*, who first founded the Abbey) which however is a distinct Corporation, and rather a Suburb than any part of the City. This Street is exceedingly well paved with Stones, not half a Foot square, and rises in the middle, with Canals on each side. The Breadth of the City from North to South is above half a Mile and taking in the Suburbs, called the *West-Port*, *Bristle*, *Potter-row*, *Pleasants*, *Canon-Gate*, and *Caulton*, 'tis four Miles in compass, and is as populous as any City in *Europe* for its Bigness; nay, it may be said, there is not a City in the World where so many People live in so little Room. Their old Houses are cased with Boards, and have Oval-Windows (without Casements or Glasse) which they open or shut as they please. Their new Houses have good Windows, framed and glazed fashionably, and are built of Stone; especially those of some of the Nobility, who have them covered with Slates blue or grey; and their Fronts to the Streets are generally of Free-Stone. They are very large, and so lofty, especially in the High Street, that five or six Stories is but an ordinary Height; and there is a Row of Buildings, near the *Parliament Close*, where there are some of not less than 14 Stories. The Reason of this is, their being straitened for want of Room, which being too small for great Foundations, they are forced to make up for that Scantiness by the Superstructure, in order to entertain all Comers, who are desirous to be in or near the City. Most of their Houses being parted into Tenements, they have as many Landlords as Stories, without Dependance on one another, like the Chambers at our Inns of Court. The Stairs of the old Houses are both unsightly and inconvenient, because being built out of the Street for the Service of every Story, they are sometimes steep, narrow, and fenceless, and therefore very dangerous to pass; but in the new Houses the Stair-Case is made within the Yard or Foundation of the Building without incumbering the Street, and is more easy to go up and down. Between the High-Street and *Canon-Gate*, a narrow Street built on the South-Side of the City, and running parallel with it, where was once a Lake, there are many little Lanes of Communication, called *Wynds*, but so steep, troublesome, and withal so nasty (for want of Boghouses in several Places) that *Edinburgh* has been compared to an *Ivory-Comb*, the Teeth of which are the Lanes, and the Ivory the High Street. The fronting of any more Houses with Timber, is prohibited by a late Act of the Town-Council, on account of the many Fires that have happened: For this Reason also chiefly the Magistrates were at a great Expence near 60 Years ago, to bring one of the best Springs of *Scotland* into this City, by Leadern Pipes laid from a Hill at three Miles Distance, and they have erected several stately Fountains in the middle of the High Street. The excessive Height of future Buildings has also been prohibited for the greater Ease of the Inhabitants.
This City is inclosed with a sort of old *Roman* Wall on every side, except towards the North, where it is secured by that called the *North-Lock*; and it has seven Gates or Ports, the Chief of which to the East called the *Netherbow*, finer than *Ludgate* in *London*, was built in 1606, magnificently rebuilt in 1716, and adorn'd on both sides with Towers, and a Spire a-top. 'Tis called the *Netherbow*, because there is an Upper-Bow or Descent from the Castle-Hill to the *Graſs-Market*. There is another Gate on the same side, called the *Canon-Gate-Port*, through which there is an Entry into the *Nether-Street*, of the Length of the whole City, called the *Canon-Gate*, because the Castle are drove through it to and from the *Graſs-Market*. It has

The High Street.

The House.

In the 17th and 18th Centuries.

two Gates also to the South. The Eastermost of them which leads into the City from *Dalkeith, Kelfo*, &c. is called the *Potter-Row Port*, from the Suburb of that Name. The Westermost of them is called the *Society-Port*, properly the *Brewers-Port*, who have a great Square near it, with fine Buildings about it, to the very Walls of the City. The West-Gate at the other End of it, lies beneath the Castle, and enters the Town from the Suburb called the *West-Port*, which leads to *Glasgow, Sterling, Queen's-Ferry*, and from thence to the West and North-Highlands. The North Gate, which was erected not many Years ago at the lower End of the *North-Lech*, consists of two, viz. the Inner and the Outer-Port, through which there is an Entrance into the City from the Suburb called *Mutter's*, or *Mouter's Hill*, and *Leith*; and there is the College Kirk-Port, which leads likewise to *Leith*. The *Netherbow-Port*, is that famous Gate, whose Doors were like to have been taken away by Order of Parliament on account of the late riotous Murder of Captain *Porteous* in this City by the Mob, when he was under Sentence of Death, and was to have been executed the very next Day according to Law, for a Fact too recent in Memory, and too disagreeable to be mentioned. This is the Entrance from the Palace and the Suburb of *Canon-Gate*.

Just without this Gate are two Streets, one called *St. Mary-Wynd*, the other *Leith-Wynd*. The first leads out of the City South into the great Road for *England*, by the Way of *Kelfo*; and at the Foot of it is a Gate turning West into the low Street, called the *Cow-Gate*. The other leads North into the Suburb, called *Calton*, from whence there is a handsome Gravel-Walk 20 Foot broad, to the Town of *Leith*, upon which no Horse is admitted. In the Street called the *Canon-Gate*, are several very magnificent Houses where the Nobility resided when the Court was kept here, particularly those of the Dukes of *Queensberry*, and *Roxburgh*, the Earls of *Winton*, *Pannure*, and *Murray*; not to mention the Marquis of *Twedale's*, and other fine Houses of the Nobility in the High Street. The great Avenue into this Street for Coaches is at the North-East Corner, near which is the *Market-Cross*, where all their Proclamations and public Acts are read, and published by Heralds and Sound of Trumpet, and where the Citizens and Gentlemen meet every Day from eleven to one, as they do at the Exchanges.

The Markets here are very well supplied with all Necessaries, and kept for most part in distinct Places walled in, for the particular Commodities that are there sold, namely, the Meal and Corn-markets; the Leather-market, and the Flesh, Fish, and Poultry-markets. In the High-Street is one, call'd the *Lawn-market*, from the Linnen that is sold there, together with all sorts of Woollen Manufactures; and in the same Street, below the Cross, there is every Morning an Herb and Fruit-market. In the Street, called the *Westbow*, which turns South-West from the High-Street, and is for most part inhabited by Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Pitch, Tar, Oil, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Drugs, and the like heavy Goods, there is a space of Ground within the West-Port, just under the Castle, called the *Grass-Market*, a Place as large and in all other respects like *Smithfield* at *London*, for the Sale of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Corn and Hay.

As for its Churches, the first that claims mention is the Great High Kirk, its ancient Cathedral, built of hewn Stone in form of a Cross, in the Centre of the City and the High-Street. 'Twas dedicated to *St. Giles*, and is adorn'd with some Stone-pillars, and Arches, and a stately high Tower, with a large open Cupola of curious Workmanship, representing an Imperial Crown; a Model of which was erected by King *David* over *St. Nicholas's* Church in *Newcastle*; but it does not come up to it by far. Before the Reformation this Church was Collegiate; but made a Cathedral by King *Charles I.* when he erected a new Bishopruck in this City, which before was in the Diocese of *St. Andrews*. 'Twas afterwards divided into four convenient Churches, to each of which was allotted a Parochial District in the City; viz. the High Kirk, the Old Kirk, the *Talbooth-Kirk*, and *Haddo's-Hole*, from the Laird of *Haddo* (Grandfather to the present Earl of *Aberdeen*) who being a great Royalist and Anti-Covenanter, was kept Prisoner in a Vault there till he was beheaded. In 1633, when King *Charles I.* erected this City into an Episcopal See, the Bishop of which was made Suffragan to the Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews*, and to take place of the Bishop of *Dunkeld*; the Dean was Forenoon Minister of that Part of it, called the *New Kirk*, which is the Choir, Chancel, or Eastern Part. Here is a noble Gallery for the King, or for his Commissioner, whom he deposes to represent him to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, who hold their Sessions in a large Chapel, on the South-West Part of this Church; as does also the Commission of the Assembly in the Interval between the General Meetings. Here also, in time of Session, the Magis-

trates assemble; as do also the Judges in their Robes. The great Cross, under the Tower, is called the *Old Kirk*; and the Front, or West Part, of this great Church, is divided, as above-mentioned, into *Talbooth Kirk* on the North, and *Haddo's Hole* on the South. In the Steeple, there is a Set of Bells, which are not rung out, but all manner of Tunes are play'd on them by the Hand with Keys, like a Harpsicord; and this is performed every day, except Sundays and Holidays, from half an Hour after 11 to half an Hour after 12, by a Man who has a yearly Salary for it from the City.

2. The South Church, called the *Gray-Fryars Church*, in the Middle of its Coemetary, or Common Burying-Place, where are many fine Tombs and Monuments, particularly a sumptuous one, of *Sir George Mackenzie*, Lord Advocate to King *Charles* and King *James II.* And here it may not be improper to remark, that the *Scots* very rarely bury in the Church, which they look upon to be, as it really is, more proper for the Living than the Dead: and they set a very great Rate on a Grave opened in the Church, that the Vulgar may not aspire to that Distinction.

3. The *Trone Church* of square Free-stone, with a Tower, built in 1641, after the Model of that at *Convent-Garden*, by *Inigo Jones*. It stands a little below the High Kirk in the same Street; and near it, in the Middle of the Street, is the Guard-house, where two Companies of disciplined Men, clothed and armed like Grenadiers, at the Charge of the City, do Duty every Night.

4. The Collegiate Church of the *Holy Trinity*, built by *Mary of Gueldres*, Queen to King *James II.* where she lies buried, is a very handsome Fabric, at the East End of the Lake.

5. The *Lady Yester's Church*, built by a Lady of that Name, who also left a good Sum for maintaining its Minister. 'Tis a handsome new Church in the Middle of the *Canon-Gate*; and there are two good Churches under the same Roof at the *Gray-Fryars*.

6. About the Middle of the *Canon-Gate*, on the North Side, there is another very beautiful Church, and a considerable Piece of Ground inclosed for a Church-yard, given by *Sir Thomas Moodie* of *Sachten-Hall*. In fine, the Churches, including the Chapel in the Castle, are reckoned not less than 12, all large and magnificent; and the Ministers, not less than 23, who with some neighbouring Parishes form the Presbytery of *Edinburgh*, consisting of 31, who meet in the Great Church, as do also the Provincial Synod and General Assembly.

Besides these Churches, there are two Chapels in the City, that of *St. Magdalen's* in the *Cow-Gate*, and *St. Mary's* in *Niddries-Wynd*; and there is another Chapel of the same Name at the Foot of the *Canon-Gate*; but they are converted into Halls for Trades. There are likewise several Meeting-houses lately built, both in the City and Suburbs, where Service is performed as in the Church of *England*.

In *Grays-Close*, near the *Nether-Bow*, is the Mint-house, with a large Court, adorn'd with neat and convenient Buildings for the Overseers and Workmen.

But the Pride of *Edinburgh* is the Parliament-Yard, or *Close*, as they call it, on the South Side of the Cathedral. 'Tis a great Court, inclosed on the South-East Side with the upper and lower Exchanges, and with other stately Buildings; one of them as high a House perhaps as any in the World: for it mounts seven Stories above the Court, and being built on the Descent of a Hill, the back Part is as much below it; so that from the bottom to the top, the Stair-case ascends 14 Stories. In the Middle of the Court is a curious Equestrian Statue of King *Charles II.* in Brass, erected on a stately Pedestal, at the Charge of the City; a Figure so exceedingly well proportioned, that 'tis reckoned the finest of the kind in *Europe*. At the South-East Part of the Parliament-House is a Door from what they call the *Outer-house*, where the Lord Ordinary sits, into the *Inner*, where sit the other 14 Judges, or Lords of Session, which is the Supreme Civil Judicature of *Scotland*. And over these, are the Privy-Council and Exchequer Chambers. The Parliament-House, which was finished by King *Charles I.* in 1636, is a stately large convenient Structure of Free-stone; over the Entrance of which are placed the Arms of *Scotland*, with *Mercy* and *Truth* for their Supporters, and this Inscription, *Stant his felicia Regna*; importing, that the Happiness of Kingdoms is owing to these Virtues; and under the Arms *Unio Unum*, referring to the Union of the two Crowns.

The Room where the Parliament met is high roofed; like *Westminster-Hall*, and much more curious, tho' not so large. In every Week in Sessions-time are heard Causes in the first Instance; but when the Parliament sate, that Court was removed to another Part of the Hall. At the West End are kept the Sheriff and Commissary Courts. Near the North End is the Town-Council House, or Guildhall; and near it is the Justiciary or Criminal-Court.

St. Mary-Wynd, and Leith-Wynd.

Noblemen's Palaces.

Market-Cross.

Markets.

Churches.

The Guard-House.

The Mint.

Parliament-Close.

Parliament-House.

In the middle of the Room, where the Parliament met, there is a high Throne for the Sovereign, or Commissioner, with Benches on each side for the Nobility and Bishops, one above another; so that the uppermost is level with the Throne, and the lowest with the Pit, where are Forms in the middle for the Commoners. Without the Area, and opposite to the Throne, there is a Pulpit for the Sermons that were preached to the Parliament upon special Occasions, with a large Partition behind it for Strangers to stand and hear not only the Sermons, but sometimes the Debates of the House.

Exchanges.

Near the Council-Chamber stands the *Royal-Exchange*, a stately Structure of hewn Stone, with a double Row of small Shops; and there is another Exchange under it: yet both above Stairs, and neither of them magnificent enough to be distinguished from the other Buildings. In the first Floors, level with the Yard, are three or four Bookfellers, and as many Goldsmiths.

*Post-Office.
Lawyers Library.*

Underneath the Parliament-House is the Post-Office, and the Lawyers Library, a noble Collection of Books and MSS. belonging to the College of Justice, where is also the finest Parcel of Medals, and of the largest old *English* and *Scotch* Coins that is any where to be seen. Joining to this Library is the Register of all the Deeds and Securities of the Nation; and here is a fine Room also in this Square, for the Meeting of the Royal Boroughs, adorn'd with Pictures.

The National Register.

The Tolbooth.

Near the West End of the Great Church stands the *Tolbooth* or common Prison both for Debtors and Criminals; where when the Court was at the Palace, a Guard was always kept of regular Troops. It was formerly the Place of Residence for the Provost of *St. Giles's*, as most of the adjacent Houses were for the Canons and Choristers of that Church. At the upper End of the same Street is the Weigh-house; there being Warehouses below stairs, with public Weights and Scales for heavy Goods.

The Weigh-house.

Bank.

Their Bank, whose Notes pass all over the Nation, is at the foot of a Close on the North-Side of the Land-Market, and was erected by Parliament 1695.

Holyrood Palace.

The Royal Palace here was always called *Holy-Rood*, from its Situation at the lower End of the *Canon-Gate* just by the Shell of the Abbey of that Name, which was founded by King *David I.* for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustine*, but consumed by Fire; so that nothing remains of it but the Church, in which several Kings and Queens lie buried. This Abbey was first converted into a Palace by King *James V.* which King *Charles II.* pulled down, all but two Towers on the North Side of the Entry, and nobly rebuilt, Sir *William Bruce* being the Architect. 'Tis a grand Building of Stone, well carved, and beautified in form of a Square, supported by Pillars like the *Royal-Exchange* at *London*, and adorned with several Orders of Architecture. There are four Courts, the outermost of which, as big as all the rest (where the Soldiers draw up when they relieve one another) has four principal Entries, three on the West, and the other on the East, besides several Inlets into the adjacent Gardens. It has a majestic Entrance, adorned with Pillars of Stone, and a balustraded Cupola over it, in form of a Crown. It consists of two noble Stories, besides Garrets above, and Offices below. The Fore-part is terminated by four high Towers, viz. two erected by King *James V.* and the other two by King *Charles II.* The Inner Court is very stately, and has Piazzas round it all of Free-stone, from which there is Access to the Apartments that are truly Royal; and there is a long Gallery adorned with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus* their first King, 320 Years before the Birth of *Christ*, to the Revolution; of which those that were eminent, and all the *Stuarts*, are full Lengths, the others Bustoes. The Lodgings are stately, and richly furnished. It has lovely Gardens on all sides, and on the South Side and to the Mountain, call'd *Arthur's-Chair*, is the King's Park, four Miles in Compass; which in *Camden's* time was well stor'd with Deer, Conies, and Hares; but has now, 'tis said, neither Deer nor Tree in it, only it has great Variety of medicinal Plants, and a Fountain, from which the City is by Conduits supplied with Water; yet 'tis walled round with a Stone-Wall. This Palace and Park are such a Sanctuary for Debtors, that nothing can take them from either, but the King's express Order, unless when a Man carries off with him the Goods of another, and shelters himself here; in which case, 'tis said, the Lords of the Session may exert their Authority.

The Park.

To be more particular in the Description of this Palace: The Entrance into the outer Court is by a large Arch, over which is the Apartment of the Porter or House-keeper, consisting of eight good Rooms, where the Dukes of *Hamilton*, Hereditary-Keepers of the Palace, used to reside; but since the Union, they have an Apartment in the Palace. The Outer Court has Coach-houses and Stables round it, like the *Mews* in *London*, and is as large. On the North Side of it is a curious Garden, now con-

verted into a Physic-garden, where *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, erected a fine Dial, which King *Charles I.* when he was here, repaired: And on the South Side of this Court is another large Garden, which Duke *Hamilton* has put to Gardeners. The Stair-case and Rooms of State here, run exactly like those of *St. James's*, only the Guard-Room of this is near twice as big as that at *St. James's*, and the State-Rooms higher and larger. The Duke of *Hamilton's* Apartment is in the Double Tower to the North, and the Great Council-Chamber in that to the South. The Earl of *Perth*, Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James VII.* converted this noble Room into a *Remise* Chapel, and gave the Chancellor's Apartment behind it to the Jesuits to keep School in, which was demolished at the Revolution, and has ever since lain neglected. The Chimneys of this Palace are all of Marble; and the Apartments, two Pair of Stairs, for the Officers of State, are lent for the Residence of many of the Nobility.

The Church, or rather Chapel, behind this Palace, makes a Wing to the North of the Laundry, another Wing to the South; and there is a Bowling-Green between them, walled in. It has a prodigious high Roof, with as curious Pillars as those of *St. George's* Chappel at *Windsor*, and above them two Rows of Stone-Galleries; King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* were both crowned in this Chapel. King *James VII.* erected a magnificent Throne here for the Sovereign, and 12 Stalls for the 12 Knights Companions of the Order of the Thistle, or *St. Andrew*, all of Oak, and the finest Carvers in *Europe* were employed in it. The Floor was beautifully paved with Marble, and a fine Organ was also erected; but at the Revolution the Populace carried away every Pipe, and did not leave so much as a Stone in the Pavement; so that it hath been ever since a declining Fabric, and only used for the Interment of the Nobility. Among other Places ransacked by the Populace as above, they opened a Vault quite built up, without knowing what Bodies it contained, and there found those of King *James V.* and *Magdalene* of *Valois*, his first Queen, together with Lord *Darnley's*, all embalmed.

On a rising Ground, to the South of *Cow-Gate*, stands the College, or University, which was founded in 1580 by King *James VI.* upon a Petition from the City, but not perfected till 1582. That Prince endowed it with as ample Privileges as any University in *Europe*. It has spacious Precincts, high Walls, and three Courts, encompassed with neat Buildings; and there is a high Tower over the Great Gate, which looks towards the City. There is great Accommodation for the Students, with handsome Dwellings, and fine Gardens for the Professors. The Persons established at first were a Principal or Warden, a Professor of Divinity, four Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a Professor of Philology, called the *Regent of Humanity*. In 1640, the Town added a Professor of *Hebrew*, and it has since added a Professor of *Mathematicks*. The Dignity of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor is in the Magistrates, and Town-Council, the Magistrates being Curators or Governours of it, and the Provost of the City, Chancellor. The Students here do not eat in common, but lodge and diet in the Town, as the Collegians in *Holland* do; and they have no distinct Habit as they have in the other Universities of *Scotland*, where they wear red Gowns. No Test or Subscription is offered to a Student at his Admission; every Man being free to come that will: but every one of their Professors, and all Officers in the University, swear to the Government as now established Civil and Ecclesiastical, subscribe to the Confession of Faith, and declare their Conformity to the Kirk Government, and that they never will, directly or indirectly, endeavour to subvert it. Four Years Study intitles to the Commencement of Master of Arts. There is a Chapel here, used by the *French* Protestants in and about this City.

The College, or University.

They have a very good Library, which was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh* in 1635, since which it has been much increased by other Gifts and Legacies. The Books given by the several Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments; and the Names of the Donors set over them in golden Letters. The Pictures of several Princes, and of most of the Reformers at home and abroad, are also placed over this Library, and near it is kept the Skull of *Buchanan*, so thin that one may see the Light thro' it. 'Twas lodged there by Mr. *Adamsen*, formerly Principal, who procured it to be taken out of his Grave, and fastened some *Latin* Verses to it in Commendation of that great Author. Here is also kept the Original of the *Bohemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance*, for burning *John Huss* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, with 105 Seals to it of the Princes, Great Men of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, &c. 'Twas purchased from the Library of *Dantzic*, by a *Scots* Gentleman in his Travels, who made a Present of it to this Library. In their Common-Hall, where they have their Commencements and public

The Library.

Enter-

Entertainments, are several Maps, Globes and Rarities; particularly a crooked Horn cut out of a Woman's Head of 50 Years of Age, who lived 12 Years after it. Sir Robert Sibbald gives an Account, and a Draught of it, in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of Scotland, where he tells us, 'tis several Inches long, and was cut out by a Surgeon the fourth of May 1671. The Cap with which they graduate their Scholars is round, and made of Velvet. This they put on the Head of the Party, who is called to be Master, referring, as 'tis thought, to the Custom of the old Romans (*ad pileum vocare*) who by this Ceremony made their Servants free.

Under the Library, and of the same Dimensions, is the Royal Printing-House, where they are chiefly employ'd in printing Bibles. At the further End of the Library is a Stair-case, leading to the Commencement-chamber, at the Foot of which, over the Door, are these Greek Words, *Διπλὺν ὁρῶσιν οἱ μαθηταὶ γράμματι*, i. e. The Learned see two ways: Meaning they have the twofold Light of Nature and Education. Over another, which is an Entrance into one of their Schools, is inscrib'd,

*Virtus Reflorem Ducemque desiderat.
Vitia sine Magistro discuntur.* 1616.

i. e.

Virtue requires both Governours and Guides.
Vices are learnt without a Master.

The Surgeons
Hall.

South from the Cow-Gate lies the High-School for Latin; and in its Yard there is a fine Bagnio, in a handsome neat House, built for the Company of Surgeons, in whose Hall is the Picture of the late Duke of Hamilton, and the Earl Finlater, in his Chancellor's Robes, and of near 20 Top Surgeons of the City, all Originals, by Sir John Medina. There is a pretty Garden also both before and behind the House.

College of Physicians.

King Charles II. erected a College of Physicians here, which is near the Nether-Bow in the Fountain-Close, to whom he gave by Patent under the Great Seal, ample Jurisdiction within the City, and its Liberties, and appointed the Judicatures to concur to the Execution of their Decrees: And by a latter Grant, they have the Faculty of professing Physick. They have their Conferences once a Month, and have erected a Library. Here is a noble Museum, commonly called *Museum Balfourianum*, from its Founder Sir Andrew Balfour, M. D. It contains a Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, foreign and domestick; of which Sir Robert Sibbald, who very much augmented it, printed an Account in 1697. The Design of it is to encourage and assist those who have a mind to study true Philosophy. On the North Side of the City in a Bottom, there is an excellent Physick-Garden, with near 3000 different Sorts of Plants, of which Mr. James Sutherland, its learned Intendant, published an Account in 1683, with the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis*. The Design of it is to furnish Simples for the use of Physick, and to instruct Students of that Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them; for which end they are disposed into the most natural and rational Method, according to the Plan laid down by the learned Dr. Morison, the famous Oxford Botanist, and a Native of Scotland. Sir Robert Sibbald has a curious Garden here, noted for two Stone-Monuments of Antiquity, dug up in the Lands of *Inglishton*; upon one of which is a Laurel Crown, and on the other a Roman Securis. They are supposed to have been Part of a Pillar erected in Domitian's time, when Agricola was in that Country.

Physick-Garden.

Sir Robert Sibbald's.

St. Thomas's.

Here are some Hospitals; of which the chief is *Herriot's*, on the South Side of the City, and to the West of the Grey-Friars Church-yard; a large, beautiful, and stately Fabric, founded by Mr. George Herriot, who was Goldsmith to King James VI. and left 200,000 *l. Scots*, for maintaining and educating 130 poor Boys, the Children of decayed Merchants and Tradesmen of this City; whereof such as go to the University, are sent to the College at the Expence of the Hospital, and have each an Exhibition of 7 *l.* a Year; and such as go to Trades, have 13 *l.* 10 *s.* given with them to a Master.

The Building exceeds any thing of the kind in Europe; the Dean of *Recheffer*, Dr. Balcanquel his Executor, a great Architect, and Cotemporary with Inigo Jones, having built this Hospital more like a Palace. 'Tis an exact Square, piazza'd within like the Royal-Exchange at London, all built of Free-stone, but too much embellish'd with carved Work over the Windows and Doors for an Hospital. There is a high Tower over the Gate, with a Clock and Bells; and on each Corner of the Building, a square Tower, floor'd with Lead, and little Turrets of Stone, covered with Lead at each Corner of every Tower. In the Middle of the Inner Court is a fine Well, and the Founder's Effigy in a Niche over the Inside of the Gate, as big as the Life, in his Cloak cut in Stone, with a Jewel

in his Hand. The Towers, at the Corners, are four Stories high, and within each of them is a fine winding Stair-case to the upper Apartments. The Magistrates of the City, who are perpetual Guardians of the Hospital, meet in a fine Parlour floor'd with Marble. The Gardens, which consist of a Flower-Garden, Kitchen-Garden, and Orchard, are very well kept; and both the House and Gardens contain between nine and ten Acres on a Rising-Ground, which is a much finer Situation than the Palace of *Holyrood House*. The Entry to this Place, by an easy Ascent thro' three spacious Courts, more resembles an Avenue to a Royal Palace, than to an Hospital.

Here are very good Apartments for the Officers of the House and Scholars, adorned with large Walks and delightful Grottoes. The Governour, according to the Institution of the Founder, must be single; and there is a Chaplain to instruct the Boys in the Grounds of Learning, till they are fitted for the public Schools and Colleges.

St. Thomas's is an Hospital near that called the *Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity*, wherein old decay'd Citizens and their Widows are liberally maintained, and have their own Chaplains. And over-against that Church is the *Bridewell*, or Correction-House, commonly called *Paul's Work*, in which are divers Linnen, Woollen, and Silk Manufactures, where loose People get their Living by their Labour. There is an Apartment in it for Persons that are Lunatic and Distracted.

In 1702, a Maiden Hospital, which is a neat Building, close to the College, where are a pretty Garden and Bowling-Green, was founded and endowed, for the Relief and Education of Female Orphans of decayed Freemen, by some of the Merchant-Company, who were much encouraged to it by Mrs. Mary Erskin, Relict of James Haire, Druggist in Edinburgh; who not only purchased convenient Lodgings, with pleasant large Yards, and other Accommodations for the Hospital, but also left them a considerable Sum of Money. The Work has been considerably advanced by other Benefactions, from Town and Country; and the Tradesmen and Artificers of Edinburgh have, in Emulation thereof, lately founded and endowed another Maiden-Hospital.

In 1738, an Infirmary was also erected here, like those at London, Winchester, and Bath, &c. to which the Proprietors of Quarries contributed Stone and Lime; the Merchants Timber; and even the Journeymen-Masons and Day-Labourers, contributed a Portion of their Labour gratis: besides the great Encouragement it met with from the Nobility and Gentry, especially the Ladies; and the Grant of 100 *l.* towards it, from his Majesty.

This City is governed by a Lord-Provost (whose Office is much the same with that of Lord-Mayor of London) and four Bailiffs, who, besides the Power common to Aldermen, have that of Sheriffs. They have also a Common-Council, which consists of 25 Persons. All these are chosen annually, and the Provost, Dean of Gild, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants; or if any Tradesman is to be chosen to those Offices, for his Qualifications, he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without Leave of the Magistrates and Town-Council; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bailiff, Dean of Gild, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two a Member of the Common-Council. No Person is to continue in that Council above two Years at a time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a superior Office. The Bailiffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed; and none is to be elected Deacon of the fourteen incorporated Trades, unless he has been Master of his Trade at least two Years; and none is to continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The said 14 incorporated Trades are Surgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furrers, Hammer-Men, Wrights or Carpenters, Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cordwainers, Weavers, Fullers, and Bonnet or Cap-makers.

The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday after Michaelmas by 38 Citizens, whereof 20 are to be Merchants, and 18 Tradesmen. They are to chuse such as in their conscience they think to be best qualified, and the said Magistrates, with the Town-Council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases, as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of Gild, and Treasurer, and setting of Fews, or Fee-farm Leases, giving Bounties and Places, and other publick Matters; in which Cases they are to take the Advice of the 14 Deacons of Trades. None of the Merchants or Trades are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-Laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town-Council; except it be to chuse their own Deacons at the time appointed, to make Persons free of their Trade, or to try their Work; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants.

Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal Number of Merchants and Tradesmen. The Lord-Provost, Dean of Gild, and Treasurer are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time; and the Bailiff is to be but one Year Bailiff, one Year Old Bailiff, and one Year free of Office. The Lord-Provost, for the time being, was always one of the Privy-Council. The Train-Bands of the City consist of 16 Companies, besides which they have a standing Company of Town-Guards. There are many other good Regulations about publick Contributions, Watching and Warding, Apprentices, Journeymen, &c. as may be seen by that called the *Set or Decret Arbitral* of King James VI. for deciding Differences betwixt the Merchants and Tradesmen, and about the Government of the City; which was ratify'd by Parliament, and printed in 1683; together with several Acts of the Town-Council thereto relating.

By the easy Tax of two Pence *Scots*, on every *Scots* Pint of Ale and Beer sold in *Edinburgh*; and by the Discontinuance of those there called the Petty-Port Customs, many great public Works have been undertaken, and finished, for the Benefit of the City, its Port, and Neighborhood. The Springs have been collected, and the Pipes renewed for supplying the Town with Water, the Fountains in the High Street rebuilt, the Harbour of *Leith* enlarged, and its Channel deepened; several hundred Feet added to the Key, two new Churches built, the high Roads leading to the City paved with Causey-Stone, and a large Workhouse built for the Poor, and endowed with 300 *l.* a Year. The Magistrates have also settled Salaries on the Law-Professor at *Edinburgh*, and Stipends on the Ministers of the two new Churches; rebuilt the City Walls, and taken Measures for paying their old Debts, as well as those incurred on account of the late Rebellion. 'Tis said, they likewise propose, by Means of the said Fund, to turn the Northern *Loch* into a Canal of running Water, to build a Hall for the Court of Justiciary, and an Edifice for the public Records; to establish a Salary for a Professor of Civil History, and Greek and Roman Antiquities; and another for a Professor of the *Scots* Law, &c.

Great Mischief was done in this City, and at *Leith*, by a Storm that happened Jan. 14, 1739. of which the like was scarce ever known. The Leads of the stately Building in the Parliament-Close were carried off of the Roofs, some of them more than 40 Feet in Dimensions. The *Cannon-Gate* Church was a great Sufferer, and the fine Portico there almost demolished. A Fire happened at the same time to increase the Consternation, by which a Brewhouse, and some others were reduced to Ashes; as was also a Farmhouse near the *Cannon-Mills* in the opposite part of the Town. The Buildings in the Castle were prodigiously damaged by the Storm, their fine Lead-*Roofs* carried off, and thrown upon the Rock; the Magazine almost demolished, the Houses at the *Multries-Hill* almost all unroofed, and the new Playhouse quite uncovered. At *Leith* also several Houses were damaged, the Lead-Mill uncovered, and several Ships in the Harbour broke loose with such Violence, that they carried with them the great Iron Rings, to which they were fastened.

Leith.

Leith, which is the Port of *Edinburgh*, and a large flourishing Town, governed by its own Bailiff, but subject to its Jurisdiction; lies in the Firth about a Mile from the City to the North, and has its Name from a small River that falls into the Firth on the West-Side of it, forming a good Mole or Harbour, one of the most frequented in all *Scotland*. During Queen Mary's Minority, this Place was fortified and defended by a French Garrison against the Nobility, &c. of *Scotland*, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were obliged to call for the Assistance of Queen Elizabeth to drive out the French. In 1544, John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, landed here with 200 Ships, wasted *Edinburgh*, and at his Return burnt this Town. It soon recovered, and M. de Desse, General for Francis II. King of France, who had married Mary, Queen of Scots, fortified it regularly with a Design to conquer the whole Island; which the English foreseeing, sent an Army, at the Desire of the Protestant States of *Scotland*, under the Lord Grey, which with their Assistance, soon forced the French to return home: Most part of the Town was burnt during the Siege, and all the Works were afterwards demolished.

The Entrance of the Harbour is made good, by a long Jet or Pier, on the East-Side, bigger than those at *Genoa* and *Leghorn*; and by strong Ranges of Piles, Break-Waters, or Counter-Piers, though not so long, on the West-Side, all which are kept in good Repair; so that the Harbour is kept free and open, notwithstanding a flat Shore, and a large Swell of the Sea. The Mouth of it is dry at low Water, and the Sea ebbs about half a Mile out from it North. A Beacon or Mast is set up at low Water-Mark, for the Use of Sailors. The River di-

N°. 22.

vides it into two Parts, which are joined again by a handsome Stone-Bridge, and make together one populous and well-built Town, that was formerly very strong. On the South-Side, leading from the Pier towards the Bridge, is a spacious handsome Street and Quay, which is firmly wharfed up with Stone, and fenced with Piles, and the Ships lay their Breadth close to its Wall or Wharf. The Buildings, which are opposite to, and parallel with the Water, are very lofty handsome Houses, generally six Stores high or more, and all of Stone, with great Sash Windows to the uppermost Story. Here are likewise large Cellars and Warehouses with great Conveniences for laying up such Goods as are perishable, and that require cool Cellars or dry Warehouses; and the Merchants of *Edinburgh* generally keep the gross Quantity of all their heavy Goods here to be ready for Carriage, either by Land or Sea; so that 'tis not improperly called the Warehouse as well as Port of *Edinburgh*. Here are also some Works not common in *Scotland*, viz. a *Glass-House* for making all sorts of green Glass, particularly Bottles, carried on by a Company who have their Workmen and Materials from *England*; a *Sugar Bakehouse*, or as the *Scots* call it, a *Sugarce*; and a Saw-Mill for cutting Timber, flitting Deals, and the like.

That called *North-Leith* lies on the other side of the Harbour, where some large Ships have been built, there being Launches both for building and repairing them. Here are the Ruins of the Citadel, which among others was built by Oliver Cromwell, when he was Master of this Country, and demolished by King Charles II. about 1664. 'Twas in these Ruins that Brigadier Mackintosh and his Highland Rebels sheltered themselves in 1716, when threatened with an Attack by the Duke of Argyle, and made his Escape in the Night by wading the River at low Water. This was at the time that the Rebels had formed a Correspondence with certain Centinels of *Edinburgh-Castle* to betray it, of whom some were afterwards hanged for it.

On all the South-Shore of the Firth from *North-Leith*, and from two Miles above it, to *Preston-Pans* downwards, and other Towns, there is good Fishing for Oysters and Muscles, which not only supply *Edinburgh* and the adjacent Country, but many Boat-Loads of them are carried to *Newcastle* upon *Tine* or other Places, from whence they return with Glass-Bottles, Window-Glass, and other heavy Goods. The Customhouse is kept at *South-Leith* for the Entry of Goods, either outwards or inwards; but the Commissioners have their Office at *Edinburgh*, because there the Merchants generally reside. It has been observed by Historians, that *Leith* was formerly a great Check to *Edinburgh* when King James the IVth was there, and that in order to keep the Citizens in the better Obedience, he often threatened them that he would remove his Palace and Courts of Judicature hither. The Citizens often come hither in their Coaches or on Foot, for a Walk on the *Mole*, or other Recreation; but they have no Playhouse, Musick-Meeting, or Spring-Garden to tempt them to extravagant Expences. The Firth is navigable above 20 Miles West of *Leith*, and has many Trading-Towns upon it, as *Kirkcaldy*, *Burnt-Island*, *Inverkeithen*, *Queen's-ferry*, *Berrystowness*, and *Carris*; besides *Albany* already described. The Firth is seven Miles over at *Leith*, and continues to five or six Miles, but grows narrower a little beyond *Cramond*; and at *Queen's-ferry*, 'tis not above two Miles over.

Musselburgh, or *Muselburgh*, is an ancient Burgh of Regality, and large Market-Town, with a Harbour near the Mouth of the River *Esk*, and a Woollen Manufacture, especially of coarse Stuffs, for the Use of the Poor. 'Tis supposed to have its Name from the Muscle-Fishery, which formerly turned to great account; and a little to the West, lies *Fisher-Row*, so called from a long Row of Houses, mostly inhabited by Fishermen; who, besides a few Shell-Fish, are chiefly employ'd in catching Cod, Haddock, and Whiting. There are two small Villages here, called *Newbiggin* and *Good-Speed-All*, so near to *Musselburgh* and *Fisher-Row*, that they seem to be all one-continued Village; yet they have no Church, and are only a Part of the neighbouring Parish of *Inveresk*, so called, because it stands on the River *Esk*, which runs thro' them all, but is too rapid to be made navigable; and yet is sometimes so full, as to over-flow its Banks. This is a populous Village, and so healthy, that Dr. *Pitcairn* called it the *Montpelier* of *Scotland*; and it has several pleasant Boxes, where in the Summer many of the Citizens of *Edinburgh* have Lodgings, there being a fine Tavern and Bowling-Green, with two sweet Prospects; the one of the Shire of *Fife*, cross the Firth, at nine Miles Distance; the other to *Dalkeith*, and southward. But the Glory of the Parish is *Pinkey*, a charming Seat of the Marquis of *Tweeddale* near the Sea, just at the Entrance of *Musselburgh*, which has a delightful View, not only of the adjacent Country, but also of the Coast of *Fife*, over the Firth, at nine Miles Distance.

Y y y

Musselburgh.
A. M. P. E-
dinburgh.

Fisher-Row.

Newbiggin and
Good-Speed-
All.Inveresk.
Esk River.

Pinkey.

Battle or Musc-

burgh.

Preston-Pans.
1 M. and half
from Musc-Dalkeith.
5 M. fr. Edin-

The Palace.

Distance. This fine Seat stands in a Park above three Miles in Compass, planted with a prodigious Number of Fir-trees, and walled all round. The great Slaughter of the Scots in Battle, by the Duke of Somerset, when he came with an Army to challenge the Performance of the Articles for the Marriage of their young Queen Mary, with his Nephew Edward VI. and which our Historians call the Battle of *Muscleburg*, is by the Scots called the Battle of *Pinkie*, with more Propriety, as being nearer the very Field of Action.

Preston-Town, and *Preston-Pans*, on the same Coast. The Town has a Weekly Market, and the Pans a Harbour and Salt-works, where are made great Quantities. The Place is also noted for good Malt Liquor.

Dalkeith is a pleasant Town and Castle at the Conflux of the two Rivers *Eske*, and gives Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Family of *Buccleugh*. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, containing ten Parishes. Here is a noble Palace built by the late Dutchess of *Buccleugh* on the Site of the old Castle, which belonged to the Earl of *Morton*, Regent of Scotland, during the Minority of *James VI.* that very Earl, who was the Inventor of the Engine for beheading, called the *Maiden*, which he brought from *Halifax* in *Yorkshire*, and the first that suffered by it for being Accessory to the Murder of Lord *Darnley*. This Palace, which is the finest and largest new House in Scotland, is said to be the very Model of the late King *William's* at *Loo* in *Guelderland*, only this is of Stone, and that of Brick. It stands on a Rising Ground on the Edge of the River *Northesk*, from whence it overlooks a large Park, beautified with Water-works, and a Canal. It consists of a Front, adorned with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and a double Wing at each End like the Palace of *Winchester*. There's a spacious Court between the Palace and Park, invironed with Balustrades of Iron between Free-stone Pillars. The grand Stair-case of the House is supported by Pillars of Marble, and every Step curiously inlaid with Walnut-tree. At the Top of the Stair-case is a noble Room, in which are the Pictures of all the Beauties of the Age in whole Lengths in Pannels, particularly the four Daughters of the late Duke of *Marlborough*, the *Rocheester* Family, and other Court Ladies; and at one End is King *William's* Queen, *Mary*, and at the other, her Sister Queen *Anne*. In another Room there's the Duke of *Monmouth* on Horseback, by Sir *Peter Leley*, besides the Pictures of others of the Nobility. The Offices of this Palace join to the Town, which is larger and better built than many Royal Boroughs; and the Butchers here are said to kill no less than 2000 Sheep a Week one with another, but send most of the Mutton to *Edinburgh*.

Newbottle, is the Barony of the Marquis of *Lothian*, who has also a noble old Seat here finely ornamented with the most pleasant Walks, and Rows of Trees, and enriched with one of the best Collections of Pictures, Statues, and Busts in Scotland.

Roslin, is noted for a stately spacious Chapel, one of the most curious Pieces of Workmanship in Europe, there being not two Cuts of one sort in the whole Work. It was founded Anno 1440, by *William St. Clair*, Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Holdenburgh*, &c. eminent for other publick Works by him erected, and for the Honours conferred on him by the greatest Princes in Europe. 'Tis a Gothic Building, each Buttress on the Outside being adorned with Statues as big as the Life, in the Niches, and on each Side of the Windows, which are spacious. The most curious Part of the Building is the Vault of the Choir, and that which is called the Prince's Pillar. It was possessed by a Provost, and seven Canons Regular, whom the Laids of *Roslin* endowed with considerable Revenues. According to *Buchanan*, *Lesley*, and other Scotch Historians, three Victories were obtained in one Day in February 1302, near this very Place, by *John Cummin*, Regent of the Kingdom, and *John* or *Simon Fraser*, with eight thousand Men, over three separate Bodies of English, consisting of 10,000 Men each.

The Bass Island.

The noted Island of *Bass* stands within the *Forth*, about one Mile from the South-Shore, and is about a Mile round. It had a Garison, which was supplied with Water by a Spring at the Top, and there is Pasturage for twenty or thirty Sheep. 'Twas an old Possession of the *Lauder* Family, and by King *Charles II.* bought and annexed to the Crown. Though the Place is of itself impregnable, it was surprized by some of King *James's* Party after the Revolution, and was the last Place in the three Kingdoms that held out for him; but at length it surrendered, and the Fortifications were ordered to be slighted. 'Tis on every Side a steep Rock, except on the South-West, where 'tis only accessible by one at a Time, and that not without the Help of a Cable or Crane. At the Top of that Passage there was a Fort mounted with Canon, but it has been neglected since the Revolution, it being of no Use except for a Prison of State, as it was made for the Presbyterians in the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James II.* but in case of an Invasion it might be of admirable Use for securing the Effects of the neighbouring Country. This Island is resorted to in May

and June by incredible Flocks of Fowls, and then the Surface of it is almost covered with their Nests, Eggs, and young Birds. The best tasted of these different Sorts of wild Fowl is the *Solan Goose*. When they are coming hither, they send some before to fix their Mansions, which for that Reason are called *Scouts*. The Inhabitants are careful not to disturb them till they have built their Nests, and then they are not to be frightened by any Noise whatever. They lay but one Egg in a Year, and fix it so dexterously to the Rock by one End, that if it be removed 'tis impossible to fix it again. They hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it till that be done. They are fatter than any other Fowl, and taste like Herring, upon which they feed. The Fish, which the old ones catch, do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, and the Sticks they bring for their Nests serve them for Fuel. They make a great Profit of their young ones, which are taken from their Nests by one let down the Rock with a Cable. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese, they are very good Meat, and yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and Feathers. They are of an Ash-Colour, but the old ones are all white. They stuff Beds with their Feathers. They leave this Place in September, and whither they retire in Winter is not known. They have a Crane's Neck, and a strong sharp Bill between three and four Inches long, which they strike through their Prey with such Violence, that it often sticks so fast in a Board baited with a Herring, that they cannot pull it out again, and so are taken by the Inhabitants. The *Bass* has a small Warren in it for Rabbits. It rises very high above the Sea in Form of a Cone; but the Force of the Tides has worn a Hole in the lower Part of it almost through.

This Shire of *Edinburgh* is noted for few Antiquities, besides what we have mentioned. Antiquities of the Shire.

Near the Town of *Cramond*, at which Salmon and other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with Roman Inscriptions. Also not far from *Edinburgh* is a Pictish Monument, called by the common People *Ketstean*, which is to be read thus, *In oc tumulo jacet Velia F. Victi*. Cramond.

St. Catherine's Well deserves mention next to the Antiquities. 'Tis commonly called the *Oil Well*, because it sends up along with the Water an Oil or Balsam, which swims upon it, and is found to be exceeding good for healing Scabs, and for the Cure of any Pains proceeding from Cold, and also for its strengthening and invigorating Quality. St. Catherine's Well.
2 M. fr. Edinburgh.

XI. The Shire of ELGIN.

This comprehends one Part of *Murray*, as the Shire of *Lin Boudie*, *Nairn* does the other; and the South-side of it is called the *Braes* of *Murray*, as the South-east is *Strath*, or the Valley of *Spey*, with which River it is bounded on the East, as it is with the Shire of *Nairn* and Part of *Loquhabar* on the West; it has *Aberdeenshire* and *Badenoch* on the South, and *Invernesshire* on the North, from which it is parted by the *Firth* and the River *Nefs*. Mr. *Templeman*, who does not distinguish *Elginshire* from *Murray* and *Nairn*, makes the two latter 57 Miles in Length, and 26 broad, and gives them an Area of 825 square Miles. This Shire of *Elgin* lies on the East-side of the *Findern*, betwixt that and *Spey*, and is computed to be 24 Miles in Length, and 21 in Breadth. The Air is wholesome, and the Winter mild. The South-side is mountainous, but abounds with Pasture, as the Low-country does with Corn which is soon ripe. Here are several great Woods of Fir-trees, &c. 10 Miles long, with some large Woods of Oak. Extent, Air, and Soil.

Murray-Land, which includes this Shire, *Nairn*, and a Part of *Invernesshire*, is reckoned to enjoy the best Climate, mate and Soil of all the North of Scotland; so that the Inhabitants boast they have forty clear Days in a Year more than their Neighbours. It produces every thing that grows in any other Part of the Kingdom, and no Part is better provided with Bread, Meat, Fruit, and Fish. The Soil is generally sandy, mix'd with Clay, and very fruitful when manur'd. The common Drink in these Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer; and they have French Wine; yet they like *Aqua Vita* of their own making much better, and are very liberal of it to their Tenants. Its Extent from the Mouth of *Nefs* to that of the *Spey*, according to the Roads from one Town to another, is thirty-four Scots Miles, which are one-fifth larger than English Miles; but 'tis of an unequal Breadth, the fruitfulest Part being seldom more than seven. It gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Steuart*. Its Extent in Scotch Miles.

The chief Rivers are, 1. The *Spey*, the most considerable in the North of Scotland next to the *Tay*, and the most rapid in all the Kingdom; for which Reason 'tis not navigable very far. It rises in *Badenoch*, and after a Course of 76 Miles, besides Turnings and Windings, passes by *Rathes Castle*, and falls into the Sea at *Germack*, but the Tide does not come up into it above a Mile. It has a noble

ble Salmon-fishing, and is observed to swell by a West Wind in the Heat of Summer, tho' there be no Rain.

The Nefs.

2. The *Nefs*, which has also a good Salmon-fishing, rises from the Lake *Coich*, not far from the *Irish* Sea, and is for some Miles called *Coich*; after which running North-east, it falls into *Loch-Garrif*, and is called by that Name. Then it falls into a Lake called *Eawick*, and turning to the South-east for two Miles, it falls into *Loch-Nefs*, which is twenty-four Miles in Length, and is of an unknown Depth. 'Tis observed that this River never freezes, but smoaks and dissolves Ice thrown into it during the greatest Frosts, which is ascribed to the sulphurous Ground it passes through. The same is observed of the Lake it rises from, and of *Loch-Tay* and *Loch-Ern*.

The Nairn.

3. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strathern* from *Glentarf*, and dividing the Valley to which it gives the Name of *Strathnairn*, runs South-east, and falls into *Murray Frith* at *Nairn*.

The Findern.

4. The *Findern* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*, and being called *Herin* for a long Way, gives the Name of *Stratherin* to the Valley it runs through. It then takes the Name of *Findern*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forres*, and the Abbey of *Kinlofs*, falls also into the Firth of *Murray*.

The Lossie.

5. The *Lossie*, or *Laxa* of *Ptolomy*, rises a few Miles above *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. It abounds most with Salmon of any River in the Island, except the *Dee* and *Don*, and may indeed one Year with another be said to equal them, eighty or an hundred Lafts being annually pickled or exported, and all taken in a few of the Summer Months, and within the Space of one Mile, at the Village of *Germach*. It abounds with Fish indeed to the very Head, but most of these are used for Home Consumption, and taken either with Spears by Day, or in Wicker-baskets, or little Boats covered with Hides by Night.

The Capital of this Sheriffdom, and which gives Name to it, is,

ELGIN.
Long. 3. 52.
Lat. 57. 43.
104 M. from
Edinburg.
390 fr. London.
4 fr. Murray-
Frith.

Spynie Castle.

ELGIN, a royal Burgh, which is situate in a pleasant Plain, and a fruitful tho' sandy Soil, and is washed on the East and North by the River *Lossie*, over which it has a Bridge. It was a Bishop's See, and had a Cathedral, which appears by the Walls and Ruins to have had scarce its Equal in the Kingdom for its Workmanship, Extent, and Grandeur. The Bishop usually resided near a Mile off at *Spynie-Castle*, a noble Seat with fine Gardens and Woods, near a Lake which abounds with all Sorts of Water-fowl, and particularly Swans, that feed upon an Herb in the Lake that has a strait Stalk with a Cluster of Seed at the Top, but no Flowers, and never appears above Water. *Camden* says an Herb grows here in Plenty, called *Olsrina*. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Ailesbury* in *England*, a Branch of that of *Bruce* in *Scotland*. The Sheriff keeps his Court here, and it has a weekly Market, and 'tis a Seat of a Presbytery, containing thirteen Parishes. The ruinous Castle in its Neighbourhood was demolished during the Wars with the *Danes*. A late Writer calls it the *Richmond* of *Scotland*, and says, that a Part of the Cathedral left intire, called the *Prentices Isle*, even surpasses *Westminster-Abbey* in Architecture. The Highland Gentry come to live here every Winter, when they form an agreeable Assembly; and in this Part of the Country there are some Commoners of the best Estates in *Scotland*, it being a rich Country from hence all the Way almost to *Strathnairn*.

Rothies.
9 M. fr. Elgin.

Rothies, which gives Title of Earl to the chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Lesley*, stands on a small River that falls into the *Spy*.

Forres.
9 M. and an half
from Elgin.

Forres, a Market-Town and Royal Burgh, lies in the West-side of the Shire, on a River that falls into the *Findern*. The County Courts were held here formerly, when some called it the Shire of *Forres*. It has as pleasant a Situation as any Town in the North, and had formerly a Castle, which was the Seat of the Kings of *Scotland*, but 'tis now in Ruins. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, containing ten Parishes. There's a large Pillar near it of one Stone, being the Monument of a Victory by *Malcolm Mackenneth* over *Sueno* King of *Denmark*.

Mackenneth's
Monument.

Kinlofs.
2 M. fr. Elgin.

Kinlofs, which gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Elgin*, lies on a little River that falls also into the *Findern*. It has the Ruins of an ancient Abbey, where a Body was dug up after it had been many Years in its Grave, which by various Tokens was discovered to be the Corpse of King *Duff*, who was murdered.

Aberloun.
8 M. fr. Elgin.

Aberloun stands near the *Spy*, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of seven Parishes, as is

Aberreithy.

Aberreithy, on the same River, of another, containing five Parishes. In the public Road, near the latter, was erected a famous Monument called *Muceduff's Cross*, to which it any within the ninth Degree to the great *Muceduff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have Recourse in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a few Cattle.

XII. The Shire of FIFE.

The ancient Name of this Shire was *Ross*, the Remains its Name, of which are still preserved in *Kinross* and *Culross*, i. e. the Head of *Ross*, and the Backpart of *Ross*. And it acquir'd the Name of *Fife* from *Fifus*, a Nobleman, to whom it was given by King *Kenneth II.* for his great Service against the *Picts*. Its hereditary Sheriffs for above one hundred Years, were the *Sibbalds* of *Balgownie*; and on the Failure of that Family, the Sheriffdom was transferred to the Family of *Rothies*. 'Tis a fine Peninsula, wedg'd in, as it were, between the *Firth* and the *Tay*, being divided on the North from *Gauzy* and *Angus* by the Firth of *Tay*, *Bund.*

which meeting with Part of *Strathern*, divides it also from Part of *Perthshire* and *Clackmannan* to the North-west. 'Tis divided from the *Lothians* by the Firth of *Forth* on the South. On the West it has the *Ochil-hills*, *Kinrossshire*, and Part of *Perthshire*; and on the East the *German Ocean*. 'Tis commonly reckoned thirty-two Miles in Length, and about seventeen in Breadth. *Templeman* makes *Fife* and *Kinross* together but thirty-six Miles in Length, and fifteen in Breadth. The East Part is much the plainest, and the West most mountainous. The North and South Parts are very fruitful in Corn, and full of Towns, with good Bays *Soil and Produce.*

and Harbours; but the middle are more proper for Pasture, there being Plenty of Cattle, especially Sheep, whose Wool is much esteemed, as are also the Hides of their Black Cattle, Deer, and Goats, which turn much to the Profit of the Inhabitants. On the South-side also there's much Coal, and many Salt-pans, where very good Salt is made. The *Ochil* Mountains on the West afford good Pasture and Fields of Corn, and have pleasant and fruitful Vallies between them. At *Dalgate* there's a Quarry of excellent Free-stone, and near the Water of *Ore* they find Lead, as also many fine Chrystals of several Colours at the *Bin* and at *Orrock*. They have likewise several Mineral Waters, as the Spaw at *Kinghorn* and *Ballgrigie*. The chief Rivers are the *Leven* and the *Edin*, which *Rivers* abound with Salmon, &c. This Coast is well planted with little Towns, that are the Nurseries of Seamen; and the Sea, besides other Fish, as Herrings, which are taken in great Quantities in *August* and *September*, yields abundance of Oysters and Shell-fish. The Earl of *Rothies* is hereditary Sheriff. No County of *Scotland* sends so many Members to Parliament, or is inhabited by a greater Number of the Nobility, at the same time that the Gentry and Commonalty are not less brave and polite than in any Part of the Kingdom.

The Governors of this and all the other Counties in the Kingdom, were anciently called *Thanes*, i. e. King's Ministers, as it is also in the *Danish* at this Day; but *Macduff* was the first hereditary Earl of *Fife*, and in consideration of his Services, it was granted to his Posterity to place the King at his Coronation in the Chair, and to head the Vanguard in the King's Army; and if any of them should happen to kill a Gentleman, the Murder should be compounded for Money.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Cowper*, or *Cupre*, near the River *Eden*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, and called *Cowper of Fife*, to distinguish it from a Town of the same Name in *Angus*. 'Tis a Royal Borough, and the Seat of a Presbytery, containing twenty Parishes.

2. *Dumfermlin*, is a pretty Town, and Royal Burgh, situated on the West End of this Sheriffdom. It was of old the King's Seat: For on a little Hill near the Bridge over the *Edin*, are to be seen the Ruins of an old Castle, which is supposed to have been the Palace of *Malcolm Canmor*. Here are the Ruins of a stately Monastery, which was founded *Anno* 1130, by *David I.* King of *Scotland*, for the *Benedictine* Monks, and finished by King *Malcolm III.* where also both he and his two Sons, with St. *Margaret* his Queen are buried. It is famous for the Residence of King *James VI.* for the Birth of Prince *Henry*, King *Charles I.* and his Sister *Elizabeth*, Princess *Palatine*, and gave Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of the *Seaton*. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, containing twenty Parishes, and has a pleasant Prospect of the neighbouring Country.

Though the Palace is now in Decay, the Marquis of *Tweedale*, a Nobleman, has the Title of its Hereditary House-keeper or Chamberlain. Part of the Monastery serves still for a Church, which is very large and handsome, said to be as long as the Cathedral of *Carlisle*, and has a Gallery belonging to the Crown, where the King and the Court used to attend Divine Worship. The Town, though 'tis also much decayed, preserves still the Air of having been a Place of Note. The Tombs of King *Malcolm*, and his Son Prince *Edward*, who were killed at the Siege of *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, are still to be seen here, as is that of the before-mentioned St. *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, and Queen to King *Malcolm*, who broke her Heart for the Loss of her Husband and eldest Son. They are only large, plain, coarse Marble Grave-Stones, in a small Church-yard, at the End of the Monastery appropriated to the Royal Family, which

Cowper:
Long. 2. 50.
Lat. 56. 18.
22 M. fr. Edin-
burg.
30 fr. London.
6 M. fr. Faulke-
land.
10 fr. St. An-
drew's.

Dumfermlin.
14 M. from
Edinburg.
8 from Kinross.

which shews the Simplicity of those Times, and how far they were from the present Luxury; though, according to Hereditary Right, *Malcolm* had a Claim by his Wife to the Kingdom of *England*, as well as of *Scotland*.

The Family of *Seaton*, Earl of *Dumfermlin*, being extinct, one Mr. *Seaton* either assumed, or had the Title given him by the Pretender during the Rebellion in 1715, when a Party of the Rebels possessed themselves of this Place, where they were attacked, and several of them killed and taken by a Detachment from the Duke of *Argyle's* Camp at *Stirling*, and another of Volunteers commanded by Colonel *John Erskine of Carnock*. This Town is chiefly supported by a Manufacture of Diaper, and the better sort of Linnen, which employs abundance of Hands in this and the neighbouring Towns.

Falkland.
4 M. fr. Ballynony
and Melvil,
12 M. fr. Dum-
fermling.

3. *Falkland*, not far from the Source of the River *Eden*, is a pretty neat large Town, almost in the Centre of the Shire, with a Market-place well paved, not unlike that at *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*. 'Tis a Borough Corporate, of which the King is Provoost, and they chuse Aldermen out of their own Town Council. 'Tis oddly situate on the North-east Foot of *Lomond-Hill*, a Mountain which is full a Mile in Height, and covered with the finest Pasturage for Sheep; from whence there's not only a Prospect of all the Shire of *Fife*, but of the Country all round, even beyond *Edinburg* and the *Lothians*, almost to *Berwick*, to the South; as far as the Hills by *Stirling*, to the West; and *Perthshire* and *Angus*, to the North. It being a convenient Place for Hunting, King *James V.* built a Palace here, which by its Ruins, especially the two Sides that are yet standing in the inner Square, appears to have been a very large noble Structure, and of the most beautiful Architecture in *Britain*. It consists of two Stories, with Rows of round Marble Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, set in Sockets of Stone, and Bas Reliefs of the Emperors and Empresses between every Window, and a Statue as big as the Life at the Top of every Pillar. The Entrance to it is like that to *Holyrood-House*, by two stately Towers, and a Chapel on the Right-hand, with Statues as big as the Life in the Niches on the Outside. Here were spacious Gardens, with a Park pal'd round for eight Miles, well planted with Oak, and stocked with Deer; but as *Oliver Cromwell's* Army burnt down two Parts of the Quadrangle of the Palace, so it cut down all the Oaks to build the Citadel and Barracks at *Perth*, and the Park was plough'd up. The hereditary Keeper both of the Palace and Park, is the Duke of *Arrol*, who lets out the Gardens and Park, and has a considerable Income from the neighbouring Lands and Stewartry.

The Palace.

King *James VI.* resided here also sometimes, and was here when *Carey* an *Englishman* brought him the News of the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*; whereupon he created him Lord Viscount *Falkland*, which is enjoy'd by his Posterity, with the Dignity of Premier Viscount of *Scotland*; and on that King's Departure for *England*, he gave away some Courts of the Palace, with a Garden, to the Lord Viscount *Stormont*, Keeper of the Palace of *Scoon*, which still belongs to the Family. King *Charles I.* was also here, and modell'd the Chapel according to the Form then used in the Church of *England*. This was once the most in Request of all the royal Palaces in *Scotland*.

Balmerinloch.
5 M. fr. Cowper.

4. *Balmerinloch*, which stands on the Frith of *Tay*, and gives Title of Baron to a Branch of the Family of *Elphinstone*, has the Ruins of a famous Monastery founded by Queen *Ermengred*, Wife to King *William of Scotland*.

Innerkythin.
3 M. fr. Dum-
fermlin,
10 fr. Edinburg-
2 fr. Dinniber-
fel.
St. Margaret's
Bay.

5. *Innerkythin*, is a Royal Borough at the Bottom of the Bay of the *Frith*, and was formerly a Place of considerable Trade, it having a very good Road for Ships, with deep Water, and good Ground; but the West Part, which they call *St. Margaret's-Bay*, is a rocky steep Shore, there being twenty Fathom Water within a Ship's Length of the Rocks, so that 'tis dangerous riding there if a South-East Wind blows hard.

Aberdour.
6 M. fr. Dum-
fermlin,
7 M. fr. Edin-
burgh.
3 M. fr. Inner-
kythin.

6. *Aberdour*, is a Market Town on the Frith of *Forth*, where *Douglas* Earl of *Moreton*, who was Regent of *Scotland* during the Minority of King *James VI.* built a fine Seat, with Terras-walks to the *Frith*, almost opposite to *Edinburgh*. And

Dinniberfel.
2 M. fr. Aber-
dour.

7. *Dinniberfel*, is another fine Seat built by that Earl of *Murray*, who was another Regent during the same Minority, and much enlarged since by two Wings, with Terras-walks down to the Sea-side. 'Tis richly furnished and adorned with the best old Tapistry that is any where to be seen.

Bruntisland.
3 M. fr. Aber-
dour.

8. *Bruntisland*, or *Burnt-Island*, (with its Castle) is a Market Town, and Royal Burgh, over-against *Leith*, to which a Passage-Boat goes from hence every Day. There are great white Stone Houses here, which at a Distance look like Palaces, but are really Heaps of Decay, as are indeed all the Royal Burghs, which from hence to the Mouth of the *Firth* are very numerous. This Town stands in the middle of the North Side of the River *Forth*, and enjoys a fine Prospect of *Leith-Road*, and of the City and Castle of *Edinburgh*, with a safe Harbour, where the Ships lie with

their Broad-sides to the very Houses. 'Tis so Land-locked, that such as are forced up the *Firth* by Storms, or contrary Winds, come hither for Safety; and Ships trading on this Coast often winter here, the Water being commonly eighteen, and at Spring Tides twenty-six Foot deep within the Harbour, which has Room enough for a hundred Sail of Ships, and is capable of receiving and careening the largest Men of War.

There is a beautiful Church here, with a large Town-house and Gaol; but all three falling to Decay, and the Harbour having also suffered much by Time and Storms, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1719, for laying a Duty of Two-Pennies Scots upon every *Scotch* Pint of Beer, &c. sold within the Town and Liberties for repairing those Structures, restoring the Harbour, &c. Here is a Manufacture of Linnen, as there is upon all the Coast of *Fife*, especially for Green-Cloth, as they call it, which has been for several Years in great Demand in *England* for printing or staining in the room of the prohibited Calicoes.

9. *Kinghorn*, on the same Coast, is also a Market Town and Royal Burgh, well built, but decayed. 'Tis noted for a Thread Manufacture chiefly carried on by the Women, the Men being generally Mariners upon all this Coast as high as the *Queen's-Ferry*. There is a Ferry here to *Leith*, which is of considerable Advantage to this Town, though sometimes the Boats are drove by Stress of Weather into *Bruntisland*. This Town joins with *Strathmore* in giving Title of Earl to the Family of *Lyon*. There's a Fountain of very clear Water in a Rock upon the Shore, reckoned good against Distempers of the Eyes and Bowels.

Kinghorn.
2 M. fr. Bruntis-
land.

10. *Kirkaldy*, on the same Coast, where it turns North-East, is also a Market-Town and Royal Burgh, the Seat of a Presbytery, containing seventeen Parishes, and gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Melvil*. It enjoys a better Air, is larger, more populous, and better built, than either of the two former, or indeed than any on this Coast, is a Mile in Length from the East to the West, has one very handsome Street, with good Houses, consists of two Parishes, and is reckoned to be a Place of good Trade, here being some considerable Merchants, besides large Dealers in Corn, who export great Quantities of it both to *England* and *Holland*. Others again there are who trade with Linnen to *England*, and make Returns in the necessary Foreign Manufactures. There are several Coal-pits in the Neighbourhood, and even close to the Sea, at the West End of the Town; and at the East End is a convenient Yard for building and repairing of Ships, and farther on, several Salt-Pans for making Salt.

Kirkaldy.
2 M. fr. King-
horn.

10. *Dysert*, is also a Market-Town and royal Burgh, upon the same Shore, on the Side of a rising Ground, with an open Heath of the same Name extended before it, where is a large Place abounding with an earthy Bitumen, which, says *Camden*, is called the *Coal-Plot*. It has an Harbour and a good Trade in Coal and Salt, and is the Residence of the Lord *Sinclair*. *William Murray*, of the *Tullibardin* Family, was b. King *Charles I.* created Earl of *Dysert*, which Title was also conferred on his Daughter and Heiress, and from her by Marriage it descended to the *English* Family of *Talmash*, *Lionel Talmash* being the present Earl.

Dysert.
2 M. fr. Kirkaldy.

This appears by its Buildings to have been once a celebrated Town, as well as many others on the same Coast. The Structures remain, as a late Author, a *Scotsman* too, observes, but hardly a Glass Window, or any Furniture in them, or in any of the Royal Burghs on the Coast to the Mouth of the *Firth*: So that tho' a Ship coming up the *Firth*, without going ashore, must have a fine Idea of these Towns at a Distance, by reason of the stately Appearance they make on each Side of it, yet there's nothing to be seen, says he, but Poverty in Palaces; which he but too justly ascribes to the Removal of so many of the *Scots* Nobility, as well as of the Court, to *England* since the Union. The only Support of this Town, besides a few Nail-makers and Workers in Hard-ware, is the Lord *Dysert's* Salt-works here, and the *Scotch* Coal, of which there's an excellent Vein in the adjacent Lands; both of which are easily shipped off at a neighbouring Wharf.

11. *Weems*, or *Wemmis-Castle*, stands on the same Coast, at the Mouth of the *Forth*, and is the Seat of a noble Family of that Surname, who were created Barons of *Weems* by King *James VI.* and advanced by King *Charles I.* in 1633, to the Dignity of its Earls. To this Family belongs the new-built Haven, which is very commodious for Shipping. On the same Coast are several Places of this Name, not above a Mile or two from each other, as *Weem-Town*, *West-Weems*, *South-Weems*, *Weemskirk*, and *Easter-Weems*. This Seat is built on the Top of a high Cliff, and commands a Prospect over the *Firth* into *East-Lothian* to the South; to the *Bass* on the East, and to *Edinburgh*, *West-Lothian*, and the Bottom of the *Firth* to the West. Its Gardens and spacious Parks extend to the North. The Palace is above two hundred Foot in Front, with a Terrace on the Top of the Rock, as at *Windor*, and being also of white Freestone as that is, may be seen at a great Distance. At the

Weems-Castle.
1 M. fr. Dysert.

West

West End of it is a small Plain, once a Bowling-green, where the late Earl, being an Admiral, had some Field-pieces planted to answer Salutes. The present Earl has some considerable Sea-ports, about a Mile from one another under this Castle, where he makes his Salt, and exports his Coal, both of which bring him in a great Revenue.

Leven. 12. *Leven* joins with *Melvil* in giving Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, and is a Market-Town at the Mouth of a River of its own Name, which falls into the *Forth*. *Lochleven*, from whence it issues, is a Lake in that Part of *Fife* which is called the Shire of *Kinross*, whereof the Earl of *Kincardin* is hereditary Sheriff. The Lake is four Miles long, and four broad, and above ten in Compass, abounds with Pikes, Trouts, Perch, and all Sorts of Water-fowl, and has two Islands, one of them with the Ruins of a Priory, formerly the Residence of some of the *Culdees*; and in the other is a Castle, where *Mary Queen of Scots* was imprisoned by Order of Parliament, for the Murder of her Husband, and other Crimes charged in the Act for her Imprisonment; but she made her Escape from hence by means of one of the Governor's Sons, and fled for Refuge to *England*. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, is a small Town on the West-side of this Lake, but has a good Market, and a Street not ill built. There's a Seat belonging to Sir *John Hope Bruce*, Bart. at the West-end of this Lake, which is the most regular and beautiful Piece of Architecture for a private Gentleman's Seat in all *Scotland*; Sir *William Bruce*, the Surveyor-General of the Works in *Scotland*, who built the Palace of *Holyrood house* at *Edinburg*, &c. being both the Founder and Architect, and the Planter of those Numbers of Fir-trees about it, which his Grandson the present Possessor has improved. 'Tis built of a fine white Free-stone, adorn'd with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, has noble Offices under Ground, all vaulted, and Galleries of Communication paved with Stone; a grand Saloon two Stories high, with a Lanthorn at Top; a most noble Avenue for above a quarter of a Mile, leading to the Town of *Kinross*, besides one to the Lake, and another, with some curious Vistas, cut thro' a Wood.

Ely. 12. *Ely*, with a late good Harbour on the same Coast, is a little Town inhabited by Fishermen and Mariners. The Mole here was built of Stone in 1620, by *William Scott*, Baron of *Ardross*, so artificially, that it might vie with the Buildings of the *Romans*; and it much resembles the *Cobb* at *Lyme*, though it does not project so far into the Sea. It stands on the West Side of the Mouth of the *Leven*. The Coal which is dug on the Banks of that River, at the Earl of *Wemyss*'s Estate, about two Miles off, is brought, together with what little Salt he can make, to this Town; but the Coal-works, notwithstanding the vast Sum it has cost to prevent it, are greatly prejudiced by the breaking in of the Water.

St. Monans. 13. *St. Monans* is a Market Town, with a Castle on the same Coast at the Foot of a Hill.

Pittenween. 14. *Pittenween*, or *Pittenween*, is a Market-Town and Royal Burgh, but old and decayed. It has a Harbour near the Mouth of the *Forth*, where great Quantities of Herring are taken with Cod and other Fish; but the Inhabitants were at such a heavy and constant Expence to maintain a Pier and other Works for Defence both of the Shipping and the Town, by reason of the Lowness of its Situation; and moreover the Entrance to the Port was so strait, besides the Obstruction which Ships met with from several Rocks in the Passage, that in 1719, an Act passed for laying Two Pennies *Scots* upon every *Scotch* Pint of Ale, &c. sold within the Town, and its Liberties, for remedying those Inconveniencies.

Anstruther Wester. 15. *Anstruther Wester*, or *West Anstruther*, is another Market-Town and Royal Burgh on the same Coast. And *East Anstruther* is also a Royal Burgh, but neither of them of more Note than for giving Surname to the ancient and honourable Family of *Anstruther*.

Crail. 16. *Crail*, or *Careil*, is also a Market-Town and Royal Burgh on the same Coast, but of no other Note.

May Isle. 17. The Island of *May* stands at the Entrance of the *Forth*, on the North Side opposite to that of *Bass*. It formerly belonged to the Priory of *Pittenween*, and was dedicated to *St. Adrian*, who was said to be martyred there by the *Danes*, and in the Popish Times barren Women were deluded by the Monks to come yearly to worship at his Shrine, in order to be cured of their Sterility. Here it was that the *French* Fleet anchored with the Pretender on Board in 1708, and had like to have been surprized by Sir *George Byng*, but being alarmed by the Four o'Clock Gun fired in his Squadron, it immediately weighed Anchor, and escaped him. King *Charles I.* granted this Island in Fee to Mr. *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-house, for the Maintenance of which, Ships were to allow 2d. per Tun; and a Tower of forty Foot high was built accordingly, where a Coal Fire burns every Night. 'Tis said to be the only one upon all this Coast from *Berwic*, if not from *Tinmouth*, and that the Persons employed by the Government to attend it, are the only Inhabitants of the Island.

The Pretender's Escape on board the French Fleet.

The Island is a Mile long from North to South, a Quarter of a Mile broad, and lies seven Miles from the Coast of *Fife*. It has a fresh Water Spring, and a small Lake; and in the Summer it has Pasturage for a hundred Sheep, and twenty Black Cattle, but produces no Corn. The Rocks to the West render it inaccessible on that Side; but there are four Landing Places on the East Side, one of which is a safe Harbour for Ships when the Wind rages at West. It abounds with Fish of all sorts, and Fowl, particularly Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittawaax; which last are about as big as a Dove, and reckoned better than a Partridge, especially in the Month of *July*. The Scouts are not quite so big as a Duck, but their Eggs larger than those of a Goose; and being boiled hard, eat very well with Vinegar and Parsley.

From hence the Shore falls off, and bends away North to the main Sea, where the first Town of Note is,

ST. ANDREWS, in Latin *Andreamolis*, or *Fanum Sancti Andree*, has its Name from *St. Andrew*, whose Bones are said to have been brought hither from *Patras*, a Town in *Peloponnesus*, by *Regulus*, a *Grecian* Monk, Anno 368, a Man in that Age much esteemed for Piety, as appears by the Church dedicated to him, and called after his Name. From him also (as ancient Writers report) this Town was at first called *Regimund*, that is *Mons Sancti Reguli*; for we read that *Oengus*, or *Ungus*, King of the *Picts*, did grant to God and *St. Andrew*, that he should be Head of all the Churches within the Jurisdiction of the *Picts*.

Likewise it is manifest from old Manuscripts, that this was the principal Seat of the *Culdees*, who had the Care and Management of holy Things from the first Reception of Christianity in those Parts.

Alexander the First, King of *Scotland*, founded a Priory here for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustine*, the Government of the *Picts* being abolished in *Britain*; and *Kenneth* the Third transferred the Episcopal See from *Abernethy* to *St. Andrew's*, about the Year 850.

This City was the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom; the Seat of its first University, and, before the Revolution, the See of an Archbishop, who was Primate of all *Scotland*.

There yet remain the Marks of venerable Antiquity, the Ruins of the Cathedral Church and Monastery, which abundantly testify their ancient Glory and Magnificence. The Cathedral was reckoned the largest in *Christendom*, being seven Foot longer, and two broader than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, and was one of the best Gothic Structures in the World, for its Height, beautiful Pillars, and the Symmetry of the whole. The Town itself is situated in a Plain, with a most pleasant Prospect to the *German Ocean*. It had a very strong Castle of old, whose Rubbish and Rains are yet to be seen upon the Rocks on the Sea-side towards the North. It suffered much by the *French*, who attack'd it by the Consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, the Pope's Nuncio, and Bishop of this See. It has Streets strait and broad, stretching East and West, whereof two lead to that once famous Abbey of *Canons Regular*, of the Order of *St. Augustine*, situate toward the East and South-east, the Wall surrounding this Abbey being yet entire, and of hewn Stone, with many Towers and Turrets, which give it the Resemblance of a King's Palace.

The chief Church in the Town now, is that called the *New Church*, in which is to be seen a very magnificent Monument of Archbishop *Sharp*, who was assassinated. Near this Church stands another called *St. Salvador*, and not far off a third, called *St. Leonard's*. But the greatest Ornament of this City is the University, the *Athens of the University of Scotland*; of which, during Episcopacy, the Archbishops of this See were Chancellors. 'Twas founded by Bishop *Henry Wardlaw* in 1412, endow'd with ample Privileges, and consists at present of three Colleges, viz. the College of *St. Salvador*, commonly called the *Old College*, was founded by the Bishop *James Kennedy*, Grandson to King *Robert III.* Anno 1456, together with a Church beautified with a high tow'ring Steeple all of hewn Stone, in which his Monument of curious Workmanship is yet to be seen. He furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endow'd it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Bachelor, and Licentiate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. There are three Silver Maces in this College as old as its Foundation, one of them of the finest Workmanship, gilt, and seventeen Pounds in Weight. These, with six other Maces sent to the other Colleges in *Scotland*, were found in the Bishop *Kennedy's* Tomb in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and 'tis supposed were buried in that Tomb at the Time of the Reformation, to save them from the Violence of the Times, when every Thing that was adorned with Images was detach'd if not destroy'd. Mr. *Skene*, Doctor of Divinity and Principal of the College, repaired and augmented this Fabrick, having made a Collection for that End. He also founded a Library, which by the Donations of learned Men

Men is now very well furnished with good Books: The Earl of *Cassels* settled a Maintenance for a Professor of Philology.

St. Leonard's College was founded before the Reformation by *James Hepbourn*, Prior of *St. Andrew's*, and afterwards by the Earl of *Lennox*. In it are several Professors, as first the Printipal, who is always Doctor of Divinity; and four Professors of Philosophy, to whom *John Scot of Scots Tarvett*, Knt. added a Professor of Philology, with a liberal Salary, and augmented the Library with the Gift of several considerable Volumes. Its Founder endow'd it with a Maintenance for eight poor Scholars, besides the Salary of the Principal and the Professors of Philosophy.

It is likewise of late very much encreased by Sir *John Wedderburne*, Doctor of Physick, who dying, left his great Collection of Books to it. Here also is the famous Manuscript of the *Scottish Chronologer John Fordun*. The Rector of *St. Leonard's Church* is commonly the Principal of this College, and it has a better Revenue, and more Students than any other College.

In order to keep up the ancient Science of Archery, a Prize of a Silver Arrow is given every Year for the Students of this College to shoot at with their Bows and Arrows, and the Winner appends his Coat of Arms to it on a Silver Plate.

The *New College*, or *St. Mary's*, was founded by *James Beaton*, Archbishop, and Cardinal above-mentioned. In it are two Professors, always Doctors in Divinity, the one stiled *Principal Professor of Theology*, the other only *Professor of Theology*; to which of late is added a Professor of Mathematicks; the first Professor whereof, Mr. *James Gregory*, erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College-Garden, having caused a Contribution to be made for that Purpose. He also furnished it with many Mathematical Instruments, much better than it had before his Time. There are no Scholars entertained in it, but all the Scholars of the other Colleges, after having passed a Course of Philosophy, may enter themselves, and finish their Studies here.

In this College King *Charles I.* held a Parliament in a spacious Room, with three Rows of Seats one above another, which will contain four hundred Persons; and in the Area there is a Table for the Clerks and other Officers. 'Tis still called the Parliament Room, but is sometimes made use of for publick Exercises. Tho' there are no Scholars here, 'tis said to be the best kept of all the three Colleges.

The Rector of this University is chose yearly, and must, according to the Statutes, be one of the three Principals of its three Colleges. The Students, who are very numerous, wear Scarlet Robes or Gowns.

The Archbishops of *St. Andrews* were always Chancellors of this University, till the Establishment of Presbytery at the Revolution, and then King *William* sent them his *Comge d'Elire* to chuse the Duke of *Atbol* their Chancellor; but upon his Death, the noble Duke of *Chandos*, who gave 1000 *l.* Sterling to be laid out at Interest for the perpetual Maintenance of a Professor of Physic, was chose to be their Chancellor for Life; and either his Grace, or his Vice-chancellor confers all the University Degrees.

Here is no Harbour of any Consequence, yet the main Ocean comes up to the City Walls; and they have some Ships, at least Barks, especially for the Herring-fishing, which in its Season is just brought to their Doors. Tho' this City is so full of Ruins and Decays, yet 'tis still a handsome, well-built, pleasant Place. Here are the Remains of a strong Citadel built by *Oliver Cromwell*, by which he commanded the City and Country from the *Forth* to the *Tay*.

James Hepbourn, the Prior above-mentioned, walled in two thirds of this City with Watch-towers at proper Distances at his own Expence; which Wall is by some reckoned the best in *Britain*, and has his Arms in many Parts of it.

This City is remarkable for its fine Situation among Fields of excellent Wheat and Barley, with pleasant Downs called the *Links*, lying on the Sea-side towards the North; and *Cardan* the famous Physician, who came hither from *Italy* at the Request of the Pope, and stay'd here some Months to prescribe to its Archbishop *Hamilton*, whom he cured of a Consumption, said he thought it the healthiest Town he ever lived in. It was crowded in Times of Poverty by Numbers of Pilgrims that came to visit the Relicks of *St. Andrew*; and it had three Religious Houses, viz. a *Franciscan*, a *Dominican*, and an *Augustine* Priory; but its Buildings are now in such a State of Decay, that tho' it was formerly about two Miles in Circumference, there hardly remain one thousand Houses, and of those near two hundred are become ruinous, and not fit to dwell in. Yet tho' many of the Inhabitants have no Employment for want of Trade and Manufacture, 'tis said they exceed four thousand. All the Houses are built of Free-stone, of which there is Plenty in the Neighbourhood. Its only Parish-Church remaining, is that of *Trinity*, a stately old

Fabrick of Free-stone, in Form of a Cross, with a handsome Spire at the West-end; the two others, viz. *St. Salvator's* and *St. Leonard's*, being rather Chapels to those Colleges; and tho' the Provost of the latter must be a Minister, yet the Provost of the former, which has no Endowment for a Minister, is often a Layman. Near the Ruins of the Cathedral are still remaining the Walls of the *St. Rule's* Chapel of *St. Rule*, which is thought to be one of the oldest Chapels. Monuments of Christianity in *Britain*; and its great square Spire of 105 Feet in Height, is built of such durable Stone, that it has stood the Injuries of the Weather for many Ages, is still very intire, and with a small Expence might stand many Ages to come.

Its Harbour has suffered greatly by the Encroachments of the Harbour, the Sea. The Pier is founded upon a Rock about 440 Feet in Length, but the Rock runs out 500 Feet farther into the Sea, at the Point of which stands a Beacon; and the great Rolling of the Sea breaking over the Rock between this Beacon and the Pier End, makes the Harbour very dangerous. A Brief was granted in 1728, for repairing it, and carrying out the Pier as far as the Beacon; but the Collections were insufficient for the Purposes. This City still enjoys some Privileges by the original Charter yet extant, whereby King *David* incorporated it, *Ann* 1153.

XIII. The Shire of FORFAR, or Angus.

Though 'tis called *Angus*, and by the genuine *Scots Provia*, *Bounds and* yet in the Rolls of Parliament 'tis always named the Shire *Extent* of *Forfar*. 'Tis divided from the *Brae of Marr* on the North, by the Ridge of the *Binchinnin* Mountains; has the *Firth of Tay*, and the *British Ocean* on the South; the Water of *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from thence to the Water of *North-Esk*, separate it from *Merns* on the East; and 'tis divided by a Line twenty-seven Miles long from *Perthshire* on the West and North-West. 'Tis twenty-nine Miles from East to West, and sixteen and a half where broadest from North to South, according to some; but Mr. *Templeman* makes it thirty-four in Length, and twenty-six in Breadth, with an Area of 550 square Miles. It was anciently divided between the *Scots* and *Picts*, of whom the latter possessed the low champain Part next to the Sea, and the former that Part of the *Grampian* Mountains which lie in this Shire; but upon the Subversion of the *Pictish* Monarchy in the Reign of *Kenneth II.* King of *Scotland*, it came to be wholly possessed by the *Scots*.

This Shire produces Wheat and all other sorts of Grain, is diversified with large Hills, Lakes, Forests, Pastures, and Meadows, and beautified with many Forts and Castles. Here are several Quarries of Free-stone and Slate, in which the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade. 'Tis a good Country all along the Coast, but so narrow, that in some Places 'tis not above five Miles broad, till we come to the Hills which run in a Row to the West and North, and are inhabited with Highlanders. There are Mines of Lead near the Castle of *Inner-Markie*, and Plenty of Iron Ore near the Wood of *Dalboge*. The higher Ground, called the *Brae*, abounds with Hart, Hind, Roe-buck, Doe, and Fowls; and their salmon Trade turns to good Account. It gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *Douglas*, who is Hereditary Lord Lieutenant of the Shire; but the Sherifalty is in the King's Disposal. A late Author writing of this his native Country, observes, that the Gentry here, who are very numerous, were universally Enemies to the Union with *England*, and not so much Presbyterian as they are in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom.

The County Town, which gives Name to it, is, FORFAR, a Royal Borough, a Market Town, and the Seat of a Presbytery, containing ten Parishes. It gave Long. 2. 42. Title of Earl to that gallant Nobleman, a Branch of the Lat. 56. 37. Noble Family of *Douglas*, who signalized his Valor in Spain 326 *M. fr. Lond.* during the late War; but lost his Life by the Battle of 42 *fr. Edinburgh.* *Dunblain* in 1715, where he had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner by the Highland Rebels, who, after they had promised him Quarter, most barbarously stabbed him in nineteen several Places, because he was of the noble Family of *Douglas*, which had often suffered by the *Steuarts*, but never suffered for them; and it has been observed, that in all this numerous Family, not one of them was ever engaged in any Plot for the Pretender. This Town was anciently the Seat of several Parliaments, and had a Royal Palace, though there's scarce any Ruins of it left: 'Tis governed by a Provost and Bailiff.

But the Town of the greatest Note in this Shire is DUNDEE, which the Ancients called *Aluatum*, and others, *Taodunum*, 7 Miles from *Dun*, which in the old Language signifies a Hill or Down, and *Tay* the Name of a River, it being situate at the Foot of a Hill on the North Side of the *Tay*, near its Entrance into the Ocean. *Histor Boetius*, the *Scots* Historian, who was born here, expounds the Name as an Allusion to *Donum Dei*, or the Gift of God. 'Tis a pretty Town, and a Royal Burgh, in a very pleasant Plain, is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing seventeen Parishes, has a Harbour, and is reckoned the best Town in the Shire for Strength,

Strength, Situation, and Trade. It has been famous on many Accounts in the History of Scotland, when the Chief of the Family of *Scrimgeri*, to whom it anciently gave Title of Earl, and Dignity of Constable, and whose Seat was at *Diddup*, a noble old Palace, near this Town; was Hereditary Standard-Bearer to the Kings of Scotland. It afterwards gave Title of Viscount to Colonel *Grahme*, who was killed at the Battle of *Gillicrankie* in 1689, and at that Lord's Death both the Constabulary and the Estate were given to the Duke of *Douglas*, who, as Marquis and Earl of *Angus*, has very great Superiorities in this Shire, and most of the Gentry are his Vassals. The Earl of *Montrose* attacked it in the Civil Wars, but was vigorously repulsed by the Inhabitants, who afterwards fortified it with Ditches; yet General *Monk* took it by Storm, though defended by 11,000 Soldiers, besides Inhabitants, put all that he found in Arms to the Sword, and carried off a vast Booty, it being then the richest Town in Scotland, because the Neighbourhood had sent their best Effects thither for Security; and there were then sixty Sail of Ships in the Harbour, which also yielded. This Place was possessed by the Rebels in 1715, and the Pretender was brought into it with all the Pomp that his Followers could contrive; but he made so mean a Figure in Comparison to the beautiful and heroic Character with which he had been set off, that the People heartily despised him, so that he appeared but little abroad, and kept himself immured at *Scoon*, where, till he fled, he was always guarded by Men with drawn Swords in his Apartments. The Inhabitants, who have a Trade with Foreigners, are generally rich; and for such as are fallen to Decay, there is a large handsome Hospital on the West Side of the Town, with Gardens that run down to the River, near which is a good House and Garden, where the Pretender, while he stayed here, kept his Court.

The Town, which is two Miles in Compass, is better built than most in Scotland. Its Market-Place, from whence the City runs in four large fine Streets inhabited by many Merchants, is almost as spacious as that of *Nottingham*, being the largest and finest in Scotland, except that at *Aberdeen*, and is adorn'd with a Town-house of Free-stone, which is spacious and convenient, but so old, that 'tis not reckoned among the Ornaments of the City. There's a great Church here, formerly Collegiate, which is an exact Cross larger than that of *St. Giles* at *Edinburgh*, and a high square Building, which is a great Ornament to the City. The West End next the Steeple was beat down by *Cromwell's* Army, and the other three Parts are now divided into three separate Churches. The Steeple has a fine Tower like to that at *Wrexham* in *Wales*, and higher than that of the *Brill* in *Holland*. The Church-yard is without the Town, and adorned with fine Monuments round the Walls, like the *Gray-Fryars* at *Edinburgh*. There are one or two Meeting-houses here for the Episcopalians.

There are three Entrances into the Harbour, which stands two or three Leagues within the Mouth of the *Tay*, has two or three small Piers, and is capable of a hundred Sail of Ships, but not of great Burthen. From the Harbour up to the Town, there's a pleasant Walk paved with Flag-stones, and shaded with Rows of Trees on each side, which serves for an Exchange to the Merchants and Masters of Ships; and on one Side are large Store-houses for Goods, and Granaries for Corn. The River itself is a good Harbour, with safe Riding, good Ground, and deep Water, besides the Port at the Town, which was formerly very safe, and would contain Ships of Burden, but of late Years is become so ruinous and choak'd up with Sand, and its Piles so much out of Repair, that it was only fit for small Vessels. The Town is populous, and one of the gayest in Scotland. The Houses are not high, but well-built, and chiefly of Stone, very beautiful and ornamental; and this, together with its fine Situation, and splendid Living, has procured it the Name of *Bonny Dundee*. Tho' 'tis one of the best Ports for Trade in all Scotland, and particularly the foreign Trade, yet it has a considerable inland Business also, especially for Corn and Linnen Cloth, which makes the Country round both rich and populous, it being maintained by the great Quantity of those Goods which the Merchants of *Dundee* buy up for Exportation. It ships off particularly large Quantities of Corn, brought from the Country behind, called the *Carse of Gowry*, as also from the Vale of *Strathmore*, for *London* and *Amsterdam*. As the Town is full of Trade, so the Port is full of Ships, of which here are often almost as many as at *Leith*; and there are the more here generally, because the Merchants Ships of *St. Johnstown* or *Perth* often ride here, waiting for a Wind, or to load or unload, as well as for other Occasions. In order to repair the Harbour, and to rebuild the *Wharves* and public Gaol, which were so much decay'd, that they were obliged to pull them down; and to pave the Streets of the Town, and discharge its Debts, as well as to provide Schoolmasters for its Children, an Act was passed in 1731, for continuing the Duties imposed by a former Act, then near expired, of Two Pennies Scots upon

every Pint of Ale and Beer sold within the Town and its Privileges, for twenty-five Years longer.

'Tis a pleasant Road from hence, in a fruitful Country full of Gentlemen's Houses, to

2. *Montrose*. 'Twas anciently called *Celurca*. Some derive its present Name from *Moinross*, which in the *British* Language signifies a fennish Promontory, and others from a neighbouring Mountain, which has a Prospect into a Field abounding once a Year with Primroses. *Se-Camden* calls it the Mount of *Roses*, from *Mons Rosarum*, its Latin Name: The Mountain which is here meant, stands near the End of the *Isthmus*, where it lies open to the German Ocean at the Mouth of the River of *Southesk*, betwixt that and *Northesk*, near a plain Field of two Miles in Length. 'Tis well situate for Trade, and has a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burden, with a good foreign Commerce, especially to *Norway*; is adorned with fine Buildings of all Sorts, and has an Hospital for the poor Inhabitants. It gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the chief of the Family of *Graham*, and is noted for the Escape of the Pretender, who took Shipping here very privately in 1716, for fear of a Visit from the late Duke of *Argyle* and General *Cadogan*. In the Year 1719, an Act was procured by the Corporation, for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots upon every Pint of Ale, &c. sold within this Royal Burgh and its Liberties, for improving the Harbour, which wanted fresh Water and a Dock. The Town is one long handsome Street, lying parallel with the Shore, as *Kircaldy* does on the Firth of *Edinburgh*; and there are some Merchants here who trade considerably abroad.

3. *Aberbrothock*, or *Arbroath*, on the same Coast, is likewise a Market-Town, and Royal Burgh, and the Seat of a Presbytery, containing eleven Parishes, with a Harbour conveniently situate for Trade near the Promontory, called *Red-Head*, which is to be seen at a great Distance. The Name of this Town is derived from *Aber*, which in the old Scotch signifies a Bank, and *Brothock* the Name of the Water that runs by it. Here was one of the richest and greatest Monasteries in the Nation founded about 1170, by *William I.* King of Scotland, (who lies buried here under a stately Monument of his own Foundation) in Honour of his intimate Acquaintance *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and at that King's Request, King *John* of England, for the sake of this Monastery, granted to the Inhabitants of this Town the same Privileges throughout the Kingdom of England (*London* excepted) as were enjoyed by the English themselves. The Patent is still to be seen among the Records of the Town.

The Abbey here was erected to a Lordship in Parliament 1606, and given to *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*, to be held of the King in Free-Lordship and Barony, to reward him for the Loss of the Duchy of *Guelders* in France, in Defence of the Liberty of his native Country. The Harbour here being so decayed that it was hazardous even for small Vessels to sail into it; and the publick Streets and Causeys, Town-House and Gaol, being likewise in a ruinous State, the Inhabitants procured an Act to pass in the 11th of this Reign, and to continue twenty-five Years, for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots upon every Scotch Pint of Ale or Beer sold within the Town and its Liberties, to form a new Harbour, and repair the other Premises. Here is a famous Mineral Water much frequented for various Diseases.

4. *Brechin* is a Royal Burgh, and the Seat of a Presbytery, containing eighteen Parishes. It has a stately Bridge of two Arches over the River *Southesk*, and a good Market for Salmon and Cattle. This Place is memorable for a great Victory obtained near it over the *Danes* about 1010, wherein the Chief of the Family of *Keith* having killed the Danish General, was thereupon created a Peer, and made hereditary Earl-Marshall of Scotland, which his Posterity enjoyed till the last Earl forfeited it for the Rebellion in 1715, the same Crime that forfeited the last Earl of *Panmure* all his Estate and Titles, of which the Barons of *Brechin* was one. Here was formerly a Bishop's See, made so by King *David I.* and the Ruins of the Episcopal Palace and the Canons Houses are still to be seen. On the South-side of the Town, there once also stood an old Castle, famous for the heroic Defence of it by *Sir Thomas Maule* against King *Edward I.* of England; but in the room of it a grand House is built, which is one of the finest and pleasantest Seats in these Parts.

XIV. The Shire of HADDINGTON, or East Lothian.

'Tis bounded on the North and East by the Firth, on *Brechin* and the South by the Hills of *Lammarmour*, and by *Mid-Lothian* or *Edinburghshire* on the West. Some make it only thirteen, others twenty-two Miles in Length, and twelve in Breadth. It abounds with Corn of all sorts, and has good

Diddup.

Its Conquest by General Monk.

Its Contempt of the Pretender.

Montrose 20 M. from Dundee.

Aberbrothock 29 Miles from Montrose.

Brechin 6 Miles from Montrose.

Why called Bonny Dundee.

good Store of Grass, Coal, and Lime-stone, with some considerable Woods, as *Preftmennan*, *Colston*, *Humbie*, and *Ormeftan*. It feeds good Numbers of Sheep, especially about the Hills of *Lammermoor*, and by *West Lammerlaw*; and from the West Part to the Sea, all along to the East, it abounds with Conies. It has many Salt-pans, where much white Salt is made; and there was a considerable Manufactory of Broad-cloth made by *English* Workmen, and with *English* Wool; but after the Union the *English* Clothiers pour'd in such Quantities of Cloth, that they under-sold the *Scots*, so that the Manufacture was dropt, yet the People employ'd themselves in spinning, dying, weaving, &c. Here are several convenient Harbours, with the Advantage of some Fishery Towns; and particularly there's a Herring-fishing every Year after *Lammas* at *Dunbar*, where they take enough both for Home Consumption and Exportation.

HADDINGTON.
1871, fr. Edin-
burgh.

The Shire Town is *Hadina*, or HADDINGTON, a Royal Burgh, pleasantly situate on the *Tine*, over which it has a handsome Bridge, with three great Arches. 'Tis a pretty large, well-built Town, with some very good Houses, the Streets well paved, has a good Market, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of sixteen Parishes. Here are the Remains of an old Nunnery founded by *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*, Son to *St. David*, and *Ada* his Wife. It has a good Church built of hewn Stone, to which adjoins the Chapel of the Family of *Lauderdale*, with theirs and other very noble Tombs; but the Choir of the Church is pulled down, Roof and all. The Post-house here used to be reckoned the best Inn in *Scotland*, and inferior to none upon the *London* Road. The Town was seized and fortified by the *English* in the Minority of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and held out a long Siege under *Sir George Wilford*, an *Englishman*, who defended it against *Monsieur Duffie*, who attacked it with 10,000 *French* and *Germans*, which occasioned considerable Actions in the Neighbourhood; but at last *Henry* Earl of *Rutland* came with a great Army, raised the Siege, levelled the Works, and conducted the *English* home. This Town first gave Title of Viscount to *Sir John Ramsay*, as it does now of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*, which has large Possessions, and fine Seats in the Neighbourhood. No Place in *Scotland* is furro' n'ed with more little Towns and Houses of the Nobility and Gentry than this is, among which *Yester*, the common Mansion-house of the Marquis of *Twedale*, is one of the pleasantest Seats, and has the finest and greatest Plantations about it in *Scotland*.

Yester.

North-Berwic.
3 1. and half
fr. Haddington.

North Berwic, is a Market-Town, and Royal Burgh, with a Harbour; and a handsome Seat near it belonging to the Family of the *Dalrymples*, of whom is the noble Earl of *Stair*.

Dunbar.
7 fr. Hadding-
ton.

Dunbar, or *Dunbar*, is an ancient Town, a Royal Burgh, and a famous Sea-Port, at the Mouth of the *Firth* of *Forth*, on the South Side towards the *German* Ocean. The upper Part of the Town, and the Church, stand very pleasantly. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of ten Parishes, has a good Market, several good Houses by the Sea Side, and a Pier, and generally a noble Herring Fishery at the Season, which is their chief Trade, though 'tis of late Years much decayed. They cure the Herrings here as they do at *Yarmouth*; but they are larger and fatter than those. This Town is remarkable for the Defeat of *King Charles II's* Army near it by *Oliver Cromwell* in 1650. It gave Surname and Title of Earl to the numerous Family of *Dunbar*. The Title is extinguished; but there are many considerable Gentlemen in *Scotland* still of that Surname. It formerly had a Castle, which held out many a Siege from the *English*, and was reckoned of such Consequence, that the *French* demanded it as a Pledge for the Troops they sent to *Scotland* in *Queen Mary's* Time; but 'twas intirely demolished during the Minority of *King James VI*. 'Tis a handsome, well-built Town, and its Port is of vast Advantage to all Ships in the River in case of Strefs of Weather; but the Entrance was so difficult, by reason of sleep Rocks at the Mouth of the Harbour, that the Corporation, after having exhausted itself to cut thro' them, was not able to proceed without an Act of Parliament, which it procured in 1718, and is to continue till 1763, for laying a Duty of Two Pennies *Scots*, or One-sixth of a Penny upon every Pint of Ale or Beer sold within the Town of *Dunbar*, for improving and preserving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-house, and building a School, and other publick Structures, and for supplying the Town with fresh Water. By the Help of this Duty the Town is endeavouring to dig up part of a Rock at the Bottom of the Harbour, to carry out the great Pier to the Rock, called the *Beacon Rock*, and to cut the Slope of the Island down to a Perpendicular.

XV. INVERNESSSHIRE.

This formerly contained all the Country from the Borders of *Lorn* to the *Orkney Islands*, along the Western Coast, besides the Isles on that Coast; and the Sheriffdom was Hereditary in the Family of *Cornwall*, but now 'tis in the Gift of the King, and reduced to narrower Limits. It contains

that Part of *Murray-Land*, which lies near the Town of *Inverness*, together with *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South Part of *Ross*: So that 'tis bounded with *Ross* and *Cromarty* on the North, *Murray-Land* on the East, the Western Sea on the West, and *Lorn*, *Broadalbin*, and *Athol*, on the South. 'Tis about sixty Miles from East to West, and Extent. fifty-five, where broadest, from North to South. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, some Woods of Firr ten Miles long, and large Woods of Oak.

The Country of *Badenoch* has part of *Murray-Land* on the North, *Lochaber* on the West, *Athol* on the South, and Part of *Murray-Land* and the *Braes* of *Mar* on the East. *Templeman* makes the Length of it 49 Miles, and the Breadth 22; but according to others, 'tis only 33 from East to West, where longest; and 27 from North-west to South-east, where broadest. This Tract abounds with Deer.

Badenoch.

That Part of the Shire, called *Lochaber*, has *Badenoch* on the North, *Athol* and Part of *Badenoch* on the East, *Lorn* and *Broadalbin* on the South, and a mountainous Tract on the West towards the Coast. 'Tis above 20 Miles from East to West, and near 30 from North to South, according to the *General Atlas*; but 57 in Length, and 51 in Breadth, according to *Templeman*. *Camden's* Editor makes it 50 Miles in a strait Line from *Inverlochier* to *Inverness*. The Name in the old *Scots* Language, signifies the Mouth of Lakes; but *Camden* says 'tis so called because it lies on the Lake *Aber*. It abounds with Pasturage, Woods, Goats, and Deer, and has some Veins of Iron, but not much Corn, it being reckoned one of the most barren Countries in *Scotland*, yet 'tis very pleasant; and for Multitudes of Fish, both salt and fresh, scarce any Country in *Scotland* can compare with it. *Badenoch*, *Lochaber* and *Mar*, take up all the Breadth of *Scotland* between the *Deucaledonian* Sea and the *German* Ocean.

Lochaber.

INVERNESS, or *Innerness*, from which this Shire has its Name, is the chief Town of it, at the Bottom of the Firth of *Murray*, where it receives the River *Ness* from *Lochness*. From that River, and from *Enner*, which in the old *Scots* Language signifies an Harbour, the Town derives its Name. 'Tis a Royal Burgh, and a Market-Town, and the Seat of the Sheriff, and of a Presbytery, containing thirteen Parishes. It stands on the South side of the *Ness*, over which it has a Bridge of hewn Stone, with seven Arches, that leads to that truly called the *North of Scotland*, or the *North Highlands*. It lies conveniently for Trade, of which it has a considerable Share, with a Harbour for small Ships open to the *Firth*, a Church for the High-landers, and another for the Low-landers; or rather, one for the *Irish*, another for the *English*; and the Ruins of a Castle, which was formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Scotland*, and stands on a Hill, from whence there is a fine Prospect of the Town and adjacent Country, which is very fruitful. The Duke of *Gordon* was hereditary Constable both of the Castle and its Superiorities. 'Twas seiz'd by the Highlanders, who took Arms for the Pretender in 1715, under the Conduct of *Sir John Mackenzie* of *Coul*, and they designed to have fortified it, but they were drove out of it by Lord *Lovat*, at the Head of his own and other neighbouring Clans, while the late Earl of *Sutherland* marched against them with Cannon, and with the Assistance of that Lord, and of the *Forbes's*, *Grant's*, *Monroe's*, and *Ross's*, kept this Part of the Country in Peace, and hindered the rebellious Clans, that were to the North of them, from joining the late Earl of *Marr* in such Numbers as they would otherwise have done.

INVERNESS.
Long. 4.
Lat. 57. 16.
11 M. fr. Nairn.
104 fr. Edin-
burgh.
404 fr. London.

This is reckoned a very clean, well-built, and pleasant Town, has two very good Streets, with Coffee-houses and Taverns, and the People are more polite than in most Towns of *Scotland*. For *Oliver Cromwell*, who erected Forts, and placed his Stationary Legions in the most eminent Parts of the Country, as the *Romans* did, for keeping the People in Awe, built a strong Citadel here, and left a good Garrison in it; the Soldiers of which taking to the Country after the Peace, and applying themselves to the Cultivation and Improvement of the Land, settled several *English* Families round about the Place, insomuch that they speak less of the broad and broken *Scots* Dialect, than they do farther South, and have more of the *English* Method of Husbandry; but it only reaches a little Way, for the Mountains intersecting the pleasant fruitful Vallies that lie about *Inverness*, the Rudeness of the wild Highlanders succeeds; and *Caithness*, which is the remotest Province this Way, is as true *Scots* as any Part of the Kingdom. Tho' *Oliver's* Fort was demolished after the Restoration, 'twas restored after the Revolution, and *King William* always kept a Garrison in it for regulating the Highlands, it being a Place that deserves to be well fortified and garrisoned, as it is one of the most considerable Passes between the Low-Country and the Highlands.

This Town having but a small Revenue, and this incumbered with Debts, which were increased by the Expence the Inhabitants were at in opposing the Rebellion of 1715, and

As Bounds.

and the Church also being ruinous, and not able to contain the Inhabitants, an Act of Parliament was passed in the Year 1718, for laying the Sixth of a Penny Sterling on every Pint of Ale, &c. sold within the Town and its Liberties for building a Church, and making a Harbour there; and by another passed the 11th of King George II. the said Duty was to be continued till the Year 1758, and the Magistrates having purchased Ground, rented Quarries, and built Boats for transporting Stone, have deepened their Harbour, erected Bulwarks and Quays, and made it much more commodious than ever; and when all their other material Purposes are effected, *Inverness* will make a Place of as good Account as any in the North.

Innerlochy.
45 fr. Inverness.
37 fr. Edinburgh.

Innerlochy, or *Inverlochy*, stands in the Centre between the North and West Highlands, on a River that runs into *Loch-Yall*, on the South Side of the *Loch-aber*, and was formerly a Place of great Trade and Strength. It always held out against the *Picts*, but was destroyed by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*. 'Twas much enlarged after the Revolution, and a regular Fort erected there at the Mouth of the *Aber*, called *Fort-William*, in Honour of King *William III.* of *England*, (as the Village is *Mary-burgh*, in Honour of his Queen, *Mary*) to curb the Highlanders, who upon all Revolutions used to be very unruly. It has a large Garison, and over-awed the neighbouring Highlanders, when they armed for the Pretender in 1715. 'Tis so situate, that if it be ever so much straitened by a Blockade, or Siege, by Land, 'tis open to the Sea, and may thereby receive constant Supplies.

Fort-Augustus.
27 M. fr. Fort-William.

Fort-Augustus, is a regular Fortification, which was built by General *Wade*, near the South End of *Loch-ness*, to awe the Highlanders, and prevent them from disturbing his Soldiers, whom he employed in making a Road here, which with extraordinary Pains they carried through Mountains, Mosses, and Morasses, that seemed, as it were, inaccessible, and made a most convenient Highway, which, considering its Consequences, as well as Difficulty, exceeds the military Ways of the *Romans*. For by this Road the King's Forces can easily enter, and traverse a Country that was before inaccessible by all but those Highlanders, who, in all Reigns, endeavoured to disturb the established Government of *Scotland*, by taking up Arms on every Invasion for the Invaders, and always baffled their Pursuers, by taking Refuge in Places where they could not come at them. This Road must also in time be one great Conducement towards civilizing the Highlanders, as the late Establishment of Schools amongst them cannot fail of being another.

General Wade's Road.

Character of the Highlanders.

Being now in the Centre of the Highlands, we think it the most proper Place to give the Character of the Inhabitants as we have it from *Buchanan* and other eminent *Scotsmen*.

They are as parsimonious as the Ancients in their Diet, Apparel, and Furniture. They fish and hunt for their Food, and while they hunt, eat it raw, after having squeezed out the Blood. Their Drink is Meat-Broth, or else Whey, of which they have Plenty at their Entertainments; but most of them drink Water. Their Bread is a very artful Preparation or Composition of Oats and Barley, the only Grain which their Country produces. After eating a little of it in the Morning, they hunt, or go about their Business, without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially striped, and the Colours they are fondest of are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors, as many of them do still, made use of Plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of dark Colours more like the Crops of Heath, that they may not be discovered, while they lie in the Heaths waiting for Game. Being rather wrapped up than covered with those Plaids, they endure all the Rigours of the Seasons, and sometimes sleep covered all over with Snow. At home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath (covered with a Sheet or Blanket) the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so that 'tis almost as soft as Feathers, and much more healthful; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping; and whenever they happen to come into Places where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off of the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped in their Plaids, lest they should be spoiled by what they call such a *barbarous Effeminacy*.

The old *Scots* Language, called *Erse*, has lost so much Ground by the spreading of the *English* into *Scotland* ever since the *Norman* Conquest, that 'tis now confined to the Highlands, and the Isles, where most of the People of Note do also understand and speak *English*.

Mr. Macky.

Mr. Macky, who tells us, that the Highlanders differ as much from the Lowlanders in their Drefs, Manners, and Language, as the *Indians* in *Mexico* do from the *Spaniards*, says, that the old *Scots* Language is here spoke in its native Purity, and written in its genuine Character, which is more like the *Greek* or *Hebrew* than the *Roman*; whereas the *Welsh*, though they have preserved their Language, yet they

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have intirely lost their old Character, and write in the *Roman*.

'Tis presumed that we cannot have a better Authority for what remains to be said of the Nature of the Highlanders, whom *Tacitus* calls *Horesti*, i. e. *Scoti*, *Montani*, or Mountaineers, than the Account which is given of them by that eminent Antiquary, *Sir James Dalrymple*, Uncle to the present Earl of *Stair*, in his *Observations on Cambrus's Britain*. And this we shall give in his own Words, viz.

Sir James Dalrymple.

'The Inhabitants of these Regions are a kind of rude, warlike, quarrellsome, and mischievous People; who being the unmix'd Progeny of the ancient *Scots*, speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanick*: Their Bodies are firmly and compactly made, withal strong and nimble of Foot, high-minded, bred in warlike Exercises, and inured to Robberies on their Neighbours, and, upon a Hatred, most desperately forward to take Revenge. They live by Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, and Stealing; and, like the *Spaniards*, wear long Hair. They are divided into Kindreds and Families, which they call Clans, and are so united to the Cause of their particular Clans, that there is an Act of Parliament, that if any of a Clan does a Mischief, the whole Clan is answerable for it; and they must either deliver up the Aggressor, or the first Man of the Clan that is apprehended suffer for it; and the whole Clan bears Feud for Hurt received by any one Member of it, even although they suffer justly. Many Gentlemen in the Highlands have one another's Company, lest they should revive a Quarrel that happened between their Forefathers, perhaps three hundred Years ago. They are also as warm in their Friendships; for if they meet with one of the Name in Amity with their own Clan, be it in any Country of the World, there is immediately the most intimate Friendship. The *Macdonalds* are by much the most powerful of all the Clans: They are divided into four Classes, and inhabit distinct Countries. The *Macdonalds* of *Glenary*, dwell upon the *Loch-ness*; the *Macdonalds* of *Slane*, in *Lochaber* and the *Isle of Skye*; the Captain of *Clan-Ronald*, and *Macdonald* of *Keppoch*, and those of *Kintyre*, towards *Argyleshire*. The other Clans, *Clan-Katin*, *Clan-Cameron*, the *Macleans*, and almost innumerable other *Mac*s, altho' independent one of another, yet are intirely guided by the *Macdonalds*, who have been so powerful, as often to assume the Name of *Kings of the Isles*; and one of them, in 1461, according to *Mr. Rymer's Fœdera*, enter'd into a League with *Edward IV.* of *England*, against the King of *Scotland*.

Robert, the first of the *Stuarts* Kings of *Scotland*, married his Daughter *Margaret* to *Macdonald*, Lord of the *Isles*, to secure him in his Interest; but all would not do; they were the common Disturbers of the Nation till King *James V.* privately, with a Body of Men, took Shipping, and landed in every Clan and Island, and brought them in Person to his Obedience, making them give Hostages for their good Behaviour.' Thus far *Sir James*.

Besides the Methods taken, as we have already mentioned, for reducing and reforming the Highlanders, 'tis proper just to take notice of two or three Acts passed in the Reign of King *George I.* which have not a little contributed to that End, viz.

(I.) 1 Geo. cap. 20. An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants, who continue loyal to King *George*.

(II.) 1 Geo. cap. 54. An Act enjoining, 'That the personal Service and Attendance which was wont to be paid to the Heads of Clans, and Owners of Estates, at the Pleasure of such Chiefs, under the Names of personal Attendance, Hosting, Hunting, Watching, and Warding, shall be for the future paid in Money annually; and the said personal Service, &c. shall be utterly annulled.' This Act was further enforced in the 11th of the same Reign, cap. 26. on the Non-observance of the former by many of the contemptuous Highlanders.

(III.) 1 Geo. I. cap. 54. An Act for more effectual securing the Peace of the Highlands in *Scotland*, which enacted, 'That no Person within the said Highlands, shall use or bear Broad-swords or Target, Ponyard, Wingar or Durk, Side-pistol or Gun, or any warlike Weapons in the Fields, or in the Way to or from any Church, Market, Fair, Burial, Huntings, Meetings, &c. However, not to extend to Noblemen, Officers of Justice, or Commoners, having yearly 400*l.* Scots, or who are otherwise qualified to vote at Elections for Parliament-men; allowing to every such Commoner two Firelocks, two Pair of Pistols, and two Swords; and that the Magistrates of the Royal Burghs may keep Arms in Magazines.'

Before we pass to the next Shire, we are to observe, that upon the *Lochness*, before-mentioned, there stood the famous Castle of *Urquhart* (mentioned in the *Philosophical Transactions*) consisting of seven great Towers, said to be

Urquhart Castle.

built by the *Gumins*, and overthrown by King *Edward I.* That about four Miles to the West of this Castle, on the Top of a very high Hill, two Miles perpendicular, is a Lake of cold fresh Water, about thirty Fathom in Length, and six in Breadth; and that no Stream runs to or from it; that it could never yet be fathom'd; that 'tis equally full at all Seasons of the Year, and never freezes; whereas but seventeen Miles to the West, on the North-side of a Mountain, called *Glenintea*, there's a Lake called *Lochan-zwyn*, or *Green Lake*, which is covered with Ice all the Year round, as is also the Lake *Straglasb* at *Glencanich* in the Middle; and that there's another Lake in *Straherrick*, which never freezes till *February*, after which one Night will freeze it all over, and two Nights make the Ice of a considerable Thickness.

Strange Lakes.

Beaulie-Frith.

At the West End of the River *Nefs*, there's an Arm of the Sea called *Beaulie-Frith*, which heretofore was supposed to be firm Land, because near the middle of it have been found long Oaks, under the Sand, with the Roots.

Lady Piglag and her Chapel.

The most learned and reverend Editor of *Camden*, from whom we have this Account, says, that in the Parish of *Duibell*, in the Country of *Strathspey*, there's a Monument consisting of two Circles of Stones, called *Chapel Piglag*, from a Lady of that Name, who used to repair to it for Devotion before there was a Church built in this Country; and that within half a Mile of it, there's a Coppice reputed so sacred, that no body will cut a Branch out of it; that there's a Well or Fountain in the middle of it also deemed sacred; and that the neighbouring Women, when they recover out of Child-bed, come to this Chapel to return God Thanks, as in other Places of the Kingdom they go to Church.

XVI. KINCARDINSHIRE, or Mearns.

'Tis called *Mearns*, or *Mernis*, from *Mearn* a Gentleman of Valour, to whom it was given by *Kenneth II.* It had the former Name from *Kincardin*, which was formerly the Shire-Town, which Advantage belongs now by Statute to *Stone-hive*. 'Tis bounded on the East with the *German Ocean*; on the South with the Water of *North-Esk*; on the West with the *Gransbain-Hills*, or rather with *Angus* on the West and South; and on the North with the River *Dee*, and *Aberdeenshire*. 'Tis about twenty-seven Miles in Length, and twenty in Breadth. *Templeman* gives it an Area of 308 square Miles.

Bounds.

Extent.

Soil.

'Tis a rich Soil, and a pretty plain level Country. 'Tis fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and the Earl Marshal before he forfeited it in 1716, for his Rebellion, was its hereditary Sheriff. Upon the Sea Coasts there are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours. 'Tis said there are about five Millions of Fir-trees in this County, besides vast Numbers of others planted by the Gentry within these eighty Years past, at and about their Seats, to which they are adding every Year.

Kincardin.
17 M. fr. Aberdeen.

Kincardin, which, as has been said, was once the County Town, stands on the River *Dee*, is the Seat of a Presbytery consisting of fifteen Parishes, and gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Bruce*.

Stone-hive.

Stonehive, now the County Town, is one of its best Harbours, and for its greater Safety the late Earl Marshal, having a Salmon Fishing on the North Side of it, raised a Pier of Stone.

Cowry.

Cowry, where the Water of that Name falls into the Sea, is only noted for the Ruins of a Castle built, as 'tis said, by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a free Burgh.

DUNNOTYR
Castle.
Long. 2. 4.
Lat. 56. 35.
67 fr. Edinburgh.
347 fr. London.

The most memorable Place in this Shire is *DUNOTRE*, or *DUNNOTYR*, where once stood a Castle fortified with strong Walls and Towers at certain Distances, upon a high inaccessible Rock washed by the Sea on three Sides, and joined to the Land only by a narrow Isthmus. Towards the Entrance of the Gate there's a huge Rock near forty Ells high, which seems every Moment ready to tumble. The old Buildings seven Stories high, had exceeding thick Walls. It had once a Church, which in the late Civil Wars was demolished. In the new Buildings there are some very stately Rooms, and a Closet, wherein is a Library. Within the Clofe there's a large Cistern thirty Cubits in Circumference. *St. Padie's* Church here is noted for being the Burial-place of *St. Palladius*; and not far from this Place is a dropping Cave, where the Water petrifies. This Castle was long the Seat of the *Kaith's*, the late Hereditary Earl Marshals of *Scotland*, so created for their Gallantry against the *Danes* ever since the Reign of *Malcolm II.* which began in 1019, but forfeited, as has been observed, by the Rebellion of the last Earl, in 1716. In a Porch there is to be seen a Stone, with the Inscription of a Company belonging to the XXth Roman Legion, called *Vitrix*. It appears from the Stone which was taken out of the Roman Wall between *Forth* and *Clyde*, that the Quarters of their Horse extended three Miles along the Wall.

Fourden.
17 M. fr. Kincardin.

Fourden, or *Mernis*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of sixteen Parishes, and was famous in the Popish

Times for the Reliques supposed to have been here deposited of *St. Palladius* (the first Bishop in *Scotland*) who was sent over in the Year 431, by Pope *Celestine*, to preach the Gospel to the *Scots*, and confute the *Pelagians*.

Paldykirk, in its Neighbourhood, derives its Name from him, and is noted for a yearly Fair, which lasts three Days, when great Quantities of coarse Cloth are bought up here and exported to the *Netherlands*. On the Lands of *Ardu-thie* and *Redcloak* are some Trenches to be seen cast up by the *Danes* at one of their Invasions: And round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* incamped.

Paldykirk.

XVII. The Stewartry of KIRKEUDBRIGHT, or Kilcumbright, or Lower Galloway.

This and the Stewartry of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, the only *Why* called a two of that Appellation in *Scotland*, differ from the Shires in Stewartry. no other Respect than in the Title of the chief Officer, who in the one is called *Sheriff*, in the other *Stewart*.

'Tis one of the two Districts or Divisions of *Galloway*, the *Brunds and Ex-* Westermost, called *Upper Galloway*, being the Shire of *Wigtoun*, and this Stewartry, which is towards the East, being called *Lower Galloway*. It begins at the Middle of the Bridge of *Dumfries*, lies between the Water of *Cree* on the West, and *Nithsdale* on the East, is bounded by Part of *Kyle* on the North, and has the *Irish Sea* on the South. The late Earl of *Nithsdale*, Chief of the Family of *Maxwell*, was its Hereditary Stewart before he forfeited it by taking Arms for the Pretender. *Templeman* gives it an Area of 740 Miles, and extends it to 43 Miles in Length, and 32 in Breadth; but others make the former, *viz.* from North to South, only 27, and the latter 20.

There's such Plenty of Pasture in it, that vast Flocks of *Soil* small Cattle and Sheep are grazed here, which they send in great Numbers to *England*. The Country seems, in short, one continued Heath, except here and there a Grove of Trees, near which there is commonly the House of some Laird, or rather an old Tower of Stone strongly built, to prevent Surprise from the Incursions which were so frequent between the two Nations before the Reign of King *James* the First of *England*. There are Laids here of from 15 to 500 l. a Year; a *Galloway Laird* of 20 or 30 l. a Year being very common, and they are all Gentlemen as in *Wales*. A Lairdship is a Tract of Land, with a Mansion-House upon it, the Seat of the Laird, and the Surname by which he is distinguished.

Scott. Laids and Lairdships.

KIRKEUDBRIGHT, from whence it is denominated, stands on a Bay of the same Name in the *Irish Sea*, at the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is an ancient Royal Burgh, the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong sixteen Parishes, and the Place where the Stewart holds his Courts. It has a Weekly Market, and a good Salmon Fishing in the River *Dee*, which comes out of the Mountains near *Carrick*, and is so full of Turnings and Windings, that though 'tis not above seventy Miles in a Line, it runs near two hundred Miles. It formerly gave Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Maclellans*, once the greatest in *Galloway*, till their Wealth and Power declined by their Quarrels with the Family of *Douglas*. The River runs as smooth here as the Medway at *Chatham*; and here is a commodious Harbour, with Depth of Water, and Room enough to hold all the *English Navy*; and 'tis so near the Town, that the biggest of its First Rates might cast her Anchor in its Church-yard. 'Tis also Land-locked from all Winds, which, together with the Waves, are broke by *Ross Island*, at the Mouth of it; which, if fortified, would also secure this Port from an Enemy; but as it lies open only to *England* and *Ireland*, it was always thought needless. The Situation of the Town is a perfect Amphitheatre like *Trent*, on the Confines of *Italy*, and like that Town not surrounded with high Mountains, but a rocky stony Crust, which in this Country is called *Crag*, for they make a Distinction here between Mountains, Hills, and Crag. The Mountains are very high, rocky, and covered with Heath. The Hills are high, but not rocky, and covered with Grass, which makes the finest Pasture for Sheep, and small black Cattle. The Crag are hard stony Rocks, not high, and very thinly covered with Grass.

KIRKEUD-BRIGHT.
19 fr. Dumfries.
82 fr. Edinburgh.
231 fr. London.
Lon. 4. 12.
Lat. 54. 49.

Crag, as it is Trent.

Difference between Mountains, Hills, and Crag.

In the middle of this craggy Country lies this little Town, which consists of a tolerable Street, the Houses all built of Stone; but neither its Buildings, nor the Manners, Drefs, or Countenance of the People, are at all like the *English*. The common fort wear Bonnets instead of Hats; and tho' some of the Townsmen have Hats, they wear them only upon *Sundays*, and extraordinary Occasions. There is nothing here of the *English* Gaiety, but a sedate Gravity, and a religious Cast, in every Face; which Mr. *Mackay*, from whom we have this Account, ascribes to their Praying, and frequent long Graces; a very quaint Character this; but perhaps he was somewhat disgusted, because he complains in the same Page how he was disappointed here upon a *Sunday* of Beef and Pudding for his Dinner, as he used to have in *England*. However, he does the Country the

The Scot's strict
Observance of
the Sabbath.

the Justice to own, that no Nation upon Earth observes the Sabbath so religiously as this, and that they dress no Dinners upon it; but after attending two Sermons in the Day, they have generally a good Supper, and then sing Psalms, and go to Bed.

Another Author, who wrote since Mr. Macky, says, that when he was here he saw a Harbour without Ships, a Port without Trade, and a Fishery without Nets, which he ascribes likewise partly to the Poverty of the Inhabitants, and partly to their Piety; for he says, they are a sober, grave, religious sort of People, and have no Notion of growing rich by Trade; but in the literal Sense of the Text, *are content with such Things as they have.*

The Burgh of *Kirkeudbright* was erected into a Barony by King *Charles I.* for Mr. *Maclellan*, a Gentleman of his Bed-chamber; but his Estate was so exhausted in his Master's Service by the Civil Wars, that at the Restoration none of the Family would take the Title, and it lay dormant till the Parliament of 1722, when there was such a struggle about the Choice of the sixteen Peers to represent the Nobility of *Scotland*, that the lineal Heir to the Title, a poor Man, who kept an Alehouse in the Neighbourhood, was persuaded to put in his Claim, and accordingly voted, and is now upon the Parliament Rolls as the most Noble and Right Honourable — *Maclellan Lord Kirkeudbright.* In the Town there's a good old Castle in tolerable good Repair, with large Gardens, which belonged formerly to the Family, but now to the *Maxwells.*

An Advance
from an Alehouse
to a Peerage.

New Galloway,
14 M. fr. Kir-
keudbright,
70 fr. Edinburgh.

New Galloway, is a Royal Burgh on the River *Ken*, with a good Weekly Market, well frequented for Corn and other Provisions; and it has a good Salmon Fishing in *Lochken.*

Kenmure.

In the Neighbourhood on the same River stands *Kenmure*, which gave Title of Viscount to the Family of the *Gordons*, the last of whom was beheaded on *Tower-hill* in 1716, for Rebellion against King *George I.*

Lochken.

Lochken, which abounds not only with Salmon, but other Fish, contains several Islands, is about five Miles long, and in some Places about one Mile broad.

XVIII. LANERKSHIRE, or *Cluydsdale.*

Bounds.

'Tis bounded on the South-east with *Anandale*; on the South with *Dumfriesshire*; on the South-west with that of *Aire*; on the North-west with that of *Renfrew*; on the North with that of *Dunbarton*; on the North-east with *Sterlingshire*; on the East with that of *Linlithgow*; and with that of *Mid-Lothian* a little to the South-east. 'Tis generally reckoned 40 Miles in Length, about 24 where broadest, and 16 where narrowest: But the *General Atlas* makes it 60 Miles from South-east to North-west, where it is longest, and 30 where broadest, East and West. Mr. *Templeman* extends the Length to 52, and gives it an Area of 945 square Miles. 'Tis called *Lanerk* from its Shire-Town, and *Cluydsdale* from the *Cluyde* River. 'Tis divided into two Wards, the Upper Ward and Nether Ward; the one called the Shire of *Lanerk*, the other the Barony of *Glasgow*; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for Pasturage, and the other plain and proper for Corn. The Dukes of *Hamilton* are its hereditary Sheriffs.

Extent.

Division.

Rivers.

The River *Cluyde*, which runs thro' it into its own Firth at *Dunbarton*, rises from *Errick-Hill* in the Upper Ward; and from the same Tract rise the River *Annan*, which runs into the *Irish* Sea; and the *Tweed*, which falls into the *German* Ocean, near the Mouth of the *Firth.*

Soil and Produce.

'Tis a pleasant fruitful Country, and tho' mountainous in some Places, and woody in others, is very well inhabited, especially near the *Cluyde*. It abounds with Coal-peets and Lime-stone, and has some profitable Mines of Lead, especially those belonging to the Laird of *Hoptoun.* *Camden* says, that in *Crawford-Moor*, among the Washes, the Husbandmen, after violent Rains, used to find a Sort of Shavings of Gold: And if Credit may be given to Mr. *Thomas Achinson*, who was Assay-Master of the Mint at *Edinburgh* in the Reign of King *James VI.* there is natural Gold to be had in several Parts of this County, particularly *Crawford-Moor*, and *Fryar-Moor.* This he has plainly asserted in a Treatise on the Metals of *Scotland*, a MS. in the Possession of Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in which he observes, that out of dry Minerals the like Gold has not been seen or heard to be found in *Christendom*, as that of *Scotland*, which he says was try'd and reported to be worth 76,000 *l.* Sterling by Ton. By dry Minerals he says he means the Sappare, the Callaminere, the Saxere, and the Salmeere Stone. He adds, that commonly after great Rains, 'tis found close joined to the Sappare Stone, in the same manner as Lead Ore and White Spar sometimes grow together. *Cornelius*, a *German* Lapidary, who was Superior of King *James VIII.*'s Golden Mines, discovered such at *Crawford-John* in this Country, and in thirty Days sent from thence to the Mint at *Edinburgh* half a Stone Weight, or eight Pound *Troy*, of natural Gold, worth 450 *l.* Sterling. There's abundance of Lapis La-

Gold.

zuli dug up also in this Country, especially at *Crawford-Moor.*

Nor does this Tract want Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errickstone* at the one End, to *Mauls-Mire* in the other, where it borders upon *Renfrew*, the *Roman* Caufey, or Military Way, called *Watling-street* to this Day, is visible in some Parts for Miles together.

Cluydsdale gives Title of Marquis, and *Lanerk* one of the Title of Peerage. Titles of Earl to the Duke of *Hamilton.*

In this Shire is the greatest Emporium of all the West of *Scotland*, viz. the City of

GLASGOW, pleasantly situate on the Side of a Hill **GLASGOW.** sloping to the River *Clyde*, over which it has a noble beautiful Stone Bridge of seven or eight Arches, some of which are exceeding large; but one-third of the City, which is next to the River, stands on such a Flat, that 'tis exposed sometimes to its Inundation. For Extent, Buildings, Trade, and Riches, 'tis the chief City of the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh.* In *Camden's* time 'twas an Archbishoprick, the most celebrated Mart of this Tract, much commended for its Plenty of Fruit. Some will have it that, *London* excepted, 'tis the finest City in *Britain.* In the Centre of it is the *Telbosth* or Town-house, a magnificent Structure of Hewn-stone lately rebuilt, with noble and convenient Apartments for the Magistrates, and a very lofty Tower, with Bells which chime every Hour. From this Town-house, and the Market-place, run the four principal Streets of the City in Form of a +, dividing the City into four equal Parts, each adorned with several public Buildings, and each said to be larger and finer than any one Street in the City of *London.* From this Centre the whole Town may be seen at once. The Houses are firm as Castles, beautiful as Palaces, built uniform of Free-stone, higher than the *English*, being generally six Stories, and some more; and they are supported for most part by great square *Doric* Columns, with Arches that open into the Shops, and the Streets are spacious, strait, and well-pav'd.

In the higher Part of the City, at the End of one of the Streets, stands the Cathedral, a vast Pile, dedicated to *St. Mungo*, who was Bishop here about 560, and lies buried between four Pillars, in that Part of the Church call'd the *Barony*, which is purely for the Use of the Country People. 'Tis divided into two other Churches, one over the other, called the Upper and Lower; and its several Rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers, together with the tall Spire that rises from a square Tower in the middle of the Cross (the highest Spire in *Scotland*) shew a wonderful Piece of Architecture. Here are five other very good Churches, all of them neatly built, with handsome Steeples. Besides these Places of Worship, there are convenient Apartments for the meeting of the Presbytery, which consists of nineteen Parishes, and for the Provincial Synod, which consists of one hundred and twenty-seven. The Church-yard belonging to the Cathedral, is the common Burial-place. From hence to the *Clyde*, the City reaches one Mile in Length, half of which is upon a Declension. Here are several Hospitals or Alms-houses, and many Spires more for Ornament than Use.

The Cathedral
and other
Churches.

Near to the Cathedral is a ruinous Castle, which in the time of Episcopacy was the Palace of the Archbishop, who was legal Lord of the City, and gave it its first Charter and many Privileges. 'Tis fenced in with a very high Wall of Hewn-stone, and has a fine Prospect into the City. The Duke of *Montrose* has so great an Interest here, and in all these Parts, and is so generally beloved, that he may be said to be its Governor in a civil Sense, as he is in a legal Sense of its College or University, which is the chief Glory of this City.

'Tis indeed only one College, but is by far the best, the most spacious, and the finest built in the Kingdom, being a very magnificent stately Fabric, consisting of two large Squares of very noble lofty Stone Buildings, adorned with a noble high Tower, and many fine Turrets, and separated from the rest of the Town by a very high Wall. The Front, towards the City, is of Hewn-stone and beautiful Architecture. This University was founded April 20, 1453, by King *James II.* of *Scotland*, according to a Bull from Pope *Nicholas V.* allowing it all the Privileges and Honours granted by the Apostolical See, &c. to the College of *Benonia* in *Italy*; and the College was erected in 1454, at the great Labour and Expence of *William Turnbull*, Bishop of *Glasgow*; but the Ground on which it stands, with an adjacent Field, was given by the Family of *Hamilton.* King *James II.* by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, on the Day of the Date above-mentioned, exempted the University from all Taxes, Watching and Warding, which, with the other Privileges, were ratify'd by the Kings *James III.* IV. and V. and by Queen *Mary.* By the first Foundation, the Persons established were a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology; three Philosophy Professors; and afterwards

The University.

afterwards some Clergymen taught the Civil and Canon Law there. Notwithstanding the Confirmation of its Privileges by the Princes above-mentioned, it was almost deserted, if King James VI. had not, in his Minority, granted it a new Charter, bestowed the Tithes of the Church of *Govan* upon it, and countenanced it by other Acts of his Royal Bounty in the Year 1577: But that was not all, for in 1617 he established twelve Persons here, namely, a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, called Regents, four Burfers, a Steward or Purveyor, to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Junitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. King Charles I. and Charles II. ratified all its ancient Privileges, and gave Money to repair the Fabric. Several other Kings, together with the Parliaments of *Scotland*, the Archbishops and the City of *Glasgow* itself, have been Benefactors to this University. The Earl of *Dundonald*, in 1662, gave 1000 *l.* Sterling to it for the Maintenance of poor Scholars; and one Mr. *John Snell* gave six thousand *Scots* Merks, or about 400 *l.* Sterling, for adorning the Fabric, and enriching the Library, both which have been much improved and augmented by the Care of the Principals since the Revolution, particularly the learned Dr. *Fall*, who was also Præcentor of *York*. Besides many curious printed Books in the Library, there are valuable MSS. and the Books are marshalled according to their Sciences. The Precincts of the College are enlarged by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by the King and Parliament, which Acres are converted into fine well-planted Walks, and pleasant Gardens; one of which is a Physic-Garden. Its Archbishops, during Episcopacy, were perpetual Chancellors of this University, which Honour is now enjoyed by the Duke of *Montrose*, who has great Power in the adjacent Counties: The Principal acts as Vice-Chancellor. The University makes use of the same Arms as the City, which are a Salmon with a Gold Ring in its Mouth, the Oak with a Red Bird upon it, and a Bell. The Scholars wear Scarlet Gowns, as at *St. Andrew's*; and here they lodge in the College, which at *Edinburgh* they do not. The Principal, Regents, and Masters, have all handsome Apartments and good Salaries. The famous *Buchanan*, *Cameron*, and many other eminent Scholars, for whose Names we have not room, were educated at this University. Besides the Schools, the College is furnished with a little Chapel and a Common Hall. Several fine *Roman* Stones, with very curious Inscriptions dug up in 1740, near *Kirkentilloch*, have been removed to this University, and added to several Pieces of Antiquity, collected from thence chiefly before that Time, and preserved here in good Order.

Its Harbour.

Though the River is navigable up to the Town for small Vessels, yet *New Glasgow*, at the Mouth of the *Clyde*, is the Harbour for those of great Burthen, where the City obliges the Merchants to load and unload, there being a good Wharf or Quay, a large Publick House, and a Custom-house for all the Coast; and Ships are also repaired, laid up, and fitted out here, or at *Greenock*. The Goods are brought up from thence to the City in Lighters.

Its Trade.

There is not only a Countenance, but a Reality of Trade at this City both as to Foreign Commerce and Domestic Manufacture; and though its Business was great before, 'tis very much improved since the Union; that Treaty having more fully answered its End to this City than to any other Part of *Scotland*, so that they now send near fifty Sail of Ships every Year to *Virginia*, *New-England*, and other *English* Colonies in *America*, to which their Commerce is opened by the Union. They have a very considerable Trade in the Fishery of Herrings, which they catch sooner, and cure so much better than the *English*, that the *Glasgow* pickled Herring is reckoned equal to the *Dutch*. They have also the Advantage of Situation for exporting them, so that as the Merchants of *Aberdeen*, *Dundee*, and other Ports on the Eastern Coast, who export them to the North and East Seas, can be much sooner at the Market than the *Dutch*; so the *Glasgow* Merchants lie so convenient for the Coasts of *Portugal* and *Spain*, that they are often at *Cadiz*, the *Streights-Mouth*, and even at the *Canaries*, in eight or nine Days. Their Situation for the Trade to *America*, is no less advantageous, the Voyage being made from hence to the Capes of *Virginia* much sooner than from *London*, especially in Time of War, when the Channel is full of Privateers, and the Ships wait for Convoys, or to go in Fleets for fear of Enemies; for the *Glasgow* Vessels are no sooner out of the *Firth of Clyde*, but they stretch away to the North-West, are immediately out of the Road of the Privateers, and are often at the Capes of *Virginia* before the *London* Ships get clear of the Channel. And even in Times of Peace 'tis reckoned, that one while with another there is at least fourteen or twenty Days difference in the Voyage both going out and coming in. They lately purchased a Harbour on the *Firth* near *Allraway*, to enable them to reship their Sugars and Tobacco for *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Baltic*, without being at the Trouble of sailing round *England* or *Scotland*.

They have a Manufacture of Plaids and Muslins, which latter are so good and fine, that great Quantities of them are sent to *England* and the *British* Plantations, where they fetch a good Price; they being generally striped, and much used for Aprons by the Ladies, and sometimes in Head-cloaths by the meaner sort. Here are two very handsome Houses for baking of Sugars, and a large one for distilling the Spirits from the Melasses, which for a Time turned very much to their Advantage, by a reserved Article in the Union Treaty which freed them from *English* Duties.

The Riot that happened here in the late Reign, though it ought to be forgot by the Citizens, was an Affair that challenges some Notice in the Account of this Town. The first extending of the Malt Duty to *Scotland* occasioned great Murmuring, but was not so much resented any where as at this City, one of whose Representatives, *Daniel Campbell*, Esq; having voted for it in Parliament, the Populace rose and broke into his House, destroying all his Goods and Furniture, and committing other Acts of Violence. For this Defiance of lawful Authority the City was fined to pay the Damages, i. e. an Act passed *Anno* 1725, to deprive the City of the Benefits of a former Act, for laying a Duty of Two Pennies *Scots* on every Pint of Ale or Beer brewed for Sale in the said City, and its Privileges, and to vest it for the Remainder of the Term (which was thirteen Years) in his Majesty, to be put under the Commissioners of the Excise, in order to raise the Sum of 6080 *l.* for satisfying the Damages and Losses sustained by Mr. *Campbell*; but there was a Proviso, that when the said Sum was paid, the Duty of Two Pennies *Scots* was to return for the Remainder of the Term to the Magistrates, for the Purposes for which they were originally granted. And in the ninth of the present Reign, a new Act passed, continuing the former Act, for twenty-five Years longer, and extending it to the Villages of *Gorbels* and *Port-Glasgow*, both which Places were in the Jurisdiction of the City, and reaped all their Advantages from its Neighbourhood, the latter especially, at which the Citizens of *Glasgow* had built, and consequently maintained a very convenient Harbour, and yet were neither of them in the former Act. This City gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Boyle*; and to the Honour of the Citizens it ought also to be observed, that ever since the Reformation they have been steady to the Protestant Religion, and ever since the Revolution zealous for the Liberties of their Country. In 1714, they sent the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, now King of *Great-Britain*, the Freedom of their City, as a Present in a Gold Box; and after his Arrival in *England*, presented him with a noble and rich Sword, which was made there on Purpose. They also distinguished their Affection for the present Royal Family in the late Rebellion, by sending a considerable Body as Volunteers to serve the King against the late Earl of *Mar*; besides putting their City in a good State of Defence. It formerly sent a Member to the Parliament of *Scotland*, and now joins with *Renfrew*, *Ruglen*, and *Dumbarton*, in sending one to that of *Great-Britain*. The Duke of *Montrose* has a fine Palace in the Neighbourhood.

Ruglen, or *Rutherglen*, lies pleasantly on the West Side of the River *Clyde*, is a Royal Burgh, and has a Weekly Market, and gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. Rutherglen.
2 M. and a hal.
fr. from Glasgow.

Hamilton, near the Conflux of the Rivers *Avon* and *Clyde*, is a pleasant well-built Town, with a Bridge over the *Avon*, at the Entrance of the Town, and a magnificent Palace, in a fine fertile Plain, which gives Seat, Surname and Title of Duke to the chief of that ancient and illustrious Family. The Body of the Seat is built of the whitest Free-stone, and looks like Marble. The Furniture of the Palace is answerable to its Magnificence, as well as to the Nobility of its Owners, being adorned with Capital Pieces of the Family, by the most eminent Painters. The Offices join to the Town, and a Park belongs to it, well stocked with Deer and Buffaloes, as well as Oaks, Firs, Pines, &c. which is seven Miles in Compass, handsomely walled in, and watered by the River *Avon*, which runs through it. There's a Romantic Garden, which consists of seven hanging Terraces Walks down to a River, and behind 'em there's a lesser Park, which is also well wooded and watered. There's a handsome Parish Church in the Town, where the Family have their Sepulchre and Monuments. This Town is larger than most of the Royal Burghs, and the Houses are built of Free-stone supported by Pillars. Hamilton.
8 M. fr. Lanerk
9 M. fr. Glasgow

Bothwell lies on the other Side near the *Clyde*, where was anciently a Prebend enjoyed by a secular Priest founded by *Archibald* Lord *Douglas*; and there are the Ruins of a Castle, supposed to have been built by *Andrew Murray*, Nephew to King *Robert Bruce*, who had this Estate, which came afterwards into the Possession of that of *Douglas*. Here is now a noble House erected, that was the Seat of the last gallant Earl of *Forfar*, who died of the many Wounds he received from the barbarous Rebels, after they had given him Quarter at *Dumblain*. In the neighbouring Church there are some stately Tombs belonging to the *Douglas* Family. Bothwell.
2 M. and a hal.
fr. from Hamilton

Battle of Bothwell-
Bridge.

Family. There's a Bridge over the *Clyde*, noted in History for the Defeat of a considerable Number of Presbyterians, who had been forced to take Arms by barbarous Oppressions in the Reign of *Charles II.* by whom the Duke of *Monmouth* was sent against them in 1679, with Troops from *England*. 'Twas a very advantageous Pass; but the Defendants having neither Officers nor Artillery, it was soon taken. This Castle has often given the Title of Earl, but it has been generally unfortunate, so that no one now enjoys it.

Lanerk.
5 M. fr. Hamilton.

Lanerk is a Royal Burgh, the Head of the Shire, and of the Upper Ward, a Market Town, and the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of thirteen Parishes, which gives Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Family of *Hamilton*. It has a remarkable Bridge, which was built by the Inhabitants at a vast Expence; but was subject to such frequent Repairs, by reason of the violent Current of the Water, that they have been obliged to turn it to a Toll Bridge. The River *Douglas* falls into the *Clyde*, a little below this Town, and gives the Name of *Douglasdale* to the adjacent Country.

Douglas.
5 M. fr. Lanerk.

And near this River stands a Castle, which has been the paternal Seat of the great Family of *Douglas* for above one thousand Years, and is therefore still kept in Repair; but such Additions have been made to it from Time to Time, that it looks more like a Town than a Mansion-house, and has a large Park.

Crawford.
10 M. fr. Lanerk.

Crawford-Town and Castle, is only noted for giving Title of Earl to the chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Lindsey*, who have long contended for the Precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom.

XIX. LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or West-Lothian.

Bounds.

It takes its Name from its Head Burgh. 'Tis bounded on the North with the *Forth*, with part of *Stirlingshire* on the North-West, with part of *Clidevale* on the West; and 'tis divided from *Mid-Lothian* on the South and West, by the Waters of *Almond* and *Breich-water*. 'Tis fourteen Miles long, and about thirteen in Breadth, according to some; but the Breadth, say others, is only nine. It abounds with Coal, Lime-stone, and White Salt, besides Corn and Pasturage; and in the Reign of King *James VI.* a Mine was discovered here, which yielded a great deal of Silver. 'Tis well furnished with Fish from the Sea and Rivers, and is in general a pleasant Country. The Earl of *Hopton*, as Proprietor of the Barony of *Abercorn*, is its Hereditary Sheriff; which Office was formerly vested in the House of *Hamilton* of *Peyle*.

Extent.

Product.

Linlithgow.
12 M. fr. Stirling.
18 M. fr. Eding.
24 fr. Glasgow.

Its chief Places are, 1. *Linlithgow*, or *Linlithquo* vulgo *Lithquo*. 'Tis the same which *Ptolemy* always calls *Lindum*, and so named from its being situated on the Side of a Lake. The King has a Palace here, in an Island, towards the Middle of the said Lake, situate on a Hill, with an Ascent of several Steps, in the Form of an Amphitheatre. This Palace is magnificently built of hewn Stone, begun by former Kings, and perfected by King *James* the Sixth.

The Porch bears the Name and Arms of King *James* the Fifth. On the Gate of the outer Court are the Arms of *Scotland*, incircled with the Orders of the Garter, *St. Andrew*, *St. Michael*, and the *Golden Fleece*, of all which four Orders *James V.* was Companion. In the Inner Court, which is larger than that at *Hampton-Court*, there is a very artificial Fountain, adorned with several Statues and Waterworks, which is supposed to have been the Work of King *James V.* for the Arms of *Scotland* and *France* in one Escutcheon are upon the Fountain: At each of the four Corners of this Court is a Tower, with fine Apartments.

Cloze by the Palace is a Church, commonly called *St. Michael's*, of a most excellent Structure, with a very high Steeple, to which the late Earl of *Linlithgow* added an extraordinary neat Chapel. The Church is large, and has a handsome Seat for the King. There is a small and easy Descent from the Palace to the Town, where is to be seen a large four-square Court, in the Middle of which there is another curious Fountain, exceeding in all respects that which is in the Inner Court of the Palace, and running in so many different Places, that a dozen may be served at once.

On the South-side of this Court is the *Talbooth*, which is very neatly built of hewn Stone, having a very high Steeple with Bells, and a very fine Clock. In this *Talbooth* the Sheriff and Town-Magistrates keep their Courts. This Place is the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of nineteen Parishes.

There is a large Street half a Mile in Length, from the one End of the Town to the other, which is adorned on every Side with fair Buildings, from each Side of which Street divers Lanes break out, and open a Passage into several pleasant Gardens.

The Lake itself is a Mile in Length, and a quarter of a Mile over, and abounds with Perch, and other Sorts of Fish. On the North-side hereof lies the King's Park.

This Town has a Face of great Business, with a Harbour for all Sorts of Ships near the Castle of *Blackness*, where there is a large Custom-house built, with other Houses for the Use of Merchants.

Here is a great Manufacture of Linnen, which the Water of the Lake is reckoned so extraordinary for Bleaching, that a vast deal of it is brought hither from other Parts of the Country for the purpose. In 1722, an Act was passed for laying the Duty of Two Pennies Scots on every Scotch Pint of Ale or Beer sold at *Linlithgow* and in its Liberties; which Duty was continued for twenty-one Years longer, by another Act passed in 1733, for repairing the Church, Town-house, and other public Buildings that were run to Decay; for supplying fresh Water to the Town; for paving and amending the Streets and Avenues within a Mile round the Town; for discharging the Town Debts, and other necessary Purposes.

The Chiefs of the Family of *Levingston*, who had their Title of Earl from this Place, were hereditary Keepers of the Palace, and the King's Bailiffs here. Among other Titles, they had that of hereditary Constable of *Blackness-Castle*; but the last Earl, whose Name was *Levingston*, Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Calendar*, forfeited his Honour and Estate by joining in the Rebellion of 1716. That excellent Earl of *Murray*, who was Viceroy in the Minority of King *James VI.* was basely murdered here, by being shot out of a Window as he rode through the Town, by one *James Hamilton* of *Bothwell-Haugh*, who was prompted to it by the Popish Faction, that were for restoring Queen *Mary*, then dethroned.

It was in the Palace above-mentioned, that K. *James V.* called a Chapter of his most worthy Nobles, and added a Collar of Thyme and Rue to his Order of *St. Andrew*, enjoining the Thistle to be worn on their Mantles in the Centre of the Cross, and changed the Motto *En defence*, to *Nemo me impune lacessit*; and he ordered a Throne and twelve Stalls to be erected in *St. Michael's Church*, for the Sovereign and twelve Knights of his Order; but that King's sudden Death after the Battle of *Solway*, and the Troubles that ensued, put an End to his noble Views, and indeed to the Order, till *James VII.* reviv'd it in a Blue Ribband; and Queen *Anne* restored it to the Green: But the Knights have as yet no Chapel or Hall for their Banners. This Palace is the least decay'd of any in *Scotland*, for King *James VI.* repaired, or rather rebuilt it; and his two Sons Prince *Henry* and Prince *Charles* had Apartments here.

This Town is famous for some ancient Monuments near it. The first is at a Place named *Kipps*, and resembles an ancient Altar. It consists of large unpolished Stones, so placed, that they seem to lean upon one another. The common People call it *Arthur's Oven*, and some call it *Julius's Hoff-Court*. Near this Altar or Temple are several great Stones erected in a Circle, and upon two adjacent Hills there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones and antique Graves, all supposed to be *Roman Works*, because they are near the *Roman Wall*, said to be built by *Severus*, which begun at *Abercorn* on the *Frith*, four Miles North-east from this Town, ran West cross the Country to the *Frith* of *Clyde*, and ended at *Kilpatrick* near *Dumbarton*. *Ninius* says, that this round Structure was erected by *Carausius* as a Monument of a *Roman Victory*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion that it was a Temple of *Terminus*, because on the Left-side of the same River there are two Mounts of Earth raised in a Plain, which were called *Duni Pacis*, or the Hills of Peace, because the *Romans* promised themselves an End of their War with the *Scots* and *Picts*, by building the Wall above-mentioned cross the Island. A neighbouring Village was from hence called *Dunny-pace*, which Name it still retains. He describes the round Structure thus: 'Tis built of great square Stones, without Mortar, and is about the Size of an ordinary Dove-house; 'tis open above, and still intire, only the Stone which lay over the Door is wanting, and he supposes it to have been carried away by Order of *Edward I.* of *England*, when he removed or destroyed many of the ancient Monuments of the Country.

2. *Terfichen*, or *Torphican*, is a Burgh of Regality, which was formerly the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, and now gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*.

3. *Abercorn* (abovementioned) stands near the *Forth* of *Eainburgh*, and had once a Castle on a Hill, formerly the Seat of the *Douglas's*, as it is now of the Earl of *Hopton*, which is supposed to be the *Kebecurnig* of *Bede*, in whose Time here was a famous Monastery. It gives Title of Earl and Baron to a Branch of the Noble Family of the Dukes of *Hamilton*.

4. *Burrowstowness*, or *Berrystowness*, on the Coast, is a Burrowstowness Town, which was erected into a Burgh of Regality by the late

late Duke of *Hamilton*, whose Seat at *Kinneil*, close to the Town, finely wooded, was the Jointure-house of the late Dutchess Dowager, who resided so much at *East-Aston* near *London*. The Town consists of one good long Street, that lies along the Shore, like *Kirkcaldy* in *Fife*. Before the Union no Town in *Scotland* had so great a Trade with *Holland*; but this Kingdom being supplied now directly from *England* with the same Commodities, without paying any Duty, 'tis much decayed in Trade, though it has still a good Export of Coals and Salt, and the greatest Traffick both to *Holland* and *France* except *Leith*. 'Tis said they have the most Shipping, and the best Seamen in the *Firth*, who are very good Pilots for the Coasts of *Norway* and the *Baltic*, as well as *Holland*.

Blacknefs.
2 M. fr. Burrow-
stounes.

Queen's-ferry.
3 M. fr. Black-
nefs,
7 fr. Edinburgh.

Inchgarvie.

5. *Blacknefs*, is a strong Castle in a Peninsula on the same Coast, which belongs to the Crown, and has been often made use of for a Prison of State, but is of no Use now, and looks exactly like a great Ship unrigged.

6. *Queen's-ferry*, is a Royal Burgh at the Point of *St. Margaret's Bay*, where the Queens of *Scotland* generally embarked when they went to their Palaces on the other Side of the *Forth*; and 'tis now the common Passage at all times of Tide from *Lothian* to *Fife*, to which 'tis about two Miles over; and 'tis the surest Way from all Parts of the North to *Edinburgh*. There is a small rocky Island called *Inchgarvie*, in the Middle of the *Firth*, betwixt the two Ferries, on which there was formerly a Castle mounted with Guns, which could reach both Shores, to hinder Enemies Ships from passing up the Country; but 'tis now demolished.

Graham's Dyke.

Having a little while ago mentioned the *Roman Wall*, which also went by the Names of *Sewerus's* or *Adrian's Wall*, as it does in all the *Scottish* Histories by that of *Graham's Dyke*, it will no doubt be expected, that as we described the *PICT'S WALL* in *England*, something more should be said of so remarkable an Antiquity, as the *Roman Wall* in *Scotland*; and therefore before we quit the *Lothians*, of which this Shire is the last, we shall here treat more particularly of what is so much taken notice of in this Part of the Kingdom, and begins in this Shire.

The placing of Garisons in this Country, at convenient Distances, by *Julius Agricola*, to keep out the *Scots* Highlanders, was probably the Occasion of building this Wall, which first began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and so was carried along the Neck of Land betwixt that and the Frith of *Glyde*, which was not above sixteen Miles over, and afterwards farther East. *Camden* thinks it was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who being adopted by *Adrian*, assumed his Name; but 'tis supposed to have been built at sundry times, by different Persons, as the Situation of the Ground required, for repelling the Enemy, who were the *Picts*, *Irish*, and other wild Nations in the Highlands, and for covering the Provincial *Britons* against their Invasions. The Wall was several times repaired, till the Destruction of the *Roman Empire* in *Britain* put an End to it. The Manner of this Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont's* Description, inserted in *Camden's Britannia*, from which we observe that, 1. There appears a Ditch of twelve Foot wide before it, towards the Enemy's Country. 2. That the Wall is ten Foot thick, tho' the Height of it at first is not known. 3. That there was a Wall of squared and cut Stone, two Foot broad, which he supposes was higher than the former, to keep its Earth from falling into the Ditch, and to cover the Defendants. 4. Close at the Foot of the Wall there is a paved Way five Foot broad. 5. There were Watch-towers, within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night. 6. A Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these there were along the Wall great and noble Forts strongly intrenched, tho' within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army. The Forts that remained in Mr. *Pont's* time, who traced them all, were at *Langtoun*, a Mile East from *Falkirk*; at *Rouintre-burn-head*; at *Wester-Cowdon*, above *Helen's Chapel*; at the *Croy-hill*; a very large one at the Top of the *Ban-hill*, which had great Intrenchings; at *Achindewy*; at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kaerpentalloch*; at *East-Calder*; at *Hiltoun of Calder*; at *Balmudy*; at *Simerstone*; over *Kilwin River*, and at *Careston*; at *Attermynie*; at *Bal-castle*, over-against *Ban-hill*; at *Kaellybs*, over-against *Cry-hill*; at *Roch-hill*, over-against the *Westerwood*; at *Bankyire* over-against *Castle-Cairy*; at *Dumbass*. In the Ruins of that at *Bankyire*, was found a large Iron Shovel, or some such Instrument, so heavy that one Man could hardly lift it. Several Sepulchres were also discovered at the same Fort, covered with large rough Stones; and at *Dunchroe-chyr*, near *Many-abrach*, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was thirty-six *Scots* Miles; for beginning between *Queen's-ferry* and *Abercorn*, it rang'd along West by the *Grange*, and *Kinail*, to *Innere-wing*, so on to *Falkirk*; from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumernald*; and next it ran to the great Fort at the *Ban-hill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Figures engraven on them, and some with In-

scriptions. From thence it went to the Peel of *Kirkintillo*, the greatest Fort of all; and so West to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North Side of the Wall all along. It had also many square Fortifications, in Form of *Roman Camps*.

XX. The Shire of N A I R N.

It has *Murray Firth* on the North, *Elgin* on the East, *Burd.* and *Inverness* on the West and South; and comprehends the West Part of *Murray*, which lies West of the River *Findorne*, betwixt that River and the River *Nairn*. Its greatest Length is twenty Miles, and the Breadth four-teen. Its Air is very wholesome, and the Winters mild. *Extent.* The lower Part of the Country bears much Corn, which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of Firs and other Trees in this Country, especially in the South-west Part of the Shire, on the River of *Nairn*, which is therefore called the *Strath* *Strath-Nairn.* or Valley of *Nairn*; and 'tis an hereditary Sherifffdom in the *Campbells of Lorn*. It joins with the Shire of *Cromertie* in sending one Member alternately to Parliament. Near the South-east Side of the County lies *Strath*, or the Valley of *Erin*, on both Sides of *Findorne River*. *Strath-Erin.* It has many Lakes and Mountains, yet abounds with little Towns, Villages, and Rivulets, and belongs to the Lord *Frazer of Lovat*, and his Vassals. In the South Part there is a Lake called *Moy*, about one Mile and an half long, *Moy-Lake.* and above one Mile broad, with an Island and a Castle on it, belonging to the chief of the *Mackintoshes*.

The Places of most Note are, 1. *NAIRN*, at the Mouth of the River of that Name, a Royal Burgh, which gives Title of Lord to the ancient Family of *Nairn*. The Honour was enjoyed by a Descendant of the Family of *Athol*, who marry'd the Heiress, but was outlaw'd for taking Arms for the Pretender. It had formerly a Harbour till choak'd up with Sands, which cover the Ruins of an ancient Castle. *NAIRN.* Long. 3. 30. Lat. 57. 41. The Ho-7 M. fr. Torra-102 fr. Edin-burgh, 393 fr. London.

Near the Castle of *Cadel*, or *Calder*, on that River, which is the Seat of a Branch of the Family of *Campbel*, there's a Vein of Free-stone, and many Signs of Copper. *Cadel Castle.* 4 M. fr. Nairn.

XXI. The Stewartry of O R K N E Y, and Zetland, or Schetland.

The *Isles of Orkney*, called by the Latins *Orcades*, do together with those of *Schetland*, make one Stewartry, and send one Member to Parliament. They are divided on the South from that Part of the main Land of *Scotland* called *Caithness*, by *Pentland* or *Pietland Firth*, which is twenty-four Miles long, and from twelve to sixteen in breadth. They have the *Caledonian Sea* on the West, the *German* on the East, and the Sea that parts them from *Schetland* on the North. They are reckoned about thirty in Number, and contain, according to Mr. *Templeman*, an Area of six hundred square Miles, but they are not all inhabited; the rest, which are called *Holmes*, being used only for Pasturages for Sheep and Goats. The longest Day amongst them exceeds eighteen Hours by some Minutes, and for the greatest Part of *June*, one may see to read at Midnight without a Candle. Their Winters are not so subject to Snow as to Rain, which falls sometimes in violent Spouts, and the Wind is often very boisterous. As these Islands are larger, and have more Towns and Inhabitants than those of *Schetland*, the Soil is better and more improveable; and as they are so much nearer to *Scotland*, there is more Commerce, and much more Conversation; for here are several Gentlemen, and of good Families, who have good Mansion-houses on the Islands, where their Estates lie. *Orkney Isles between Long. 1. 30. and 2. 40. Lat. 58. 30. to 59. 10. 30 Miles, or 18 Leagues from Schetland.*

The principal Islands of the *Orcades*, are

South Ronaldsha,	Main-land, or the chief Island,	North Ronaldsha,
Swinna,	Copinsha,	Eda,
Hoy,	Strapinsha,	Rousa
Burra,	Damsey,	Wyre,
Lambholm,	Inhallo,	Garfa,
Flotta,	Stronfa,	Eglesha,
Faira,	Papa-Stronfa,	North Faira,
Cava,	Sanda,	Westra,
Gramsey,		Papa-Westra.

Mr. *Camden* observes, that most of these Names end in *ay*, or *ha*; which Terminations, in the old *Teutonic*, signified a Place surrounded with Water.

The main Difference betwixt these Islands, is in their Situation, or their being more or less mountainous. The Soil in some Places is extremely dry and sandy, in others wet and marshy. They produce Corn in abundance, but the chief of it is Oats for Bread, and Barley or Beer-Corn; for they have no Wheat, Rye, or Pulse, except in the Gentlemen's Gardens. They have however all Sorts of Wild-

Wild Fowl, Partridges, Moor-Fowl, Plover, Duck, Teal, Widgeon, Rabbits, &c. and they want neither Fish nor Venison; so that the Inhabitants have every thing to make Life comfortable, except better Bread, and warmer Weather. There is not a finer Sight in the World than to stand on the Shore and see the Sea in calm Weather, in the narrow Sounds and Passages between the Islands; how the different Tides run as from a Sluice, as well one Way as t'other, and to see a Boat fly upon them like an Arrow out of a Bow, it being as impossible to row against them, as to shoot *London-Bridge* against a steep Fall. In the *Pentland Frith*, behind the Island *Swina*, are two great Whirlpools, called the *Wells of Swina*, which are sure to swallow up any Vessels that come within the Draught; and the Passage of the *Frith* is of itself very dangerous, because of the many strong Tides which are not less than twenty-four, and make the Sea go very high upon the least contrary Wind.

These Whirlpools are most dangerous in a Calm; for if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are passed without Danger. If the Mariners, who carry Passengers between the Main-Land and the Isles, happen to be drove near them by the Tides, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or some other bulky Thing into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough, till the Vessel has passed them; and what is thus cast in is generally found floating a Mile or two off. Mean time the Natives on both Sides, who know the proper Seasons, pass this *Frith* every Day very safe, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

Their Trade.

The Trade of the *Orkneys* differs from those of *Schotland* only, in not depending upon the Resort of Strangers, but on their own Produce. They export annually a very great Quantity of Corn, Black Battel, Swine and Sheep, as also of Butter, Tallow, and white Salt, together with Selch-Skins, Otter-Skins, Lamb and Rabbet-Skins, &c. Stuffs, and great Quantities of very good Down, Feathers, Writing Quills, and Pens, Hams and Wool. Their Corn in particular is sold as far as *Edinburgh*, from whence they bring what Goods they want in Exchange. But the chief of their Commerce consists in their fishing for Herrings, and white Fish, and in their Corn and Cattle. Having not Merchants to export their Fish when taken, they fish for the *Dutch*, and the Merchants of *Inverness*, &c. and tho' upon this Account they sometimes go far from home, yet as they are an adventurous, hardy People, and good Sailors, they make no Difficulty of fishing in the darkest Nights, though at a great Distance from the Island; and yet their Boats are none of the best. Their white Fishing Trade lies chiefly on the West Side of the Islands, towards those which we call the Western Islands. There have been several Attempts made by the Merchants both of *England* and *Scotland* to establish a Fishery both in the *Orkneys* and the Western Islands; but the extraordinary Expence of building Warehouses, Fishing-Vessels, &c. always rendered it fruitless; besides that the taking of the Herring in those Seas does not turn to so good an Account as those taken on the East Side of *Scotland*, the Markets being more remote. Indeed the *Glasgow* Fishing-Boats generally come up as far North as the *Leuzie*, and fish for Herring, as do likewise the Fishermen from *Londonderry*, *Belfast*, and other Ports on that Coast of *Ireland*, by whom the People of the Islands are supplied with many Necessaries, especially Tobacco, Wine, Brandy, and other Liquors, and some Manufactures also for Cloathing; but they meet with few or no Returns, except Fish, and some Oil, which the Islanders make by killing Porpoises, Seals, and such Creatures.

Character of the Natives.

The Inhabitants formerly spoke a sort of *Gothic*, and have still a Mixture of it, though the Generality now speak *English*, according to the *Scots* Idiom; only the common People speak the old *Danish* Language among themselves, which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norrena*, or the *Norwegian* Tongue, which they learnt from their first Planters the *Norwegians*, who peopled these Islands about the Time that they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, viz. in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Centuries. The common People live after the ancient frugal manner, so that they seldom die of the Doctor, and live generally to a great Age. Their Ewes commonly bring forth two Lambs at a Time, and some three or four. Their Horses are very small, but hardy and serviceable. Here are no poisonous Animals, and if any be brought hither, they die immediately. There's scarce a Tree or Shrub, except Heath, Juniper, Myrtle, and wild Rose-trees, which is owing to the Neglect of the Inhabitants, and not to the Nature of the Soil, because large Oak-trees are frequently dug up in their Mosses, and they have some Fruit-trees, with others in their Gardens. The People of Rank are fond of their imported Wine. A large Cup used to be kept here (pretended to be that of *St. Magnus* their Apostle) which in the Time of Popery they used to fill with Wine upon the Arrival of every new Bishop; and if he took it off at a Draught, they commended him highly, and looked upon it as an Omen of Plenty. The People are generally civil, sagacious, circumspect, piously inclined, and given

to Hospitality. Their Women are very handsome, and bring forth Children at a very great Age, of which there was a remarkable Instance at the Parish of *Evie*, where, in the Year 1683, one *Margery Limbaster* was brought to Bed of a Boy, when she was threescore and three.

Mr. *Martin*, who wrote a short Account of these Islands, as well as a large one of the Western Islands, says, that some of the Ewes bring three, and others four Lambs at a Time, and that they often die of a Disease called *Sheep-Dead*, which is occasioned by little Animals about half an Inch long that breed in their Liver. In the Winter and Spring, when Grass is scarce, their Horses are fed with Sea-Ware. The Fields abound every where with a Variety of Plants and Roots, the latter of which are generally very large. The common People dress their Leather with the Roots of *Tormentil* instead of Bark. Their ordinary Fuel is Peat and Turf, of which there's such Plenty, as to furnish a Salt-Pan. A South-East and a North-West Moon cause High-water here. There's Abundance of Shell-fish here, as Oysters, Muscles, Crabs, Cockles, &c. of which latter they make much fine Lime. The Rocks on the Shore afford Plenty of *Alga Marina*, and other Sea Ware, and on the Shores are found *Sperma Ceti*, and the *O. Capri*. There are many small Whales round the Coasts, with those amphibious Animals, Otters, and Seals. Besides Geese, Ducks, Solan-Geese, Swans, Lyres, and Eagles, here is the Cleave-Goose, or Barnacle, which is covered by a Shell, wherein it is found in several Isles sticking to Trees by the Bill. Mr. *Martin*, who saw many of 'em, says, he never perceived any of them upon the Tree with Life in them; but he was told by the Natives, that they had observed 'em to move with the Heat of the Sun.

There are Numbers of Eagles and Kites here which sometimes seize upon young Children, and carry them a good way; so that if any one kills an Eagle, he may by Law claim a Hen out of every House in the Parish where 'tis killed. Hawks and Falcons have their Nests in several Parts of the Islands, and the King's Falconer comes every Year and takes the Young, for which he has 20 *l.* Salary, and a Hen or a Dog out of every House in the Country, except some Houses that are privileged. Here are several Mines of Silver, Tin, and Lead, and perhaps of other Metals; but none are improved. There's Abundance of Marble. There are free-stone Quarries in many Places, with grey and red Slate, and in some, Marble and Alabastrer. When the Winds are violent, the Sea throws in Pieces of Trees, Ambergrease, outlandish Fowls, &c. Though it can't be expected there should be any large Rivers in a Country divided into so many small Islands, yet there are some Bourns and Torrents full of Trouts, and there are many Locks; but they serve no other Purpose than to supply their Mills and Cattle with Water. Their Corn-Land is every where inclosed; but their Sheep, Swine, and most of their Cattle, feed at large, without a Herdsman to look after them.

Though these Islands were visited by the *Romans*, yet *Camden* says, that in *Selinus's* Time they were uninhabited, and overgrown with Rushes.

Tacitus says, that *Julius Agricola*, the first who sailed round *Britain*, discovered the *Orcades* in that Voyage, (unknown to the World till that Time) and conquered them: And *Juvenal* writes thus of them in the Time of *Hadrian*;

*Littora Juveneræ promissimus & modo captas
Orcades, & minima contentes nosse Britannus.*

The *Orcades* have lately owned our Power.
We've tam'd *Juvenæ*, and the *British* Shore,
That boasts the shortest Night—

The Generality of our Historians affirm, that the *Picts* were the first Planters and Possessors of them, after the Extinction of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, for they call *Orkney* *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum*; and it appears also from some Verses in *Claudian*, that the *Picts* were in his Time the Possessors of these Islands. The Country was likewise anciently governed by Kings after the manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations; but by the Injury of Time, and Carelessness of Writers, only two of them are mentioned. One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Histories* call *Bladus*, and *Boethius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Ganus*, who reigned in the Time of *Caractacus* King of the *Britons*. These Islands are supposed to have continued under the Government of their own Princes, till the utter Subversion of it, *A. D.* 839, when *Kenneth II.* King of the *Scots* subdued these Isles, and added them to his other Dominions. But in the Year 1099, the *Norwegians* took this Country, and held it 164 Years; and then *Magnus* King of *Norway* sold it all again to *Alexander* King of *Scotland* for four thousand Marks Sterling, and one hundred Marks a Year. Ever after this *Orkney* continued annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*. That King indeed gave the Property of it to *Spir* Earl of *Caithness*, whose Son *Magnus* *Spir*, Earl of *Caithness*, *Orkney* and *Schotland*, was in great Repute

Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce*; but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth* succeeding him in the Estate, was married to Sir *William Sinclair*, whose Son and Successor *Robert Sinclair* being fore-faulted for Non-compearance to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Orkney*, and Lordship of *Schotland*, was again annexed to the Crown, and so continued till Queen *Mary* confirmed it upon *James Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, and in order to make him her Husband, created him Earl of *Orkney*; but he dying as basely as he lived, after ten Years Imprisonment in *Denmark*, the Lord *Robert Stewart* (Natural Son of King *James V.*) was made Earl of *Orkney* in August 1581, who was beheaded, and his Son hanged. *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, having quitted all his Pretensions to these Islands in Favour of King *James VI.* upon the Marriage of that Prince to his Sister, they have ever since acknowledged Allegiance to the *Scotish* Crown, and are immediately governed by the Steward of *Orkney*, or his Deputy. In 1647, *William Douglas*, Earl of *Moreton*, procured a Mortgage of this Country from King *Charles I.* But in 1669, both *Orkney* and *Schotland* were redeemed from his Grandson, and re-annexed to the Crown, except the Bishop's Interest. By the Union Parliament, however, they were both dissolved from the Crown, and Queen *Anne* granted the same to the then Earl of *Moreton* for 500 *l.* a Year, and appointed him Steward and Justiciar within the Bounds thereof.

Their Govern-
ment.

Under the Stewart there are some Judges of his Creation and Appointment called Bailiffs, of whom there is one in every Island and Parish, whose Office is to oversee the Manners of the Inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters to the Value of 10 *l.* Scots (16 *s.* 8 *d.* English) but if the Matter be above, 'tis referred to the Steward, or his Deputy. Under those Bailiffs are six or seven of the most honest and intelligent Persons within the Parish called Law-right Men, who in their respective Bounds have the Oversight of the People in the manner of Constables; and they inform the Bailiff of all Enormities that happen, which the Bailiff punishes according to the Importance or Circumstances of the Crime; and if it be above his Limits, or the Extent of his Power, he sends the Delinquent to the Court of Justice, which is held by the Steward, or his Deputy. These Law-right Men have a Privilege inherent in their Office by the Custom of the Country, which is not usual elsewhere; namely, that if there be any Suspicion of Theft, they take some of their Neighbours with them in the Dead of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ransacking*, from *Ransaka*, which in the old *Danish* is to make Inquiry. They search every House they come to, and the Person in whose Custody the Things stolen are found, is seized and brought to the Court of Justice.

Mr. *Martin* says, that the *Sinclairs* abovementioned were styled Princes of *Orkney*, and that *Rothuel Hepburn* was made Duke of *Orkney*. The last Earl was *George Hamilton* (Brother to the late Duke of *Hamilton*) so created by King *William III.* of Glorious Memory.

There are several Gentlemen that have Estates in these Islands; but the King is Proprietor, and one-half of the whole belongs to the Crown, besides the Accession of the Bishop's Rents some Time ago, which is about 9000 Merks *Scots per Annum*. There is a yearly Roup, as they call it, or Sale by Auction of *Orkney* Rents, and the highest Bidder is preferred to be the King's Steward for the Time, and as such he is principal Judge of the Country. There's a Tenure of Land in *Orkney* differing from any other in the Kingdom; and this they call *Udal Right*, from *Ulaus* King of *Norway*, who, after taking Possession of those Islands, gave a Right to the Inhabitants, on Condition of paying the Third to himself; and this Right the Inhabitants had successively without any Charter. All the Lands of *Orkney* are *Udal-Lands*, *King's-Lands*, or *Fewed-Lands*.

Their Measures.

They differ in their Measures from other Parts of *Scotland*, for they do not use the Peck or Firlet, but weigh their Corn in Pismores or Pundlers. The least Quantity they call a Merk, which is eighteen Ounces, and twenty-four make a Leispound, or Setten, which is the same with the *Danes* that a Stone Weight is with us.

Their Ecclesiastical State.

The Churches of both the *Orkney* and *Zetland* Isles, were formerly under the Government of a Bishop, whose Cathedral Church was *St. Magnus* in *Kirkwall*. There are in all thirty-one Churches, and about one hundred Chapels in the Country, making up in the whole about eighteen Parishes. This Diocese had several great Dignities and Privileges for a long Time under Popery, which by the Succession and Change of many Masters were much lessened. Some time after the Reformation, Bishop *Laud* being made Bishop of *Orkney*, and the Earldom united to the Crown (by the Forfeiture and Death of *Patrick Stewart* Earl of *Orkney*) he, with the Consent of his Chapter, made a Contract with King *James VI.* Anno 1614, by which they resigned all their Church-Lands to the Crown; and the King gave back to the Bishop several Lands in *Orkney*, as *Horn*, *Orphir*, &c. together with the Commissariat of *Orkney* to the Bishop and his Successors;

and then a competent Number of Persons was agreed on for a Chapter. Several of the vulgar People in the lesser Islands observe their Saints Days very superstitiously; and there is one Day in Harvest in which they do no Work, from an old foolish Notion they have by Tradition, that if they work, their Ridges will bleed. Among other Charms, which they pretend to practise with Success, and even at a Distance, is one for stopping excessive Bleeding either in Man or Beast, be the Cause internal or external; which they perform by sending the Name of the Patient to the Charmer, who adds some more Words to it; after the Repetition of which the Cure is said to be performed, tho' the Charmer and the Patient be several Miles asunder. *Their Observation of their Saints Days.*

Mr. *Martin* says the Inhabitants are well proportioned, and seem to be more sanguine than they are in reality, for they feed so much, especially the poorer Sort, upon Salt-meat and Fish, and sometimes without any Bread, that they are subject to the Scurvy; yet he mentions several Instances of their Longevity, particularly a Man at *Kerston*, who went to Sea at 110, and lived to be 112 Years old; a Gentleman at *Stronsa*, who had a Son that was 110; and one in *Westra*, who lived to be 140. Not only the People of Distinction are hospitable and obliging, but the Vulgar are generally civil. They both dress like the Lowlanders, and some wear a Seal-skin for Shoes, which they only tie about their Feet with Leather Thongs or Strings. They are generally able and stout Sailors; the common People especially are very laborious, and undergo great Hazards as well as Fatigues in Fishing. To prevent the frequent Incursions by the *Norwegians*, and those of the West Islands, each Village was formerly obliged to fit out a large Boat well mann'd; and all the Inhabitants were forced to appear in Arms upon an Alarm from the Beacons that were set on the Top of the highest Hills and Rocks. *Their Charms.*

Of these some are called the *South Islands*, and others the *North Islands*, just as they stand to the South or North of the biggest Island called the *Mainland*. The most Southern of all is that called *South Ronaldsha*, or *Ranalsa*, which is six Miles long, and five broad, fruitful in Corn, Pasture, and Cattle. It is indented by several Bays, and has two good Harbours; one of them to the North is *St. Margaret's Hope*, a very safe Harbour, with a good Road to it, except a Rock called *Lippa*, in the Middle of the Sound, betwixt this Isle and *Burra*. The common Ferry to *Duncan's-Bay* in *Caithness*, is from *Burray* at the South End of this Island. 'Tis a populous Island, and has two Kirks, one called *St. Peter's*, at the North End of it; and at the South End there's a ruinous Church called *Lady-kirk*, for which the Natives have so great a Veneration, that they chuse rather to repair this old one, than to build a new one in a more convenient Place, and at a cheaper Rate. 'Tis separated by a narrow Channel on the East from *Flotta*, and has the Isle of *Waes* on the West. *South-Ronaldsha.*

Swinna, or *Souna-Isle*, remarkable for the Wells or Whirlpools above-mentioned, in *Pightland-Frith*, on the West Side of it, lies a little farther to the South. 'Tis about two Miles long, and one Mile broad, is fruitful in Corn, and inhabited by some Husbandmen, and has a good Quarry of Slates, with excellent Fishing on its Coast. It belongs to the Parish of the Kirk in *Burra*. *Swinna.* *3 Miles North of Stroma.*

Pentland, or *Pightland-Skerries*, is a small Island, with some Rocks, which are very dangerous to Sailors, but abound with Seals and Fowl. *Pentland Skerries* *7 M. North-east from Swinna.*

Hoy, is about twelve Miles long, and six where broadest. The East Part, which is called *Waes*, is fruitful, and well inhabited; but the rest mountainous, and but thinly peopled. On the West Side a Rock joins to the Island by a very narrow Slip, which is a strong natural Fort, and called *Brabrugh*. Here is another Ferry out of this Country from *Snel-Setter* to *Ham* in *Caithness*; and here are some good Harbours, as *Kirk-hope*, *North-hope*, *Ore-hope*, &c. but not much frequented. Here are several Fresh-waters, Lakes, and Rivers, that abound with Trouts and other Fish. From the Tops of its Mountains, about the Summer Solstice, the Reflexion of the Sun is seen all Night as if it were covered with a Cloud. There are such deep Vallies here, as strike a Terror to Travellers, the Rocks being so high, and meeting so near together at the Top, that very little of the Sky is to be seen. On the Tops of these Mountains are wild Sheep. In a Promontory here called *Lyre-head*, a Bird builds call'd *Lyre*, which is about the Size of a Duck, very fat, and so delicious to eat, especially if season'd with Vinegar and Pepper, that the Natives climb for it even at the Hazard of their Lives. They are let down by Ropes two hundred Fathom in search of the Nests and young ones, which when they find, they put in Bags, and sell for a very good Price, because they are to be had no where else. Here are Hares also as white as Snow, which are found no where else in all the Country. In one of the Vallies there's a Stone called the *Dwarf-stone*, thirty-six Foot long, eighteen broad, nine thick, with a square Hole made in it, about two Foot high for an Entrance, and a Stone of the same Dimension. *Lyre, a Bird.* *The Dwarf-stone, a Hermitage.*

Dimensions close to it for a Door. At one End there is the Resemblance of a Bed, with a Pillow, artfully cut out of the Stone, big enough for two Men to lie on. There is a Couch at the other End, and in the Middle a Hearth, with a Hole cut out above it for a Chimney. It lies on a Heath, a Mile from any House, and is supposed to have been a Hermitage. There is a Church in the North Part of the Island, with a Gentleman's Seat and Farm-houses. Near the Dwarf-Stone, is that called the *Dwarf-Hill*. The 'tis an exceeding high Mountain, the Winds blow here sometimes with such Force, that by their Violence, and that of the Waves together, large Stones are thrown up to the Tops of the Mountains next to the Sea. The Minister of *Hay* has two Kirks; one in *Hay*, another in *Gramsey*, a pleasant Isle about one Mile long to the North of it; and the Minister of *Waes* has two Kirks, one in *Waes*, another in the little pleasant Island of *Flotta*. *Faira* and *Cava*, two other Islands East of *Waes*, are also a Part of his Charge.

Dwarf-Hill.

Gramsey-Isle.

Burra,
2 M. North of
S. Ronaldsa.

Flotta.

Pomona,
or the
Main Land,
3 M. fr. Burra.

Kirkwall.
Long. 2. 10.
Lat. 58. 50.
197 M. fr. E-
dinburgh, 228
fr. London.
Mark. Tuesday
and Friday.
Fairs on Palm-
Mon. Lammast-
day, Martin-
mas.

Burra is a pleasant little Island, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Turf and Peat for Fuel. 'Tis above five Miles long, and two where broadest; has many Sheep, Black Cattle, nimble little Horses, and Rabbits. *Stewart* of *Mains* built a noble sumptuous Stone House here; and there is a Chapel on this Island, which belongs to the Parish of *S. Ronaldsa*.

Flotta, a little to the West of *Hay*, abounds with Moor-fowl, and Fish of all sorts, is above five Miles long, and three and a half broad; most of it encompassed with high Rocks. It has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat; but has little Corn-ground, and not many Inhabitants.

Pomona is the largest of all the *Orkney* Islands, and for that reason called the *Main Land*. 'Tis 24 Miles long, and from six to nine broad. It has nine Parish Churches, several Mines of good white and black Lead, is in general fruitful, and has four remarkably good Harbours at *Kirkwall*, *Deir-Sound* or *Deer-Land*, *Grahamshall*, and *Kairston*. The East Part, called *Deirness*, is a Peninsula joined to the other by a small Neck. 'Tis very pleasant, as well inhabited as the other Part, and has a Church and several Gentlemen's Seats. 'Tis supposed to have been formerly a Forest for Deer, and from thence to have had the Name. It has Lakes and Rivulets, abounding with Salmon and other Fish, and divers Bays and Promontories: That at the North End, called the *Mule*, is very high; yet the Water in a Tempest beat so violently against it, that it rises higher than the Cape. In this Island are two Temples, where the Natives believe the Sun and Moon were worshipped. They are, one on the East, the other on the West Side of the Lake of *Stennis*. They have a Trench round them like *Stonehenge*. The biggest is 110 Paces diameter, and the least semi-circular.

The only good Town in *Orkney* is *Kirkwall*, which the *Danes* called *Græsviaca*. 'Tis a Royal Burgh, of one Street, narrow, but near a Mile long; the Houses being of Stone covered with Slate; and 'tis governed by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common Council, like the other Towns in *Scotland*. Its Cathedral, called *St. Magnus*, now only a Parish Church, is built of Free-stone, and is longer than *St. Giles's* at *Edinburgh*, with a Roof supported by 14 Pillars on each side, and a Steeple, with a good Ring of Bells by four large Pillars. Mr. *Martin* says, this Pyramid, being covered with Wood, was in 1670, burnt by Lightning; but Mr. *Wallace*, who was a Minister of this Church, says, that by the Industry of Bishop *Mackenzie*, and the Liberality of others, it was repaired, and the best of its Bells, which had been damaged by the Fall it had at the burning of the Steeple, was cast again in *Island*. The three Gates of this Church are chequered with red and white polished Stones, embossed and elegantly flowered. At the North End of the Town, there is a Place built by the *English*, which is ditched about, on which in War-time they plant Cannon. King *James III.* made a Present to this Town of some neighbouring Lands, with the Customs and Shore-dues, and the Power of a Pit and Gallows, and all other Privileges granted to any Royal Burgh within the Kingdom, exempting them at the same time from sending any Commissioners to Parliament, unless their own Necessities required it. This was ratified by Charters of King *James V.* and King *Charles II.* and the Parliament at *Edinburgh* confirmed all by their Act; yet with this Proviso, That what was granted to them by that Act, might not prejudice the Interest of the Bishop of *Orkney* and *Zetland*.

The Inhabitants say, 'twas founded by *Magnus*, King of *Norway*, who they think was buried here. There is a publick Grammar-School here, and several others for Reading and Writing. It has a large safe Harbour in a Bay on the North side of the Island, without the Danger of Shoals, or blind Rocks, unless Vessels come to it from the West by *Inhallo* and *Gairfa*. It was famous in Days of Yore, for abundance of Antiquities, especially *Danish* and *Papish* Buildings. Here are still seven-

N°. 23.

ral publick Structures. The Seat of Justice is kept in it for all the rest of the Islands; and the Steward, Sheriff, and Commissary do each of them keep their Courts here. It had a Castle, which, by its Ruins, appears to have been very considerable; and there was a Fort, or Platform, built at the North End of the Town in *Cromwell's* time, but 'tis now out of use. Its ancient Privileges are still kept up, and they have a Power to arrest by their own Officers, to imprison, to make By-laws, to choose their own Magistrates, &c. yet they cannot try in Capital Cases, that part of Justice being left to the Lords of Judiciary, as in other Places. On the West End of the Island, was the King's Palace, two Stories high, built by *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, about 1574, now quite decayed. Several Rooms in it were curiously painted with Scripture Stories; and above the Arms within, there is this presumptuous Inscription,

Sic fuit, est, et erit.

Alhallow, at the North-West Corner of *Pomona*, is a small Island, noted for a good Fishery.

Copinsfa, is an Island to the East of *Pomona*, which, though little, is very conspicuous to Seamen, and produces Corn and Grass, and those excellent Stones for the Game called Curling; which are to be found also in several of the other Islands. To the North-East of it, there is a Holm, called the Horse of *Copinsfa*.

To the North of *Pomona*, or the Isle called *Mainland*, lie the Northern Isles; the first of which is *Shapinsfa*, almost over-against *Kirkwall*, six Miles in Length, and three in Breadth, with a safe Harbour at *Elwick*, and a Church. It abounds with Turf and Moor-Fowl.

The second, which is of the same Bigness, is *Stronsa*, towards the South-East, which has two convenient Harbours; one at *Lingsaund*, fenced with a Holm, the other at *Strynie*, fenced with a pleasant, well-inhabited, and fruitful Isle to the North of it, called *Papa-Stronsa*, about one Mile in Length, but narrow. Mr. *Martin* says, there was a Gentleman at *Stronsa* in his time, who had a Son that was 110 Years of Age. 'Tis a fruitful well inhabited Island, and much resorted to by Mariners, who go to fish in *Scotland*. There is a Peninsula in the South East Corner of it, called *Rawfu*, which furnishes the rest of the Island with Turf; and in the Links of it were found, not many Years ago, the Remains of a Roman Urn.

Beyond these to the North, at a pretty Distance, lies *Sanda*, the Soil of which is very dry in the severest Winter, and exceeding sandy, from whence it has its Name. 'Tis 11 or 12 Miles in Length, but very narrow, and well stored with Corn and Rabbits. 'Tis in short reckoned the most fruitful and beautiful of all the *Orkneys*, as well as the largest next to *Pomona*. It has two Roads for Ships, one at *Kirkwall*, guarded by a little Holm, called the Holm of *Edness*; the other at *Osterwick*, guarded by *North-Ronaldsa*, a little fruitful Island, which is the most Northern of all.

In the Chapel of *Clat*, in the Isle of *Sanda*, there is a Grave 19 Foot long, the Stone that was laid on it being 12 Foot in Length, in which, Mr. *Martin* says, a Piece of a Man's Back-Bone was found, bigger than that of a Horse; and that the Inhabitants have a Tradition of a Giant there, who was so tall, that he could reach his Hand as high as the Top of the Chapel. Here are many Buildings, two Churches, and two Pastors, one of whom officiates also in the Church of *North-Ronaldsa*. Here is not only Variety of Fish in Abundance, but black Cattle, Sheep, Corn, Hay, and Pasture, with plenty of Rabbits, which next to Fish are the chief Food of the Natives. This Isle of *Sanda* rises high on the South-Side, but lies so low on the North, that Seamen often run foul upon it unawares; and 'tis well they do for the Poor, who have no Fuel but the Wrecks of Ships, and are forced to dress their Victuals with Straw, or the Dung of Cattle, &c.

Eda, is an Island to the South-East of *Sanda*, in some Places ten Miles long, and near five Miles in Breadth; abounds with Moor-Fowl, and is full of Moss and Hills; but 'tis thinly inhabited, unless it be about the Skirts of it. It has a safe Road to the North, called *Calf Sound*, guarded by a large Holm, called the Calf of *Eda*, in which is a good Salt-Pan. There is a Promontory near the Harbour, where Hawks build, which are much valued.

Damsey is a little Island, at the Bottom of a large Bay, to the West of *Kirkwall*, with a Holm on one side of it, no bigger than itself.

But *Rousa* to the North-West is a large Isle, eight Miles long, and six broad, full of heathy Hills, and well stored with Rabbits, Plover, and Moor-Fowl; but is thinly inhabited, except towards the Coast, where it bears good Corn.

Eglefsa, is a pleasant fruitful Isle, near three Miles in Length, and one in Breadth, with a convenient Road for Ships betwixt it and *Wyre*. There is a little handsome Church in it, with a high Steeple, where 'tis said by some, that *St. Magnus*, the Patron of the *Orkneys*, lies buried.

+ C

Weyra,

Alhallow.

Copinsfa.

Shapinsfa.
2 M. North of
Pomona.

Stronsa.
2 M. and half
North-East of
Eda.

Papa-Stronsa.

Sanda.

North-Ro-
naldsa.

A Giant's
Grave.

Eda.
2 M. East of
North-Fara.

Damsey.

Rousa.
2 M. fr. Po-
mona.

Eglefsa.
1 M. fr. Rousa,
3 M. North of
Kirkwall.

Westra.
7 M North-
West of Fair.
Piriva.

Papa-Westra.

Westra, which lies to the North of *Eglisba*, is seven Miles long, and from three to five broad; a pleasant, fruitful, and well-inhabited Island, with a convenient Harbour at *Piriva*, defended by a strong Castle.

And to the North, and by East, is *Papa-Westra*, a pleasant Isle, three Miles in Length, abounding with Fish, Corn, and Rabbits, and famous for St. *Tredwel's* Chapel, and *Loch*, of which many idle things are reported by the Vulgar. Mr. *Martin* says, that one of the Natives of *Westra*, who died not long before he was there, was for his Stature called the *Miracle*; and that about 18 Years before, there died one *William Muir*, who was 140 Years of Age. The Inhabitants of this Island yield to none of the *Orkneys* for Courage. Here have been Graves found in the Sand, in one of which was a Man with a Sword in one Hand, and a *Danish* Axe in the other; and several have been found with Dogs, Combs and Knives in their Graves, which is supposed to have been the *Danes* Way of Burial, when they inhabited these Islands.

Weyre.
1 M. and half
South-East of
Roula.

Weyre, is two Miles long, one Mile broad, and produces good Corn. Here are the Ruins of a strong Castle trenched about, supposed to have been a Fort of the *Picts*, or *Danes*.

Ouskerrie.

Ouskerrie, is a small rocky Island, North-East of *Strou-fa*, noted for a good Fishing on its Coast.

Fair.
9 Leagues from
the Orkneys,
5 jr. Shetland.

Fair, is an Island almost in the middle between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, and is seen from both. 'Tis fruitful in Corn and Cattle, and abounds with all sorts of Fish. It rises in three very high Promontories, faced with Rock, and inaccessible except on the North-East, where the Land is lower, and forms a safe Harbour. 'Tis but thinly inhabited, because the People are often plundered by the Mariners, who come this way to fish. Its Hawks are reckoned the best that are to be found, and go as far as the *Orkney*-Islands for Moor-Hens and other Prey. On the North-West Side, there is a vast Rock, which rises like a Tower, is covered with Grass, and feeds many Sheep.

It has the Name of *Fair-Island*, because it lies in the Fair Way, as the Sailors call it, i. e. the middle of the Channel between the *Orkneys* and *Schetland*.

The *Dutch* East-India Ships that chuse to come North about, pass by this Island, where they often find Men of War that are sent from *Holland*, either in Peace or War, to wait for, and convoy them home. The Seas always swell betwixt the *Orkneys* and *Zetland*, especially about this Island.

We pass from hence to the

Isles of ZETLAND, or SHETLAND.

THESE are about 46 Islands, with 40 Holmes, and 30 Rocks, which are Part of the Stewartry of *Orkney*, and are governed either by the Stewart, or his Deputy. They lie on the North of *Scotland* in the Mid-Sea, betwixt the Coast of *Norway* on the East, and the Coast of the uninhabited *Hudson's-Bay* Headlands on the West, in the Latitude of 59, 50, to the Latitude of 60, 48, and betwixt Long. 1, 50 West from *London*, and 50 Minutes East. The Distance from *Sanda*, one of the most Northern Isles of *Orkney* to *Swinburgh-head*, the most Southern Point of *Schetland*, is 20 or 21 Leagues.

There are but about 26 of these Islands inhabited (the rest being only used to feed Cattle) and of these are only three or four of Note; whose principal Towns are no other than Villages, frequented by the many Strangers, who are employed in the Fishery. Nevertheless these are the Islands supposed by some to be the *Ultima-Thule* of the Ancients, in which they placed their *Elysium*; and the surprizing Length of the Days here during *June* and *July*, when the People can see to read by the Midnight-Light, might give occasion to the Notion that here was to be found Day everlasting. In those two Months, when the Herrings swarm about their Coast, the Fishing-Nations send such vast numbers of Ships to fish for them, that 'tis well worth the while for the King of *Great Britain* to ascertain his Right to these Islands, that so the Fishing here may be his Majesty's Property, as well as under his Protection.

'Tis surprizing in the mean time to think, that for eight Months in the Year, the Northern Islands that enjoy so much of the Day in the other four, are lost in Darkness and Ice, Tempests and Storms; not a Ship to be seen about them, their Sea not navigable in most of the Sounds, and very few Ships to be seen in the rest where the Sea may be said to be open. But when the Sun returns to their Coasts, about the middle of *May*, or beginning of *June*, how cheerful is it to see the Sea covered with Ships and Boats, whole Fleets of Sloops spreading themselves all about those Islands, and with full Cry hunting the Seals and Sea-Dogs, Whales and Pin-Fish, among the

floating Islands of Ice, as the Hounds hunt the Hares and Foxes among the Forests and Woods! No Dangers, no Disasters discourage them: If they miscarry for a whole Season, if they are crushed in pieces, or locked in, and starved to death among the frightful Mountains of Ice, (for many are the Dangers and Difficulties which attend them in that desperate Case) others come in their place, as sure as the Season returns, in greater Numbers rather, both of Ships and Men, eager to run the same Hazards. At *Schetland* indeed, the Ice and Snows are not so terrible, but the Storms and Tempests are more frequent, and even more dreadful than the Mountains of Ice about the Pole; and though the Seas are open as to Frosts, yet they are continually disturbed with the most violent Storms that can be imagined. But no sooner does the Fishing-Season come on, be the Weather what it will, than we see at least 2000 Sail crowding into their Ports, and as it were covering the Sea, spreading their Nets for the Herrings in all the Sounds and Channels among the Islands; and in the High Sea on every side, it has been observed, that the Numbers of Seamen employed in the Herring and Whale Fisheries, are not very unequal: for tho' the latter takes up fewer Ships than the former, yet a great many more Men are carried in each Vessel; and it has been asserted, that not less than 10,000 Men are often employ'd in each Fishery. The Coast-Towns of *Schetland* are enriched by this Confluence of Foreigners, who come continually ashore both to buy and sell; and several *Dutch* Families have settled there. They have two Forts here, with a Governour and Garrison, to protect their Trade; the chief of which Forts is near a quarter of a Mile North from the Town of *Lerwic*, in that Island, which, like *Pomona* among the *Orkneys*, is called the *Main Land*. As these are the most Northern, so they are the most considerable of all the *Scots* Islands for Commerce, particularly occasioned by the *Dutch* Fishery for Herrings; which appear here in such inconceivable Shoals, that the Herring Fishery may, with as much Propriety, be called the Trade of *Schetland*, as the Whale Fishery is called the Trade of *Greenland*. The *Dutch* don't bring so many Herring-Busses hither sometimes as they do at others; for during the late War, when their Seamen were employed in their Fleets, they did not send above 6, 7, or 800; but in time of Peace, they often come with 1500 Busses, sometimes 2000; and Sir *Walter Raleigh* makes them in his time to be not less than 3000. 'Tis this Concourse of Foreigners, and this alone that makes all the Trade of *Schetland*; for as to the Islands themselves, their Product is little or nothing, except Corn and Cattle, and these the *Dutch* buy in great Quantities in exchange for Goods that they bring along with them for the purpose, in which they drive to great a Trade, that they set up Booths ashore, as in a Fair, where they sell a great many useful things, but especially Wines, Brandy, and Spices, and receive in return Beer, Bread and Flesh, Plants, &c. During this Fair, as it may be called, the Islanders enrich themselves greatly by selling several sorts of *Scots* Manufactures to the *Dutch* Seamen, as well as all Sorts of Provisions; and also by fishing with their own Barks and Cobles, and taking great Quantities of Fish on their own Accounts, which the *Dutch* buy of them.

Tho' the Air is piercing cold here, yet many of the People live to a great Age. They are supposed to have been originally *Goths*, by the Remains of their old Language and Customs; but they are now mixed with the *Scots Lowlanders*, and dress like them, talk *English*, and are much improved by Foreigners and others, who come hither to fish. The People in general seem to be of a religious Disposition, and excepting a few, are all Protestants. They are plain, good-natur'd, and often make Feasts to compose Quarrels and Frays. By reason of the Shortness of their Days, and the great Length of their Nights in the Winter, and the then tempestuous State of the Weather, they hardly know what is doing in the World from *October* till *May*; as was particularly remarked after the Revolution, when they knew nothing of that glorious Event, which happened in *November* 1688, till the Month of *May* 1689; when being told of it by a Fisherman, he was imprisoned, and indicted of High Treason, for spreading the News, which, however, was confirmed soon enough to restore the poor Man to his Liberty.

The Islanders live so much upon Salt-fish, that they are very subject to the Scurvy, against which however Nature has furnished them with plenty of Scurvy-Grass; for they use no Physicians or Surgeons. They cure the Jaundice, by mixing the Powder of Snail-shells in their Drink. Their common Draught is Whey, which the Natives barrel up, and keep in cold Cellars, till 'tis very strong. Some drink Butter-milk mixed with Water, which they call *Bland*; but the better Sort have good Beer and Ale. Most of them live by Fishing and Fowling, and are very expert at their Fire-Arms.

As their Coasts abound with Fish of all sorts for most

Dutch Fishery and Trade.

The Air and Healthiness of Shetland.

The Thule of the Ancients.

part of the Year, the common People not only live upon them so much, as has been said, but in the Winter they burn Fish-Oil instead of Tallow-Candles. Here are Otters, as well as Whales and Seals; and they have Fowl of all sorts, particularly Geese and Ducks of several kinds: But it has been observed, that tho' *Schotland* abounds with Heath, yet Heath-cocks, and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there. They have abundance of little Horses, called *Skeltres*, fit both for the Plough and the Saddle, being naturally Pacers, very sprightly, and strong enough to carry double, tho' they have small Legs; and are so light, that a Man may lift them from the Ground. They are of two sorts; one py'd, but the black is best. They live sometimes to 30 Years of Age, and are all the while fit for Service. They are never housed; and when they have no Grass, feed upon Sea-waife, which is only to be had at the Tide of Ebb. Their Black Cattle and Sheep are reduced to the same Feed during the Frost and Snow. The Eagles destroy many of their Lambs, of which the Ewes sometimes cast two or three at once. Here are vast Numbers of Crows, different from those on the Main Land, their Head, Wings and Bill being black; and the Back, Breast, Tail, &c. grey. The Inhabitants live partly on Sea-fowl in the Summer and Harvest, and get considerably by their Down and Feathers. The several Species of them build and hatch apart, and each Tribe keeps close together. There are sometimes such numerous Flights of them, that they darken the Air. They arrive commonly in *February*, sit very close together for some time till they have reited; and after they have hatched their Young, and find they can fly, they go away together to some unknown Place. The Inhabitants of the lesser Isles maintain themselves in the Summer by Eggs and Fowl. The Men are dextrous Climbers, and are let down in Baskets by Ropes to catch the Fowl. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heatli. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and knit Gloves for their own Use, and for Sale to the *Norwegians*; tho' their most profitable Export is Fish. There are several ancient Monuments in these Islands, particularly those called the *Piet's Houses*.

The Reverend Mr. *Brand*, in his New Description of *Orkney*, *Zetland*, &c. to which he was a Missionary, and which was dedicated to the late Duke of *Hamilton*, says, 'This Country had the Name of *Schotland*, from a kind of Tax called *Schat*, which the Inhabitants paid to the *Norwegians* when they were their Masters. That the Gentry here are as neat in their Houses, and as fashionable in Apparel; as in the South of *Scotland*; and about 40 Years ago, when he was there, wore the best of Linnen from *Holland*, *Hamburg*, &c. and he commends the People in the general, from the highest to the lowest, for their Humanity and Hospitality. That tho' the *English* is the common Language, yet many of the People, especially in the more Northern Isles, speak the *Norse* or corrupt *Danish*, which, in some Places, is the first Language that Children speak; and that by reason of their being so conversant with the *Dutch* Fishermen, there are many of the Inhabitants who have something of all the three Languages, *English*, *Dutch*, and *Norse*.

Besides their Fish Trade with Foreigners, he says, they drive a great Trade with the *Orkney* Isles, to which such considerable Sums of Money go from hence every Year for their Corn, Meal, Malt, Stockings, Ale, &c. that he was informed most of the Money they have in *Orkney*, is from *Zetland*. The King's Rents, which are paid in Butter and Oil, as well as Money, are but one-third of what they are in *Orkney*; for tho' the Country, taken all together, is larger by far than *Orkney*, yet 'tis not so good a Soil, nor so well inhabited. And tho' it belonged to the Diocese of *Orkney*, the Bishops had no Rents from it; and therefore 'tis no wonder, that they never favour'd it with a Visitation. No Corn agrees with the Soil so well as Barley; and here, as in *Orkney*, any white Corn, that is brought for Seed, soon degenerates; therefore the Barley-Bread is most in use. They make their Oil of the Livers of Fish, and send a good deal of it South for the making of Soap.

He adds, 'That in these Islands, there are the Ruins of Numbers of little Popish Chapels; and that in the whole Country there are only three Churches with Towers on them, viz. *Tingwall* on that called the *Mainland Island*; *Burra* Church on the Isle of *Burra*; and the Church of *Ireland*, a Promontory belonging to the Main; from the Top of one of which Towers, Persons may see one another; and, 'tis said, they were built by three Sisters, that from their several Towers, they might see and correspond with each other. It has been observ'd, that no venomous Creatures will live in those Islands; and Mr. *Brand* tells us, there were formerly no Weasels upon them, but that when

he was there, they were very numerous on that called the *Main Land*, owing to a Falconer; who, to be revenged on the Inhabitants, because they had refused him the annual Tribute of a Hen from every House, according to the Custom we mentioned in the *Orkney* Islands, brought over two Weasels with him the Year following, which increased and spread all over that Island.

Besides Herrings, &c. he says, 'That there are taken on these Coasts a great many Grey Fishes, called *Sillucks* and *Seths*; the latter of which are judged to be the same Species as *Sillucks*, only they are larger and older. They are a thick fat Fish, and one Liver of some of them will produce a *Scots* Pint of Oil. They get the Oil by boiling the Liver in a Pot half full of Water, when the Heat forces out the Oil, which they scum off and put in Vessels for Use.'

The chief Island, called the *Main-Land*, is above 60 Miles in Length, and 20 where broadest, being much indented by Bays. 'Tis for most part full of Mosses, Bogs, and Mountains, except on the Shores, so that 'tis better for Pasturage than Corn, with which they are chiefly supplied from *Orkney*; but they have Barley and Oats of their own.

The principal Town is *Lerwick*, on the East-Side of the Island, which is increased by the Fishing-Trade to about 300 Families.

There is another, called *Scalloway*, on the West-Side, which is small, the Inhabitants not being much above one hundred; but 'tis the ordinary Place for administering Justice, and is defended by a Castle of four Stories high.

'Tis a much pleasanter Situation than *Lerwick*. The Castle, which is on the South-East-Side of it, is quite fallen to decay. It was built by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, Anno 1600, and served as a Garrison for the *English* Soldiers that were sent hither by *Oliver Cromwell*. At this Town meets the only Presbytery in all the *Schotland* Islands.

The other Islands of most Note, are, first, *Brassa*, or *Breassa*, to the East of the *Main-Land*, over-against *Lerwick*, which is five Miles long, and two broad, has some arable Ground, and two Churches. 'Tis famous for the Herring-Fishery in its Sound, as mentioned in our Map. The *Hamburgers*, and People of *Bremen*, come hither about the middle of *May*, set up Shops, and sell Linnen, Muslin, Beer, Brandy, Bread, &c. for Fish, Stockings, Mutton, Hens, &c. But if the Inhabitants ask Money for their Goods, they have it upon the Nail. The Land-Owners are considerable Gainers by letting out their Houses and Ground to the Sea-Men for Shops. A Fish abounds on this Coast, which is called *Tusk*; 'tis as big as a Ling, of a brown yellow Colour, with a broad Tail, and better fresh than salted. They are taken about the End of *May*, and commonly sold at 15 or 16 s. the Hundred.

2. The *Skerries* are two little Islands, on which Ships are often cast away. In one of them there is a Church.

3. *Burray*, is three Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish, and has a large Church and Steeple. The Inhabitants say, no Mice will live in it, and that they forsake the Place wherever the Earth of it is brought; but the Island of *Whalley*, which is about three Miles long, and the same in Breadth, is much infested by Rats that destroy the Corn.

4. *Vust*, or *Unst*, is one of the pleasantest of the *Schotland* Isles. 'Tis eight Miles long, and reckoned the most Northern of all the *British* Dominions; it has three Churches, and as many Harbours. The Natives say, no Cat will live in this Isle.

5. *Vell*, is 16 Miles in Length, and as to Breadth it is indented like the Figure of Eight; it lies North-East from the *Main-Land*, and has three Churches, and several little Chapels. This is such a mossy moorish Country, that the Minister is obliged to go almost eight Miles to the Church, wading up to the Knees in the Sloughs.

6. *Festlar*, or *Feibr*, is five Miles long, four broad, has a Church, and some of the *Piet's* Houses intire to this Day. The highest are not above 20 or 30 Foot high, 12 broad in the middle, and tapering towards both Ends. The Entry is lower than the Doors of Houses commonly are, the Windows long and narrow, and the Stairs go up between the Walls. They were built for Watch-Towers or Beacons, from the Top of which they made Signals by Fire, and under them were Cells all vaulted over. The Inhabitants say, that when a Vessel sails on the West-Side of this Island, near the House of *Udla*, the Needle of the Compass is always disordered.

7. *Foula*, which is three Miles long, has a Harbour, and a Rock so high, that 'tis seen in *Orkney*. Some will have this to be the *Ultima-Thule* of the Ancients, of which we lately made mention; and *Camden* inclines to this Opinion: But Dr. *Wallace*, in his Description of the Isles of *Orkney*,

7. Fish called Sillucks.

Mainland-Isle.

Lerwick.
200. 10 Lar.
60. 50. 227. 17.
10. 10. 10. 10.
344. 10. 10.
Scalloway.
4. 10. 10. 10.
Lerwick.

Brassa-Island.

The Tusk-Fish.

Skerries.
16 M. and half
N. E. fr. 100
Main-Land.
Burray.
15 M. West.

Whalley.
10 M. and half
East.

Vust.
27 M. N. E.

Vell.
17 M. and half
N. W. fr. Vust.

Festlar.
5 M. N. E.
Piet's Houses.

Strange Fables
described of the Com-
pass.

Foula.
61. 10. 10. 10.
10. 10. 10. 10.
Main-Land.

Orkney, and Sir *Robbert Sibbald*, make it much more probable from the *Roman* and other Historians, that the North-East Coast of *Scotland* was what they called the *Ultima Thule*; but we have not room to mention the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, and to those Authors we refer the Curious for farther Satisfaction.

Papa-flour.

The Lyre-Skerries.

8. *Papa-flour*, is said to be the pleasantest little Island of them all, is well furnished with Fuel, Corn, Grass, Rabbits, &c. and has four good Harbours, though it is but two Miles long. The *Lyre-Skerries*, so called, because frequented by the *Lyres*, the fat Fowls we mentioned in *Orkney*, are near this Island.

XXII. The SHIRE of PEEBLES.

TIS also called *Tweeddale* from the River *Tweed*, which rising at a Place called *Tweed's-Croft*, runs East the whole Length of the Shire. 'Tis bounded on the East with *Etrick Forest*; on the South with part of the Forest of *St. Mary-Lough*, and *Anandale*; on the West with the *Overward of Clidesdale*; and on the North with part of *Gullermoor*, the Head of *North-Esk* and *Mid-Lethian*. Some make it 28 Miles in Length, and eighteen where broadest. Mr. *Templeman* makes the Breadth twenty two, and gives it an Area of 308 square Miles. In this Compaſs are 17 Parish-Churches, which make up a Presbytery, called the Presbytery of *Peebles*: Its Climate is temperate, and the Air clear. 'Tis generally swelled with Hills, many of which are as verdant as the *Suffex Downs*, and intermixed with pleasant Valleys, fruitful in Corn and Grass, well watered, and adorned with Gentlemens Seats. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley: They have Black Cattle, Milk, Cheese, and Butter. The Sheep, which feed in vast Flocks on the Hills, and are much prized, both for their Flesh and their Wool, are said to live till they are 15 Years old. The Earl of *March*, Brother to the late Duke of *Quincberry*, is its Hereditary Sheriff, and it gives Title of Marquis to a Branch of the ancient and noble Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. There are several other Rivers that fall into the *Tweed*, and supply the Country with plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake, called the *W. Water-Loch*, which so abounds with Eels, and other Fish, about *August*, that during a West Wind, they come out in such Shoals into the River *Yarrow*, which runs from the Lake, that they are ready to overturn the People that go in to catch them. There is another, called *Lochgenenen* upon *Genen-Hill*, which falls into *Anandale*, from a Precipice of 250 Paces high, so that many times Fish are killed by the Fall of the Water. The Sheep-Wool of these Parts used formerly to be exported to *France*, till it was prohibited by the Union-Act on the severest Penalties; and to make the Gentlemen of the Southern Counties amends, a great Sum of Money was at that time granted them, as an Equivalent to encourage them to set the Poor at work.

Among other Remains of Antiquity visible in this County, there is *Randal's Trench*, which seems to have been a *Roman* Camp, and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together to the Town of *Lyne*.

The chief Mountain here is *Braidalb*, from whence may be seen the Seas on both sides of the Island. Here is plenty of Lime-Stone in this Shire, and in short, of all Necessaries for Life.

The chief Families of Note in this Shire, are the *Hays*, *Douglasses*, *Nisbets*, *Vetches*, *Nasmitths*, *Stuarts*; but the chief Proprietors formerly were the *Frazers*, Ancestors by the Mother side to the Family of *Tweeddale*, of whom the greatest Man in this Shire was *Simon Frazer*, who *Anno 1311* is said to have had a very great Share in the Victory obtained by the *Scots*, over three *English* Armies, in one Day.

The only Town of Note here, is the Head Burgh, which gives Name to it, *viz.* *PEEBLES*, a Royal Burgh, and Market-Town, seated in a very pleasant Plain on the Banks of the *Tweed*, over which it has a stately Stone-Bridge of five Arches, and near a River of its own Name, over which it has two Bridges; and formerly it was remarkable for its three Churches, three Gates, three Streets, and three Bridges. The Town is but small, and not very well built, or inhabited, though there are some good Houses in it, as well as a handsome Parish-Church; and 'tis the Seat of a Presbytery.

XXIII. The SHIRE of PERTH.

THIS is a large, plentiful, and rich Country, which has *Badenoch* and *Lochaber* on the North and North-West; *Marr* on the North-East; *Argyleshire*, *Lennox*, and *Dumbartonshire* on the West and South-West; *Clackmannanshire*, part of *Stirlingshire*, and the River and *Firth* of *Forth* to the South; *Kinrossshire* and *Fife* to the South-

East, and *Angus* to the East. 'Tis computed in *Camden* at above 52 Miles from East to West, and in Breadth about 48; but in the new General Atlas, the greatest Length is put down at 73, and the greatest Breadth at 59, including *Menteith*, *Braidalbin*, *Athol*, *Strathern*, Part of *Gowry*, and *Perth Proper*. Mr. *Templeman* gives to the whole 2478 square Miles. 'Tis fruitful both in Pasture and Corn, the former in the high Grounds, the latter in the low Lands, especially in *Gowry*; and 'tis interspersed with Fruit-Trees, Groves, Rivers, and Lakes. Its Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Athol*.

The chief Rivers in this Shire are, 1. The *Tay*, the largest in all *Scotland*, which rises out of the Mountains of *Braidalbin*; and after spreading itself into a Lake of the same Name, 15 Miles long, and almost six in breadth, runs near 40 Miles, exclusive of Windings and Turnings, into that call'd the *Firth of Tay*, into which it also carries lesser Rivulets. 2. The *Keith*, famous for its Salmon-fishery. It has a Cataract near the *Blair of Dromond*, the Noise of which stuns those that come near it. 3. The River *Jern* rises from *Lochern*, a Lake seven Miles in Length, and one broad, in the mountainous Country of *Strathern*, and falls into the *Tay* at *Abernetby*, after a Course of 34 Miles from East to West, and being joined by several Rivers in its Passage. In this County, there are five Presbyteries, and 88 Parish Churches; and it had formerly two Bishops Sees, three Monasteries, and one Nunnery.

ATHOL, the most Northern Division, has *Badenoch* on the North; *Lochaber* on the West; *Marr* and *Gowry* on the East and South-East; *Strathern* and *Perth Proper* on the South; and *Braidalbin* on the South-West. 'Tis 43 Miles from North-West to South-East where longest; and 31 where broadest. Here are many Mountains, and the Valleys are full of Woods. The Places in it are of little account; but the Earls to whom it has given a Title, have been very memorable. It now gives Title of Duke to the Chief of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Murray*. Mr. *Camden* says, this *Athol* is infamous for Witches, and that the ancient *Caledonian* Forest spread far and near in these Parts; yet 'tis a Country fruitful enough. Mr. *Templeman* assigns an Area of 1500 square Miles to this and *Braidalbin*.

The only Places of Note are *Blair-Castle*, on the River *Tilt*, near its Influx into the *Garry*, a fine clear River, that falls a few Miles lower into the *Tay*. 'Tis one of the Duke of *Athol's* Seats, where he lives with Attendants, like a petty Sovereign. And, *Blair-Castle*, 15 M. fr. Dundee, 58 fr. Edinburgh, 35 fr. London.

Gillicranky, in that Neighbourhood, of Note for the Battle fought near it after the Revolution, between King *William's* Troops, commanded by General *Mackay*, and those who took Arms for King *James II.* under the Viscount of *Dundee*. Both Sides pretended to the Victory; but that Lord falling in the Battle, damp'd the Courage of his Men, and stopped their Progress. *Gillicranky*.

The second Division is **BRIDALBIN**, a Country among the *Grampian* Hills; the Name of which denotes it to be the highest Part of *Scotland*: for the true genuine *Scots* call *Scotland*, in their Mother-tongue, *Albin*. 'Tis bounded on the West with *Lochaber*, *Lorn*, and *Knapdale*; on the North with *Athol*, and Part of *Lochaber*; on the East with Part of *Athol*; and on the South with *Strathern* and *Menteith*. 'Tis above 32 *Scots* Miles from East to West where longest, and about 13 where broadest from North to South. This appears to have been the Country anciently called *Albany*, from which the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Duke, which was last of all enjoyed by his present Majesty's Uncle, Prince *Ernest*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*. 'Tis inhabited by the *Highlanders*, who, as has been already hinted, call themselves *Albinnich*, from this very Country, retain the ancient Language and Habit, and much of the ancient Pantomony in their way of living; but 'tis said, they are the wildest, the most quarrelsome and ungovernable of all the *Highlanders*. It gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the ancient and noble Family of *Campbel*, who are its Hereditary Bailiffs. *The Royal Title of Albany*.

The third is **MENTEITH**, which is bounded with *Braidalbin* and *Strathern* on the North; *Stirlingshire* and Part of *Lennox* on the South; *Fife* on the East; and another Part of *Lennox* on the West. 'Tis 44 Miles from East to West; and 28 where broadest, according to some. *Templeman* makes the Breadth only 16; but then he makes the Length 48, and gives it an Area of 450 square Miles. 'Tis said, this Territory has its Name from the River *Teith*, called also *Taich*, and in *Latin*, *Taichia*. It reaches to the Mountains that inclose the East Side of *Loch-Lomond*, and gave Title of Earl anciently to the Family of *Cumen*, then the most numerous and potent in all *Scotland*, and afterwards to that of *Graham*. The Earls of *Murray* are Hereditary Stewards of this Jurisdiction. *MENTEITH*.

Dumblain.
6 M. fr. Ster-
ling. 33 fr. E-
dinburgh. 320
fr. London.

Battle of Dum-
blain and Pre-
ston.

STRATHERN.

Ardoch.

Ochil-Hills.

Glen-Lyon.

Tullibardin.

Duplin-Castle.
3 M. from the
Duke of Athol's
Seat at Hun-
tingtower.

Abernethy.
6 M. fr. Perth,
24 fr. Edin-
burgh.

Clan Macduff's
Cross.

Carleef Gowry.

PERTHSHIRE
Proper.

Dunkeld.
12 fr. Perth,
40 fr. Edin-
burgh.
140 fr. Lond.

The only Place of Note in this Division is the pleasant little Town of *Dumblain*, on the West Side of the River *Allan*, where King *David I.* erected a Bishoprick; and the Ruins of the Bishop's and regular Canons Houses are yet to be seen. There was also a Church here, of most excellent Workmanship, part of which remains intire. The Town is a perfect Amphitheatre, in a fine Bottom, furrounded with Hills. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to his Grace the Duke of *Leeds* in England; but it is of much more Note for the late Duke of *Argyle's* Defeat of the Rebels under the Earl of *Mar*, at *Sheriffmuir* in the Neighbourhood, the 13th of November 1715, the very Day that their Friends in England, under Lord *Derwentwater*, General *Foster*, &c. received the like Defeat under General *Hills*. The Lord *Drummond*, Viscount of *Strath-Allan*, has a fine Seat, and a considerable Estate in the Neighbourhood.

STRATHERN, the fourth Division, has *Menteith*, and Part of *Fife* on the South; *Braidalbin* and *Athol* on the North; Part of *Menteith* on the West; and *Perth Proper* on the East. 'Tis above 40 Miles from East to West, and above 20 from North to South; and Mr. *Templeman* gives it an Area of 352 square Miles. It has its Name from the River *Ern*, which runs from a Lake of the same Name; and after a Course of 35 Miles through the Country, besides Turnings, falls into the *Tay*. This Stewartry, which is a good agreeable Country, is supposed to be the *Jerne*, mentioned by the Roman Writers, there being many Roman Camps in it, particularly one at *Ardoch*; besides which, here is a Roman Highway towards *Perth*. Several Roman Medals have also been found in this Country, as were, not many Years since, two *Fibulae*, curiously enamell'd with a sepulchral Stone. The *Ochil Hills*, which run along the South Parts of this Shire, abound with Metals and Minerals, particularly good Copper, and the *Lapis Calaminaris*; and in *Glen-Lyon* there is Lead. They have excellent Peats and abundance of Wood, to supply the want of Coal. That properly called *Strathern*, is a fine Valley, about 4 Miles broad betwixt the Mountains, extremely fruitful, and strew'd with Gentlemen's Seats on the Rise of Hills, with Plantations of Trees, which make the Valley more agreeable.

The chief Places here are two Castles on the Banks of the *Ern*, viz. *Tullibardin*, the ancient Seat of the *Murrays*, which gives Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Athol*. And,

Duplin-Castle, the Seat of the Earl of *Kinnoule*, to whom it gives Title of Viscount. His Lordship has a Park here, finely wooded and walled round, and a House adorned with the finest Paintings and Carvings; particularly a Picture of King *Charles I.* giving a Letter to his Son the Duke of *York*, to carry to *France*; an Equestrian Statue of that King in Brass; a Half Length of *Oliver Cromwell* and General *Monk*; and an Equestrian Statue of King *Charles II.* on a fine Pedestal of Oak. This is the Place that is memorable for the greatest Defeat that the *Scots* ever received from the *English*; which was when the latter went to assist the *Scots* King *Edward Baliol*; a Victory, which the *English* Writers of that time ascrib'd wholly to the Providence of God, and not to the Prowess of Man.

Abernethy stands in the South-East Corner of this Division, at the Conflux of the *Ern* and *Tay*. 'Tis an ancient Town, was the Metropolis of the *Picts*, and a Bishop's See, till Pope *Sixtus IV.* removed it to *St. Andrews*, in 1471. It gives Title of Marquis and Earl to the Duke of *Douglafs*, and some of the Family are here interred. Near this Town, on the public Road, stood that famous Monument, called *Clan Macduff's Cross*; to which if any had Recourse, in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardon'd, on paying a small Number of Cattle, if he was within the ninth Degree of the Great *Macduff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Malbeth*.

The fifth Territory, called the *Carse of Gowry*, has noble Fields of Corn, is reckoned the beautifullest Spot of Ground in *Scotland*, and extends 14 Miles in Length, and from two to four in Breadth, on the North Side of the *Tay* from *Dundee* to *Perth*, which is all a perfect Garden. 'Tis said, that one of the prettiest Seats in *Scotland* is lately built at the Entrance into this Territory, by a Descendant of the *Grays* of *Northumberland*.

PERTH Proper, the last Division of this Shire has the *Carse of Gowry* on the North-East, *Argus* on the East, *Strathern* on the West, *Athol* on the North, and the *Frith of Tay* on the South. 'Tis about 20 Miles from North-West to South-East, and 15 where broadest.

The Places of chief Note here are, 1. *Dunkeld*; It stands on the North side of the *Tay*, after it has receiv'd the *Almond*. 'Twas erected by King *David* to a Bishop's See; and the Ruins of its Cathedral are yet visible. 'Tis surrounded with pleasant Woods at the Foot of the *Grampian Hills*. 'Tis the chief Market Town of the Highlands, and has of late Years been very much adorn'd with stately

N°. 23.

Buildings, erected by the Duke of *Athol*. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 20 Parishes, and is noted for a remarkable Defeat given to the Highlanders that took Arms for the late King *James*, by the late Earl of *Argus's* Regiment. The Rebels in favour of that King's pretended Son in 1716, made it a Place of Arms, and laid up part of their Magazines here, it being a Pass on this side of the *Tay* towards the Highlands, as *Inverness* is on the other. This is supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of *Caledonia*. Its Cathedral, whole Chapter of Prebendaries were Culdees or black Monks, was dedicated to *St. Columba*.

2. *Scoon*, or *Scone*, is on the North Bank of the *Tay*, and thought to be the Centre of the Kingdom. 'Twas famous, in former Ages, for the Abbey which was founded by King *David* the First, for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustin*, where the Kings of *Scotland* were crown'd in that called the *Fatal Chair*, placed over a Marble Stone, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*; but upon the Extermination of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continued, till *Edward* the First carried both the Chair and Stone to *Westminster*. It had this Disich upon it:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quaecunque locatum
Inveniunt lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Importing, that the *Scots* should reign where-ever this Stone was found, which some think to have been accomplished by the Union of the Crowns. This Place, as well as *Balvaird*, gives Title of Baron to the Viscount *Stormont*, a Branch of the Family of *Murray*. There is a fine Palace here with pleasant Gardens, which belongs to the Crown, and of which the Viscount is hereditary Keeper. In this Palace is the longest Gallery in *Scotland*, being 175 Feet, the Cieling painted above 200 Years ago, with Hunting, Hawking, Setting, and Fishing, exprest in the several Pannels. The Front of the Palace towards the Chapel is 200 Foot, the Dining-Room 40 Foot long, and all the Royal Apartments are spacious and magnificent, but built after the ancient manner. 'Twas in this Chapel that King *Charles II.* took the Covenant. The Pretender made this the Place of his Residence three Weeks, with all the Grandeur of a Monarch, while the late Earl of *Marr*, with the rest of the Rebel Army, staid in *Perth*; the Lady *Stormont* having quitted her House, with its noble Apartments, to him, in order to have him crown'd there, because it was a Royal Palace; but he soon fled upon the Approach of the Duke of *Argyle* and General *Cadogan* with the King's Army.

3. *Perth* is a Royal Burgh, the head Town of the Sheriffdom, and the Sheriff's Seat, where he keeps his Courts. For Dignity it is the second Town in *Scotland*, and is commonly called *St. John's Town*, from a Church built there, and dedicated to *St. John*. It stands prettily, between two Meadows on the South Bank of *Tay*; and at a full Tide, Vessels of good Burthen may come up to it. Of old it had a Bridge of Stone, which was carried away by an Inundation. Here was also a famous Monastery founded by King *James* the First, *Ann. Dom.* 1430, for the *Carthusians*.

It gives Title of Earl to the chief of the Family of *Drummond*, the last of whom is outlaw'd for adhering to the Pretender, who dubb'd him a Duke. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 21 Parishes.

Parliaments have often been kept at this Place. The old Town called *Perth*, being overflow'd by the River, in 1029, King *William* of *Scotland*, built this near it, but in a more commodious Place. It soon became so wealthy, that *Neckam* the Poet of that Age said its Riches supported the whole Kingdom.

'Tis remarkable for a Siege by King *Robert Bruce*, who took it after a strong Resistance from the *English*, who had fortified themselves here in the Reign of *Edward* the First. The Rebels made it their chief Place of Arms and Rendezvous in 1715, retired again to it after they were defeated at *Dumblain*, cast up some Fortifications, and staid here, till the Duke of *Argyle* and General *Cadogan* march'd against them; when they fled with the Pretender. 'Tis a compact little Town, consisting chiefly of two Streets that run from East to West, and several cross Lanes from North to South, so crowded with Houses, that it quarter'd 4000 Men with Ease, when the Rebel Lord *Marr* had his head Quarters here; upon which Occasion, it was so enriched by the Moneys spent here by the Concourse of the Nobility, and the Arrival of the *Dutch* Forces, that the Townsmen were enabled to build themselves a fine Guild-Hall, besides the raising of other public and private Structures. *St. John's Church*, which stands in the middle of the Town, is divided into Two, and one of them so big, that it looks like a Cathedral. Here is great Employment in the *Linnen Manufacture*, of which, vast Quantities are shipp'd off for *England*; this Trade having increased here mightily, since the Act of Parliament for suppressing printed Callicoes. The Merchants here have also a considerable Trade to the *Baltic* and *Norway*.

4 D

The

Perth.
20 M. fr. 140
Sea, 28 fr. Edin-
burgh.
320 fr. Lond.

The Streets are well paved, and tolerably clean at all times. The Houses are not stately, yet make a good Appearance: An old Palace here devolved to the Crown, by the Conspiracy of the *Gowries*. 'Tis a County-Town, governed by a Lord Provost and Bailiffs, and has the Honours and Privileges of the most eminent Places in Scotland.

Culrofs.
M. fr. E.
Edinburgh.

Culrofs, a Market-Town, and Royal Burgh, which stands on a Descent at the side of the River of *Forth*, has a great Trade in its Commodities of Coal and Salt, and a Manufacture of Girdles, those thin Iron Plates, which are used all over the Nation for baking their Oat-Cakes.

Buchanan derives the Name from *Cul*, which in the old Scots or Highland Tongue signifies the Back or Hind-part; and *Rosse*, which signifies a Peninsula, as the Shire of *Fife* is, in the Hinder-part of which the Town lies, tho' now reckoned in *Perthshire*. The Seat formerly belonging to the Earl of *Kincardin* here is a noble Structure; has one of the most pleasant Situations, and with its Gardens, Terrace-Walks, and Wildernesses, &c. that lie on a Descent down to the *Forth*, makes one of the most charming Prospects; 'tis called the Abbey, because built on part of the Ground where the Abbey stood, and mostly of its Stones. It appears by its Ruins to have been very large and magnificent. This Town and the adjacent Country, though in *Perthshire*, the chief Seat of the Rebellion in 1715, was preserved by the Valour of Col. *John Erskine* of *Carnock* and his Volunteers, he having his House and Estate in this part of the Country.

Before we pass to the other Shires, we cannot omit a short Account of the Measures taken with regard to the Highlanders by the Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge, which is allowed to be one of the worthiest Designs of the present Age; and this seems to be the most proper Place for such an Insertion, because we are now as it were in the Centre of the Highlands; *Braidalbin*, which we just now described, being sometimes reckoned a part of the North-Highlands, and sometimes of the West-Highlands.

IN the Year 1701, some Gentlemen of *Edinburgh* first considered of proper Methods for civilizing and reforming them; and agreed, that the setting up of Schools in convenient Places for the instructing of their Youth in the *English* Tongue, and the Principles of the Christian Religion, and disposing them to Virtue and Industry, would be the most likely and effectual Means. They joined in a voluntary Subscription among themselves, and engaged as many others in it as they could, but soon found so great a Work too heavy a Burden for a few private Hands, and made Application to Queen *Anne*, who recommended the same by her Proclamation, in the Year 1708: And in 1709, granted her Letters Patent, whereby

I. The Contributors were incorporated and empower'd to receive Subscriptions, and Donations of Money, Books, &c. in order to the erecting of Schools for instructing poor Children in the Protestant Religion, and in reading and writing *English*.

II. In the Year 1716, after the Rebellion, the Parliament was so fully convinced of the Necessity of an effectual Reformation of the Highlands and Islands, and of erecting Schools in proper Places for that Purpose, that they made an Act for the establishing of such Schools; and in Pursuance thereof, his late Majesty King *George I.* appointed Commissioners to make Inquiry into the Places proper for such Schools, who reported, that not less than 151 would be necessary in those Parts, over and above the Schools that were already settled there, either by Law or Charity. And in the fourth Year of the same Reign, the Parliament enacted, That a Sum not exceeding 20,000 *l.* should be appropriated towards the forming a Capital Stock, and with the Yearly Interest of the same, to maintain Schools in such Parts of the Highlands and Islands, as had been not long before legally disarmed; but in that Act no mention was made of the other parts of the Highlands and Islands.

III. In Consequence hereof, so great a Progress is already made, that there are now no less than 131 Schools maintained by this Society; wherein are instructed 4391 Scholars, Male and Female: And this has already produced a very comfortable and remarkable Alteration in the Morals of those People.

IV. Nevertheless, the Highlands and Isles being, in Compass, about half the Extent of *Scotland*, and containing near half a Million of People, and many of their Parishes being from 10 to 40 Miles in Length, and several Parts of most of the said Parishes disjoined from the rest, by inaccessible Mountains, or by Lakes, Bogs, or Arms of the Sea; the Parish Ministers are disabled from regularly

visiting and instructing a great Part of the People, inasmuch, that there is more than Employment enough for thrice the number of Schools they are as yet able to support.

V. On the other hand, their present Funds are much too scanty for their Disbursements; notwithstanding their having been very generously assisted by good People at *London*; where there has been a standing Commission of correspondent Members, ever since the Year 1729, at present consisting of above 100 Gentlemen and Clergy, of the several Denominations of Protestants, as well of the established Church as Dissenters; who hold their regular quarterly and other Meetings, for the promoting and receiving of Subscriptions and Donations to the Society.

VI. And, that the Society might be in a Condition to promote the temporal, as well as the spiritual Benefit of the Highlands and Isles, they petitioned his Majesty for a supplemental Charter, which they obtained in the Year 1738, to enable them to erect Working-Schools, for employing the Children in Husbandry, Manufactures, and Housewifery; whereby, whilst they were instructed in Religion and Virtue, they might be early habituated to Industry and Business. And we have the Satisfaction to hear, that they have made a Beginning of a Working-School in this Shire, pursuant to the said Charter.

The common Seal of this Society, is a Hand holding out an open Bible, with this Inscription round it, *Post Tenebras Lux*, and their Seat is fixed at *Edinburgh*. The Schools are frequently visited, not only by the Ministers and Elders of the respective Parishes, but also by Committees of the Presbytery, Gentlemen, Elders, and others, Correspondents named by the Society, to see that the Scholars are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, and the Psalm-Tunes usually sung in our Churches; but no *Latin*, or other higher Degrees of Learning is taught.

We shall here subjoin a LIST of Charity-Schools maintained by the SOCIETY, according to the Report made to it from the several Masters, Anno 1740, the rather as the Geography of the Places accompanies it.

In the Bounds of the Presbytery of Long-Island.

Boys. Girls.

- 1 IN the Isle of *Hirta*, alias *St. Kilda*, 60 Leagues from the Main-land. 9 2
 - 2 *Harris*, a Parish of 30 Miles long, and 18 broad, besides small Islands, no School there; but the Master travels from Island to Island catechising. The above two are partly maintained on the Interest of a Sum mortified by the deceased Mr. *Alexander MacLeod*, Advocate.
 - 3 *Bara*, a Parish of 30 Miles in Length, wherein are 1000 catechiseable Persons, whereof only about 40 Protestants; two popish Priests commonly reside here. 14 8
 - 4 *Southuist*, a Parish of 30 Miles long, wherein are 1500 Papists, and only about 120 Protestants; and here popish Priests have their constant Residence, going about all the Parts of their Offices publicly and avowedly. 19 4
 - 5 *Northuist*, a Parish 18 Miles long, 10 broad, besides many small Islands, and the catechiseable Persons are 1200, all Protestants. 28 9
 - 6 *Keos*, in the Parish of *Lochs*, which is 27 Miles in Length, 10 in Breadth, 920 catechiseable Persons, hath two Kirks, with other preaching Places, three Arms of the Sea, and a large River. 14 7
 - 7 *Uig*, is a Parish 22 Miles long, 14 broad, besides eight Isles, 926 catechiseable Persons, five Rivers, two Ferries, a large Bay. &c. 18 4
- Besides the above, there are other Parishes of this Presbytery, of large Extent, and much in need of Charity-Schools.

In the Presbytery of Sky.

- 8 *Braccadale*, a Parish of 15 Miles long, hath 1630 catechiseable Persons, 13 Waters, two preaching Places, many Lochs, but no Papists. 15 9
 - 9 *Portree*, 19 Miles long, three broad, five Rivers, a large Arm of the Sea, the Isles of *Rafay* and *Ronay*, 1030 examinable Persons, no Papists. 16 5
 - 10 *Muck* and *Rum*, two separate Islands, the first having 128 Protestants, and 46 Papists; the last are almost all Protestants, most of them having lately embraced the Protestant Religion. 38 13
- 11 *Egg*

	Boys.Girls.			Boys.Girls.	
11 Egg and Cana, two Islés in the same Parish, the first inhabited almost wholly by Papists.				sons, four whereof are Papists, mountainous Ground, &c.	26 10
12 A Catechist officiates in the above Parish of Braccadale, and in the Parishes of Dairness and Glenelg, upon a Fund mortified by the said Mr. Alexander MacLeod Advocate, deceased, under the Inspection and Management of the Society and Presbytery.			36 Tirree, a remote Island eight Miles long, three broad, 1400 catechiseable Persons.		27 0
In this Presbytery there are divers Parishes of large Extent, also needing Charity-Schools; but the Society's Funds do not answer.			37 Kilninian, a Parish 12 Miles in Length, and as much in Breadth, with Hills and Lochs.—		27 7
In the Presbytery of Abertarph.			In the Presbytery of Dunoon.		
13 The Town of Maryburgh, in the Parish of Kilmalie, and Country of Lochaber, a Parish of 35 Miles in Length, and 25 in Breadth, in which there are 2337 catechiseable Persons, whereof 37 Papists, five Places for publick Worship, two Ferries, 15 Rivers and Waters.	96	17	38 Duncon and Kilmund, 18 Miles long, 1900 catechiseable Persons, two Kirks.		
14 Callart, in said Parish.	18	5	In the Presbytery of Kintyre.		
15 Lagan, a Parish of 16 Miles long, six broad, 1100 catechiseable Persons, 80 Papists.—	23	12	40 Colonsay and Jura, two large Islands, and divers smaller ones.	26	5
16 Urgubart and Glenmorison united Parishes, 18 Miles long, two broad, 1714 examinable Persons, whereof some are Papists and Apostates, seven Waters, great Mountains, two stated Places for publick Worship, &c.	33	4	42 Skipness, in the Parish of Kilchalmanel, which Parish hath three Places for publick Worship, and several Waters.	21	3
17 Liviste, in said Parish.	21	1	43 Illoy, an Island 24 Miles long, 18 broad, 2500 catechiseable Persons, two Places for Worship.		
18 Kilmanivaig, a Parish 20 Miles long, 14 in breadth, 2040 catechiseable Persons, whereof about 1003 Papists, two Lochs, each six Miles long, five Places for Worship, three resident Popish Priests.	15	7	In the Presbytery of Dumbarton.		
19 Inveroy, in said Parish.	14	6	45 Buchanan, a Parish of 18 Miles Length, nine Breadth, 1400 catechiseable Persons, in it are several Glens, Lochs, &c.	28	18
20 Fort-Augustus, a Garrison in the Parish of Bollsikine, which Parish is 18 Miles in Length, five in Breadth, 1150 catechiseable Persons, whereof are 37 Papists.	42	10	46 Drymen, 9½ Miles long, eight in Breadth, 2000 catechiseable Persons.	39	18
In the Presbytery of Gairloch.			47 Luss, a Parish.	31	7
21 Meiklestrath, in the Parish of Lochbroom, which Parish is in Length 32 Miles, and 20 in Breadth, 2000 catechiseable Persons, seven Places for publick Worship, eight rapid Rivers, many impetuous Waters, high Mountains, Rocks, &c.	11	4	In the Presbytery of Dumblain.		
22 Coigach, in said Parish.	19	6	48 Pert, a Parish seven Miles long, 1400 catechiseable Persons, mountainous.	29	10
23 Lochcarron, a Parish 12 Miles broad, four long, 700 examinable Persons, three Places for Worship.	12	4	49 Callendar, 17 Miles in Length, 1300 examinable Persons, great Rivers, &c.	30	9
24 Glenelg including Morar and Knydart, a Parish 24 Miles long, 18 broad, 1800 catechiseable Persons, whereof 1200 are Papists; and an Arm of the Sea eight Miles long, dividing Glenelg from Knydart	15	13	50 Aberfyle is 10 Miles long, six broad, 700 catechiseable Persons, many Waters and Hills.	57	12
25 Lochalsh, a Parish 20 Miles long, five in breadth, 600 catechiseable Persons, few Papists, three Places for Worship.	19	6	51 Bulquhitter is 11 Miles long, seven broad, 1000 catechiseable Persons, great Hills and rapid Waters.		
26 Applecross, a Parish 10 Miles long, nine broad, 900 catechiseable Persons, a mountainous Country, three Places for publick Worship.	23	14	In the Presbytery of Auchterarder.		
27 Gairloch, this Parish is 20 Miles in Length, 12 in Breadth, 2352 catechiseable Persons, seven Rivers, three Places for Worship.	11	4	52 Comrie, a Parish 10 Miles long, nine broad, 1700 examinable Persons, divided in three Glens, many Waters, and Roads.	33	11
28 Glenfihel, a Parish of 18 Miles of Length, 500 catechiseable Persons, few Papists, three Places for Worship.			53 A School-master at Locharnend, in said Parish, lately settled.	23	5
29 Kintail, a Parish 12 Miles long, nine broad, 450 catechiseable Persons, 11 Papists, two Places for Worship.			54 Glenartney, in said Parish.	33	18
In the Presbytery of Lorn.			55 Muthill, a Parish nine Miles in Length, eight in Breadth, 2000 examinable Persons, 70 Papists, four large Waters; two Popish Priests residing in this Parish.	49	24
30 Kilbranden, seven Miles long, four broad, 904 catechiseable Persons.			56 At Glanrear.	24	15
31 Lismore and Appin united Parishes, 27 Miles long, eight broad, 1978 catechiseable Persons, with great Mountains and Waters.	23	6	57 Glenalmond in Parish of Monzie, which is nine Miles long, six broad, 1000 catechiseable Persons, one River, and four smaller Waters.	17	3
32 Ardchattan and Muckairn, 18 Miles long, 18 broad, 1800 catechiseable Persons, 10 Papists, a large Island, Hills, Waters, bad Roads, &c.	30	3	In the Presbytery of Dunkeld.		
In the Presbytery of Mull.			58 The Country of Ranoch is of great Extent, partly in the united Parishes of Fortingal and Kilchran, and partly in that of Blair-Athole and Stronwan, each of said united Parishes about 15 Miles in Length,	27	8
33 Ardnamurchan, a Parish 30 Miles long, seven broad, 1620 catechiseable Persons, of which 463 Papists, containing the Countries of Strontian, Sunard, Arisaig, &c.	32	9	59 At Aulich in Ranoch, in the Parish of Kilchran,	17	0
34 Kilchoan, in said Parish.	6	2	60 At Stronwan,	22	7
35 Morvern, a Parish in Length 21 Miles. in Breadth 10, having 800 catechiseable Per-			61 Glenloch, in the Parish of Killin, and Foss a Country in the Parish of Dull, both which are of large Extent,	25	2
			62 At Ardeonaig,	22	3
			63 Kenmore Parish, which is of large Extent, partly lying on each side of Lochtny, 10 Miles long,	55	5
			64 Glenquich, partly in the Parishes of Kenmore and Dull, but remote from any Kirk, or other preaching Place,	51	29
			In the Presbytery of Forfar.		
			65 Glenprossan, in the united Parishes of Cortachy and Clava, is remote from any Parish-church,	54	16
			In the Presbytery of Fordoun.		
			66 Glenbervie, a Parish,	50	8
			In the Presbytery of Kincardine-oneil.		
			67 Aboyne and Glentanner, united Parishes, nine Miles long, two broad, 1200 catechiseable Persons, whereof 60 or 70 Papists,	80	31
			68 Tullich, Glenmuck and Glenairn, united Parishes, 10 Miles long, eight in breadth, 1611 catechiseable Persons, 383 Papists, 10 Converts, three residing Popish Priests,	20	4
				69	At

	Boys.	Girls.
69 At <i>Bahno</i> , in <i>Glenmuck</i> , ————	37	23
70 <i>Crathie</i> and <i>Kindrochit</i> , united Parishes, 16 Miles long, four broad, 1738 catechiseable Persons, whereof 542 Papists, ————	37	6
71 <i>Desherie</i> Waterside, in the Parishes of <i>Colston</i> and <i>Migvie</i> , but remote from any Parochial School, ————	33	4
72 <i>Strathdon</i> , a Parish in the Presbytery of <i>Alford</i> , 12 Miles long, three in breadth, 1308 examinable Persons, 124 Papists, ————	33	4
73 <i>Rathven</i> , in the Presbytery of <i>Fordice</i> , is a Parish of eight Miles long, three in breadth, 2050 examinable Persons, 900 Papists, ————	84	18

In the Presbytery of Strathbogie.

74 <i>Huntly</i> , a Parish five Miles in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, 1200 catechiseable Persons, 198 Papists, ————	31	5
75 <i>Morlith</i> , a Parish seven Miles long, six broad, 1800 examinable Persons, 50 Papists ————	20	8
76 <i>Cairney</i> and <i>Botary</i> , united Parishes, 2136 catechiseable Persons, 361 Papists, ————	44	5

In the Presbytery of Aberlour.

77 <i>Inneraven</i> , a Parish nine Miles long, three broad, 1665 examinable Persons, 548 Papists, ————	35	15
78 <i>Tameen</i> in <i>Wester-Elchies</i> , ————	20	8

In the Presbytery of Abernethy.

79 <i>Kirkmichael</i> Parish, 492 Papists. ————	52	8
80 At <i>Glenfessie</i> , ————	13	1
81 At <i>Desher</i> , in the Parish of <i>Duthill</i> , ————	28	9

In the Presbytery of Forreths are

82 The following Schools, with small Sallaries, placed therein, viz. One at <i>Culphern</i> , ————	4	4
83 Another at <i>Dunduff</i> , ————	8	4
84 A third at <i>Craigroy</i> , ————	13	6
85 A fourth at <i>Tillidivy</i> , ————	20	8
86 At <i>Laick</i> , in the Parish of <i>Dyke</i> , ————	11	11
87 At <i>Park</i> , in the Parish of <i>Auldearn</i> , ————	19	9

In the Presbytery of Inverness.

88 The Town of <i>Inverness</i> being very populous, by reason of the Resort of Highlanders to it, the Society did, several Years ago, settle a School there, which is maintained on a Fund mortified by the deceas'd <i>John Raining</i> , Merchant in <i>Norwich</i> , ————	157	103
89 <i>Dores</i> is a Parish 16 Miles in Length, three in Breadth, having two Places for publick Worship, ————	7	2
90 <i>Kiltarlarty</i> , a Parish 18 Miles long, and five in Breadth, 1600 catechiseable Persons, 300 Papists, ————	6	5
91 The Country of the <i>Streins</i> , being part of the Parishes of <i>Moy</i> , <i>Calder</i> and <i>Ardclash</i> , remote from the Places of publick Worship; the Schoolmaster is removed to <i>Guldoich</i> , in the Parish of <i>Croy</i> , five Miles distant from the Church, ————	18	12
92 <i>Daviot</i> , a Parish 16 Miles long, and four broad, ————	21	6

In the Presbytery of Chanonry.

94 <i>Glenurquhart</i> , of large Extent, being a new Improvement of Ground; 'tis uncertain to what Parish it belongs, but is remote from any Parish Church. ————	33	29
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In the Presbytery of Dingwall, are

95 A School at <i>Straglass</i> , in the Parish of <i>Kilmorack</i> , which Parish is 22 Miles long, 14 broad, 2600 examinable Persons, whereof 730 Papists; in it a Popish Priest, and a Popish School, ————	9	0
96 <i>Canane</i> , is a Parish extending different ways, 12 Miles one way, 12 another, and 17 Miles a third; hath in it 1700 examinable Persons, four different Preaching-places, separated by great Rivers and high Mountains, ————	29	17

In the Presbytery of Tain, are

97 The Parish of <i>Criech</i> , 24 Miles long, 1400 examinable Persons, ————	16	4
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In the Presbytery of Dornoch.

98 Parish of <i>Larg</i> , 15 Miles long, seven broad, 750 examinable Persons, ————	20	3
99 <i>Clyne</i> , a Parish 14 Miles long, four broad, 1000 catechiseable Persons, ————	20	11

	Boys.	Girls.
100 <i>Kildonan</i> is 20 Miles in Length, 1000 catechiseable Persons therein, ————	36	15
101 <i>Affint</i> , a Parish 18 Miles long, seven broad, 1400 examinable Persons, ————	16	1

In the Presbytery of Tongue, are

102 <i>Diurness</i> , a Parish 10 Miles in Length, hath 800 examinable Persons, ————	33	20
103 <i>Farr</i> , is a Parish 29 Miles long, six in Breadth, hath 1800 examinable Persons, ————	—	—

In the Presbytery of Caithness, are

104 <i>George Gibson</i> , Schoolmaster at <i>Stoma</i> , in the Parish of <i>Cannasby</i> , an Island in <i>Pieland</i> Frith, ————	15	12
105 <i>Thurso</i> , a Parish nine Miles long, six broad, with 3000 examinable Persons, ————	50	34
106 <i>Latheron</i> , a Parish 18 Miles long, six broad, 3200 examinable Persons, ————	28	3
107 <i>Reay</i> , a Parish 18 Miles long, seven broad, hath 2000 catechiseable Persons, ————	—	—
108 <i>Wick</i> is a Parish 13 Miles in Length, seven in Breadth, with 4500 examinable Persons, in which Parish are settled three Charity-Schools, with small Salaries, viz. One at <i>Keos</i> , ————	20	12
109 Another at <i>Ulbster</i> , ————	14	12
110 A third at <i>Stemster</i> , ————	14	9

In the Presbytery of Cairnstown in Orkney.

111 <i>Birsay</i> and <i>Harrey</i> , united Parishes, seven Miles long, four Miles broad, hath 1700 catechiseable Persons, ————	52	28
112 At <i>Ingisay</i> in <i>Birsay</i> , ————	14	9
113 <i>Stranness</i> and <i>Sandwick</i> are united Parishes, eight Miles long, four broad, 2183 examinable Persons, ————	—	—
114 A School was appointed for the Isle of <i>Hoy</i> , to commence in <i>November</i> 1740. ————	—	—
115 <i>Stenhouse</i> and <i>Firth</i> , united Parishes, 1049 examinable Persons, ————	40	30
116 <i>Orphir</i> , a Parish. ————	48	34
117 At <i>Grundwater</i> , a remote Corner of the said Parish, ————	32	20

In the Presbytery of Kirkwall in Orkney, are

118 <i>Dearness</i> and <i>St. Andrews</i> , united Parishes, 1238 examinable Persons, ————	48	53
119 <i>Evie</i> and <i>Rendal</i> , 1400 catechiseable Persons, ————	27	16
120 <i>Costay</i> , in the said Parish, ————	18	15

In the Presbytery of North-Isles in Orkney, are

121 <i>Edday</i> , an Island, wherein are 450 catechiseable Persons, belonging to the Parish of <i>Stronsay</i> , ————	24	13
122 <i>Rousay</i> , an Island, in which are 543 catechiseable Persons, ————	19	8
123 In <i>Zetland</i> , a Presbytery wherein are 12 Ministerial Charges, in several whereof are three or more Churches, the Parishes large and populous, many dangerous Ferries to cross. The Charity-Schools settled by the Society therein, are one at <i>Cuningsburgh</i> in <i>Dunrossness</i> , ————	8	8
124 One at <i>Fair-Isle</i> , ————	31	28
125 One in the Isle of <i>Foulla</i> . ————	—	—
126 Three Schools more allowed in the Place of the School at <i>Windhouse</i> , in the Parish of <i>Dunrossness</i> . ————	—	—
127 At <i>Halfmorton</i> , in the Parish of <i>Langholm</i> , and the Presbytery of <i>Middlebee</i> , ————	27	17

As the Institution of these Schools and Catechisings was one of the most glorious Designs that a Nation could think would be acceptable in the Sight of God, so His Majesty's annual Gift of 1000 *l.* to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for sending Ministers and other Missionaries, to propagate Christian Knowledge in the Highlands, is certainly one of the most necessary and noble Charities that a King could dispense to his Subjects. They have the Bible in their own Language, or rather Dialect the *Erse*, and in this Dialect the Missionaries are obliged to catechise and preach to such as don't yet understand the *English*; which together with the Pains taken by the Schoolmasters, who are Men of the best Characters and Qualifications that could be found for the Purpose, will 'tis hoped in a very little time, effectually dispel the Ignorance which has so long overspread this Part of Scotland.

XXIV. The Shire of RENFREW, or REINFRAW.

Bounds.

THIS Shire is bounded with *Cunningham* on the South; the Shire of *Dumbarton* on the West, from which 'tis parted by the *Clyde*; *Lanarkshire* on the East; and *Lennox* on the North.

'Tis called the Barony by way of Eminence; because having been the ancient Inheritance of the *Stuarts*, before they were Kings, it gave Title of Baron to the Prince of *Scotland* before the Union, as it does now, together with *Snauden* in *Wales*, to his Royal Highness the Prince. Some make it 26 Miles long from North to South, and 13 where broadest from East to West; and others but 20 in length. Mr. *Templeman* sets down the Length at 30, and gives it an Area of 230 square Miles. That part of it next to the *Clyde*, is fruitful and pleasant, with a few small Rifings only, and no Mountains; but that to the South South-West and West, is more barren, hilly and moorish: however, it abounds with all Necessaries, and the Air is healthful. The Nobility and Gentry of this Shire keep up almost a constant Relation by Intermarriages. The Convenience of the *Frith* and *Clyde*, in which there's very safe riding upon all the Coast, has very much improved these Parts. 'Tis well water'd with many small Rivers, the chief of which are the *Cart*, and *Black Cart*, that join together before they fall into the *Clyde*. The Lord *Semple* was formerly, but the Earl of *Eglinton* is now, the hereditary Sheriff of this County, which though small, is populous, has many Gentlemen's Seats, and takes Name from

RENFREW.
23 fr. Edin-
burgh, 316 fr.
London & 1
fr. Glasgow.

Pasley.
2 M. 1/2 fr.
Renfrew, 10 by
Water fr. Port-
Glasgow.

Black Book.

RENFREW, the Shire Town, and a Royal Burgh, on a Branch of the *Clyde*, call'd the *Cathcart*, upon which the ancient Barons of that Name had their Habitation. 'Tis a small but ancient Town, and the Place where the Sheriff holds his Courts. 'Tis thought to be *Ptolemy's* *Randvara*.

Pasley or *Paslay*, though no Royal Borough, stands on the River *White Cart*, where they fish for Pearl, and is much bigger than *Renfrew*, and the Seat of a Presbytery containing 16 Parishes. Here are still to be seen the Remains of an Abbey, founded by *Alexander II.* High Steward of *Scotland*, Anno 1160, whose Monks of the Order of *Cluny* wrote a History of this Nation, about 1451, which is commonly called the *Black Book* of *Pasley*. Sir *Robert Spotswood* had this Book in his Library, and after his Execution General *Lambert* got it and carry'd it to *England*. *Sibbald* has an Abridgement of it, which contains 16 Books, and ends with the Reign of King *James I.* of *Scotland*. It seems to agree with *Forden's Scot's* *Chronicon*, if it be not the same. At the time of the Reformation this Abbey, which was inferior to few in a noble Church, and rich Furniture, was bestowed upon the Duke of *Chatherrault*, whose younger Son being created Earl of *Abercorn*, and Baron of *Pasley*, it has given Title of Baron to the Earls of *Abercorn* ever since. The Abbey and its Church (the Chancel of which is, or was not long ago standing) together with the Gardens, Orchards, and a little Deer Park, are all inclosed with a Stone-Wall of about one Mile in Compass. Here is a Bridge over the *Cart*, and 'tis imagined by some Tokens, that this Town was once fortified; there having been certainly a *Roman Prætorium* at the West end of it, where the Ground sounds hollow, as if it had been vaulted underneath. On a high Ground in the Lands of *New Yards*, not far from hence, is a Fountain noted for ebbing and flowing with the Tide. The Earl of *Dundonnald* has a charming Seat, with a Park, in the Neighbourhood. The Country from hence to *Glasgow*, all along the *Clyde*, is as agreeable, fruitful and healthy a Tract as any in *Scotland*.

Langfyde.
6 M. 1/2 fr.
Pasley.

Greenock.
12 M. fr.
Pasley, 6 fr.
Dumbarton by
Water.

Crawford Dyke.

Langfyde is noted for the Appearance of an old Camp on the top of the Hills, and for the Defeat of the Army of *Mary Queen of Scots*, by the Protestant Nobility, under the Earl of *Murray*, Regent for the young King her Son.

Greenock, a handsome well-built Town on the *Firth* of the *Clyde*, where it receives its River, has a good Harbour of hewn Stone, belonging to Sir *John Shaw* Baronet, one of the most considerable on the Coast, and is noted for being the Seat of the West Herring Fishery, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have erected a convenient House. 'Tis an excellent Road for Shipping, to and from *Glasgow*, just as the *Duens* is with regard to *London*, and has a Castle to command it. Here are many rich trading Families, and the Place is noted for good Seamen, and excellent Pilots. Near this Place is *Crawford Dyke*, where are some good Houses.

Greenock, is a small Town and Castle at the West-End of a Bay on the *Firth*, where is a noted Road and Harbour lately fitted up, belonging to Sir *William Stuart* Baronet.

N^o XXV.

XXV. The SHIRE of ROSSE.

THIS Shire, which commands a Prospect of both the Western and the *German* Oceans, comprehends the Shires of *Tay* and *Cromartie*. The former includes the greater part of *Rosse*, with the Isles of *Sky*, *Lewis*, and *Harris*; the latter a small part of *Rosse*, lying on the South-Side of *Cromartie Frith*.

Cromartie lies on the other side of *Murray Frith* North from *Inverness*; is bounded with part of *Rosse* on the South and East, the *Frith* of *Cromartie* on the North, and *Murray Frith* on the East. 'Tis but 12 Miles long, and three where broadest.

The chief Town is *Cromartie* at the Mouth of the Bay of its own Name. 'Tis a Market-Town, and gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the ancient and noble Family of *Mackenzie*, who were Hereditary Sheriffs of this District, as was once also the ancient Family of *Urquhart*. The Bay or *Firth* of *Cromartie*, which runs 14 Miles up the Country, and is near three where broadest, is so safe for Ships, that Mariners anciently gave it the Name of *Portus Salutis*. It abounds with Fish, and in some of the Rivers that fall into it, there are Muscles with Pearls.

The Shire of *Rosse* in general, including *Tay* and *Cromartie*, as above, has the Western Sea, and part of the Isle of *Sky* on the West; *Inverness* and part of that Island on the South; *Strathnaver* and *Sutherland* on the North and North-East; and *Cromartie* and *Murray Frith* on the East. It takes up the whole Breadth of the Island, and is much indented by Bays of both Seas, especially the Western. The Form is very irregular, because 'tis much contracted on the North-East and South by the neighbouring Counties. 'Tis above 50 Miles from North to South on the West-Side, and about 60 where longest from East to West, but unequal both Ways. Some make the Length 50, the Breadth 30. Mr. *Templeman* makes the whole 80 Miles in Length, and 78 in Breadth, and gives it an Area of 2775 square Miles.

'Tis for most part mountainous and woody towards the Western Ocean; but on that side next to the *German* Sea 'tis better cultivated; is more fruitful in Corn, (better than could be expected so far North, as are also its Fruits and Herbs) and abounds with Pasture. The Straths or Valleys near the Rivers are full of Wood, particularly upon *Charron* and the Water of *Braan*; and near *Alfarig* there are great Woods of Fir, some of which are 15 or 20 Miles in length. It feeds great numbers of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Goats and Deer, is well supplied with fresh-water Fish by its Lakes and Rivers, and has abundance of Sea-and Land-Fowl.

The Lochs on the West-Coast abound with Herring in the Season, particularly *Loch Eu*, which is divided into two Parts, one of them a Bay of the Sea, and the other a fresh-water Lake, about nine Miles where longest, and three where broadest. There are great Woods on the Sides of it, where abundance of Iron was formerly made.

Loch Bryan on the same Coast, is another Bay that runs 10 Miles up the Country, is three Miles broad at the Mouth, and famous also for Herrings. It receives several Rivers; and on the North-Side are many Villages.

Coygach and *Affynt*, are two Districts North from hence, which are mountainous, but abound with Deer and other Cattle, and have several Gentlemen's Seats towards the Coast, and Promontories with huge Rocks of Marble.

The middle part of the Shire, called *Ardreiss*, is mountainous and scarce inhabited, but left for Pasturage. The North-East Parts on the River *Okel* and *Carren*, and *Firth* of *Tay*, are pretty fruitful, and abound with Villages. This *Firth* runs up the East-Side of the Shire near 25 Miles, as far as the Cape of *Tarbat*, divides *Rosse* from *Sutherland*, and is above seven Miles broad at the Mouth, but unsafe for Navigation by reason of Quicklands.

Ardmeanach, is part of the Peninsula, betwixt the Bays of *Cromartie* and *Murray*, 13 Miles and a half from East to West, and five and a half from North to South where broadest. It has high Mountains, but several of them are both pleasant and fruitful. It was a Barony, which formerly gave Title to the second Sons of the Kings of *Scotland*.

Strathcarron, is an Inland-Tract of this Shire, so called from the River which divides it. 'Tis a woody Country, especially in Firrs, and abounds in Horses and Black Cattle.

The Sheriffdom of *Rosse*, which is of late Erection, is in the Gift of the Crown, and the Country had formerly its own Earls, but in the time of King *James III.* was annexed to the Crown.

Its Division.

Cromartie's
Bounds and Ex-
tent.Cromartie's
13 M. fr. In-
verness, 117 fr.
Edinburgh,
325 fr. Lon-
don.Rosshire in
general.
Its Bounds.

Extent.

Soil, Produce,
and Commodi-
ties.

Loch Eu.

Loch Bryan.

Coygach and
Affynt.

Ardreiss.

Firth of Tay.

Ardmeanach.

Strathcarron.

Glen-Elcheg.

The last District on the South-West is *Glen-Elcheg*, the paternal Estate of the Earls of *Seaforth*, Chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Mackenzie*, who had large Possessions in this Shire, till the same were forfeited by the Rebellion of the last Earl, who was defeated at *Glenchil* in this District, together with the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, and others, in 1719, and a Body of *Spaniards* that came with them from *Spain*, made Prisoners; but he, the Marquis, and other *Highland* Gentlemen, escaped by Sea.

Glenchil.

Ylen-Donnen-Castle.

Ylen-Donnen Castle, which lay on an Island in a Bay, over-against the Isle of *Sky*, and belong'd to the Crown, tho' the Earls of *Seaforth* were its Hereditary Governours, and anciently resided there, was blown up at the same time with Part of the Magazine that he had placed there.

The Frasers Clan.

This Shire has some Mountains so high, that they are covered with Snow all the Year round. There is one Clan in this Shire, called the *Fraser*s, that never joins with the rest; because once the Clan *Ronald* cut off so many of them, that if 80 Gentlemen of them had not left their Wives with Child, the whole Clan had been extinct. There were three Peers of this Clan, the Lords *Lovat*, *Salton* and *Frazer*; and it consists mostly of Gentlemen on Horseback.

Channerie. 5 M. fr. Inverness. 7 fr. Nairn.

The chief Places are, 1. *Channerie*, or *Chanserie*, a Market-Town, so called from the College of *Canons Regular* that flourished there, was the See of a Bishop, and had a large Cathedral Church, a Part of which doth yet remain, and a Castle where the Bishop dwelt. Here is a stately House of the late Earl of *Seaforth*.

The Town, which is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing seven Parishes, stands on the Peninsula betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, among pleasant Hills that are very fruitful, and has a Ferry over the *Firth* into *Murray*. The great Mountain *Wecres* lies to the North of it.

Dingwell. 10 M. fr. Channerie. Cromarty Firth.

2. *Dingwell*, at the Bottom of the *Firth* of *Cromarty*, is a Market-Town, a Royal Burgh, and the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 13 Parishes. This *Firth* is capacious enough to contain all the Fleets in *Europe* Land-locked; so that it would be of great Advantage to us for victualling and cleaning our Ships, in case of a War with any of the Princes in the *Baltick*.

Tayne. M. 1/2 fr. Dingwell.

3. *Tayne* is also a Royal Burgh and Market-Town, in a fruitful Country, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing nine Parishes. In the Popish times, here was a Church dedicated to St. *Dothes*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. It is tolerably well inhabited, and has a pretty good Trade, by reason of its Communication with the Western Islands, and the Herring-Fishery.

Fertrose.

4. *Fertrose* is another Royal Burgh, with a Castle belonging to the late Earl of *Seaforth*.

XXVI. The SHIRE of ROXBURGH, or Rojsburg, alias Teviotdale.

Its Division.

Extent.

THIS is a Sheriffdom, Hereditary in the Family of *Douglas*, who is called the Sheriff of *Teviotdale*; which Name it owes to the River *Teviot*, that runs through it. 'Tis divided into *Teviotdale*, *Liddesdale*, and *Eusdale* or *Esksdale*. *Teviotdale*, according to *Pont's* Map, is 26 Miles East and West, and 17 South and North; *Liddesdale* 26 Miles long, and 12 broad; and *Eusdale* 17 long, and 12 broad. *Templeman* makes *Eusdale* and *Liddesdale* 26 Miles long, and 19 broad, and gives them an Area of 292 square Miles. The whole together constituting that which in Law-Writings is call'd the *Shire* of *Roxburgh*, is 30 Miles from *Riddingburn* on the East to *Anandale* on the West, and 15 in Breadth from the Border to the *Blue Cairn* in *Laudermoor*. 'Tis bounded on the East with *Northumberland*; on the South-East with Part of *Cumberland*; on the South and South-West, with *Anandale*; on the West with *Tweddale*; and on the North with the *Merse* and *Lauderdale*.

Bounds.

Soil and Produce.

'Tis fruitful in Pasturage and good Corn, especially Oats, of which great Quantities are carried to *England*, and abounds with Sheep, large Black Cattle, and Horses. It has many Mountains, whereof the most eminent are *Cockraw*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, and in many Places impassable; Some of them are very high, but furnished with excellent Grass; and they have plenty of Lime and Freestone.

People.

The Inhabitants have always been noted for a warlike People; and their Country joining to *England* on dry Marches, was frequently the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, or *Carrs*, as they write their Names in *Northumberland*, the greatest Families in this County, advanced themselves to their present Grandeur; for, with the neighbouring Shire of *Berwick*, they could raise 10,000 Horse in 24 Hours time. Here

are many ancient Families of Distinction, and Gentlemens Seats, which, before the Union, were built in form of Castles. This Shire has three Presbyteries, to which belong 25 Parishes; and with the *Mers*, it makes up a provincial Synod of 6 Presbyteries, and 71 Parishes. On the Borders of this Shire, are those called the *Debatable Lands*, that were formerly claimed by the Borderers of each Nation; but after the Union adjudged to the *Scots* by King *James VI*.

The Towns of chief Note here are,

1. *Jedburgh*, a Royal Burgh, near the Confluence of the *Tesy* and *Jed*, from whence it takes its Name, is a pretty large Town, well inhabited and frequented, and the Seat of a Presbytery. It has a good Market for Corn and Cattle, and an annual Fair. Here is a handsome Church and Town-Hall, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts; but the Royalty of its Forest belongs to the Duke of *Douglas*, since the *English* were defeated there by one of his Ancestors, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*. It gives Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Marquis of *Lothian*; and many Persons of Quality have Seats in the Neighbourhood. This was one of the Towns that suffered in the Rebellion in 1715, and its publick Buildings, Bridges, Streets, and other Works were so much out of Repair, that for these Reasons, and to enable the Inhabitants to erect Workhouses, &c. for the Manufacture of coarse Wool, for which 'tis most conveniently situate, an Act was passed in 1720, imposing a Duty of Two-pennies *Scots* upon every Pint of *Scots Ale*, &c. vended within the Town and its Liberties, for the purposes aforesaid.

Jedburgh. 25 M. fr. Berwick. 55 fr. Edinburgh. 56 fr. London.

2. *Kello*, is a Burgh of Barony, the Seat of a Presbytery, a great Thorowfare from *Edinburgh* to *Newcastle*, and a large beautiful Town, pleasantly situate on the Borders of *England*, by the River *Tweed*. It has the best Trade in this Part of the Country, and a very good Market, in a large Square, with handsome Houses round it, some good Streets, and a Parish Church, being the Remains of an ancient Abbey, founded for the *Cistercian* Monks by King *David I*. The Duke of *Roxburgh*, who is Lord of the Town, has a House in it, and a noble Seat called *Fleurs*, with pleasant Gardens near the Influx of the *Teviot* into the *Tweed*; and on both sides of the River, there are fine Seats and Gardens of Persons of Quality, which are a great Ornament to the Town; and the Ruins of the ancient Castle of *Roxburgh* lie a Mile to the North-West. There is a Ford through the *Tweed*, a little below the Town; and instead of a Bridge here is only a Ferry. The *Tweed* does not part *England* from *Scotland* at this Place, it being *Scots* Ground on this side of it for four Miles at least; and the farther West it runs, the wider is their Territory on the same side.

Kello. 6 M. fr. Jedburgh. 52 fr. Edinburgh.

3. *Hawick* is a Market-Town on the *Teviot*, with a handsome Parish Church and Tower; the Royalty of which belongs to the Family of *Buccleugh*.

Hawick. 8 M. fr. Jedburgh. 52 fr. Edinburgh. Melrose. 6 M. fr. Kello.

4. *Melrose*, or *Mailros*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, and a Royalty belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*, on the Bank of the River *Tweed*, where an Abbey was founded in the Year 1136, and possessed by the *Bernardine* Monks, so called from St. *Bernard* a *Burgundian*, who entering the Monastery of *Cisteaux*, proved so strict an Observer of Monastick Discipline, that the Regulars of the foresaid Order took their Name from him, and are called at this Day promiscuously *Bernardines* or *Cistercians*.

Bede mentions it as a Monastery in his time, and says, the Abbot of it being translated to *Lindisfern*, it was rebuilt or repair'd by King *David*, after it had been ruined by the Wars, during which 'twas sometimes in the Hands of the *Saxons*, and at other times in the Hands of the *Scots*. This occasioned the Diversity, not to say Contradiction, in the *English* and *Scots* Manuscripts of that History of *Scots* and *English* Affairs, said to have been wrote by the Monks of this Abbey. The *Scots* say their's is genuine, and that the *English* History is interpolated by one who was quite ignorant of *Scots* Affairs, as may be seen by Dr. *Nicholson's Scots* Historical Library, where Instances of this are produced. This Abbey appears by its Ruins, to have been one of the neatest and noblest in *Europe*. It was also noted for the Sepulchral Monuments of many of the great Family of *Douglas*, and particularly *James*, called the *Black Douglas*, who died of his Wounds in the Field at *Otterburn*, where the Victory over the *English* was chiefly obtained by his personal Valour. The great Window, over the Great Gate of the Abbey, which is still intire, is larger than that of *Tork-Minster*, and round the Top are the Statues of our Saviour, and the Twelve Apostles. The Choir of its Church, which is still visible, is 140 Feet long. It had very great Revenues, and a Sheep-walk for four Miles, on the finest green Downs in the World.

The Town called *Roxburgh*, which gives Title of Duke, Earl, and Baron, to the Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Ker*, and which is sometimes called *Marchidun*,

Roxburgh.

Marchidun, or *Marchmont*, which also gives Title to the *Marchmont* Herald, from its being seated among the Marshes, was anciently a Royal Burgh, containing several Parishes and Schools; but by reason of the Wars between the two Nations, the Castle was raz'd, the Town ruin'd, and its Royalty transmitted to *Jedburgh*.

In this Shire are great Remains of *Roman* Encampments, &c. and a military Way, called the *Roman*, but by the Vulgar, the *Rugged Causey*, runs from *Hounam* to the *Tweed*. The chief Proprietors of this Shire are the Family of *Bucleugh*.

XXVII. The Shire of SELKIRK.

THIS is also called the Sheriffdom of *Ettrick* Forest from the River *Ettrick*, that runs through it (which with *Yarrow* and *Gallowater* are the principal Rivers of the County) and from its being formerly covered all over with Woods, which were well furnished with Harts, Hinds, and Fallow-Deer; but now they are in great measure destroyed. On the North it is bounded partly by *Tweeddale*, and partly by the *Regality of Stow* in *Mid-Lothian*; on the East and South by *Teviotdale*; and on the West by *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*. *Camden* says, the Diameter is about 16 Miles, every way; yet *Pont's* Map makes it 22 Miles, East and West; and but 10 where broadest, from South to North. It has Mountains, which feed great Flocks of Sheep and Black Cattle, with which they maintain a good Trade in *England*; and the Valleys on its Rivers produce Corn and Hay. Mr. *Achinson*, in a MS Treatise of the Metals of *Scotland*, says, that in *Glangether-Water* in this Shire, and other Places, Pieces of Gold have been found in the shape of Bird's Eyes and Eggs. Here are several Gentlemen's Seats, and the chief Families are the *Murrays*, *Pringles*, *Scots* and *Kers*. Mr. *Camden* commends the Inhabitants for their Sobriety and Frugality, and takes notice that their Men are generally strong.

The chief Places are,

1. **SELKIRK**, which gives Name to the Shire, and is a Royal Burgh, on the Bank of the River *Ettrick*. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 11 Parishes, the Place where the Sheriff keeps his Courts, has a Weekly Market, and several Fairs, a handsome Parish Church, and its chief Manufacture is Boots and Shoes. It gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the noble Family of *Hamilton*.

2. **Philiphaugh**, on the other side of the River, is noted for giving Title to a very ancient Branch of the Family of *Murray*, who is the Hereditary Sheriff of the County.

3. **Gallaheads**, on the little River *Galla*, has a Weekly Market for Corn and Cattle.

XXVIII. The SHIRE of STIRLING, or Striveling.

IT has Part of *Lennox* and *Clydsdale* on the West; Part of *Clackmannanshire* and the *Forth* on the East; *Menteith* on the North; and *Lothian* on the East and South-East. *Pont's* Map makes it 18 Miles from South to North, and 18 where broadest from East to West. Others make it 20 Miles where longest, and 12 Miles over where broadest. It abounds with Corn, Grass, Black Cattle, Sheep, and Horses, and is well supplied with Salmon and other Fish, by the *Forth* and other Rivers. The South Part is hilly; but that which lies upon the *Forth* is very fertile, and abounds with Coal. The *Forth* or ancient *Bedotria*, the most famous, tho' not the largest, River in *Scotland*, rises near the Foot of Mount *Lozand*, and runs from West to East into the *Firth* of *Edinburgh*. The Sheriffdom was Hereditary in the Family of the Earls of *Linlithgow*, till the last of them forfeited by his Rebellion against King *George I.* and its present Sheriff is his Grace the Duke of *Mentrose*.

STIRLING, the Capital of the County, to which it also gives Name, is a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. The Town stands upon the Descent of a steep Rock, at the Foot of which there runs the *Forth*, and it takes its Name from the *Saxon* word *Ster*, which signifies a Hill, and *Lin* a Water.

It was of old called *Binobara*, which by some is judged to be *Ptolemy's* *Vindovara*: For *Bin* in the old *Scots* Language signifies a Hill, and *Vara* a River.

This is the Place, as *Tacitus* observes, where the *Chyd* and *Forth* are divided by a small Neck of Land, which was then strengthened by a Wall and Garisons. And though the *Romans* did several times make Incursions to Places beyond it, yet their Strength had its Boundary in this Place.

The Situation of *Stirling* is much like *Edinburgh*, with a Castle on an Eminence, and the Town running down the

Descent of the Hill. 'Tis inclosed with a Wall except toward the North, where it is bounded with the River *Forth*, which is crossed by a Bridge of hewn Stone, with an Iron Gate, and four stately Arches to which Ships, at full Tide, come up; and a little below it is a Haven. The Tide flows about seven or eight Miles above the Bridge.

It has a spacious Church, in the upper Part of the Town toward the East, with a very high Tower. There is a Castle, with Batteries and Ramparts on every side, and a competent Number of great Ordnance for defending the Passage of the Bridge: for in times of Trouble, the chief Magazine of the Nation is usually transported to this Place, it lying upon a considerable Pass, between the North and South Parts of *Scotland*, and almost in the Center of the Kingdom, and reckoned one of the Keys of the *Highlands*, as *Dumbarton* is the Lock.

As this Town stands in a most commodious Place for Commerce, so it has a most pleasant Prospect of *Edinburgh-Frith* and Castle one way, and the Mountains of *Argyle-shire* and *Dumbartonshire* another; as well as the various Windings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that from the Bridge of *Stirling* to the Town of *Alloway*, as has been said elsewhere, it is 24 Miles by Land, and but 4 by Water. It has a good Weekly Market, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of 12 Parishes. Here is a very considerable Manufacture for Serges or Shalloons, which they dye very well, and is a considerable Support to the poor People that are employed in it.

The principal Street is handsome and large, much like that of *Edinburgh*. Parliaments have been frequently held here, especially when the Kings made it their Residence. 'Tis the only Place in *Scotland* to which People can come from all Parts of the Nation, except from the Islands, without crossing some Bay or *Frith* of the Sea, which made it of such Importance, that the Castle was always kept in a good Condition, and well fortified, and the Garison consisted generally of 200 Men, besides Officers. The Earl of *Mar* was Hereditary Governour or Constable, till he forfeited by the Rebellion in 1716. When King *James V.* repaired it, he made the Royal Apartments very large and sumptuous, and built a noble Hall, roofed like that at *Westminster*, with *Irish* Oak, in which the Parliament sometimes sat, and Ambassadors were entertained. There is one Apartment of six Rooms of State, the noblest in *Europe* for Height, Length, Breadth, and such fine carved Work in the Wainicot, and on the Ceiling, as is scarce to be equalled by any Apartment in *Windsor* or *Hampton-Court*. And at the Top of it, the late Earl of *Mar* made a very convenient Apartment, of a Dozen Rooms on a Floor, for the Governour's Lodgings. In the Roof of the Presence-Chamber are carved the Heads of the Kings and Queens of *Scotland*. There was formerly a Church, or rather a Collegiate Chapel, in this Castle, and likewise a private Chapel, or Oratory, in the Palace for the Royal Family. It has a large Park walled about, but little or no Wood in it.

The Fortifications of the Castle were enlarged in Queen *Anne's* Reign; at which time the noble Turrets, that added much to the Beauty and Prospect of the Palace, were taken down. The Pretender's Faction flattered themselves that these Changes in the Place were made for his Interest, and endeavoured to possess themselves of that important Castle and Pass in 1716, but were prevented by the late Duke of *Argyle*, who incamped his Troops in the Park, so that their main Body was never able to pass the *Forth*, as was their Design in sending Brigadier *Mackintosh* with a Detachment over the *Frith*, thinking by that means to have obliged the Duke to decamp for the Relief of *Edinburgh*; but his Grace performed that Service by a speedy March with some Horse and Dragoons, and returned again to *Stirling* upon *Mackintosh's* Retreat.

The first Earl of *Stirling* was Sir *William Alexander*, (Secretary for *Scotland* to King *James* the Sixth, a great Projector for the Plantations in *America*, and his Lieutenant in *Nova Scotia*.) who was created first Viscount, and then Earl of *Stirling* by King *Charles I.* and had Precedency of all the *Nova Scotia* Baronets; an Order which was instituted at Sir *William's* Solicitation, to encourage the *Scott.* Gentry to settle in *Nova Scotia*, as the Baronets of *England* were for the Reduction of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

Here is a spacious Market-Place and a handsome Town-House, and over-again? it the late Earl of *Mar's* fine Palace on the Top of the Hill, from whence to the Bottom of the Town 'tis about half a Mile all upon a Descent, with good Houses.

The Duke of *Argyle* has a fine Seat also near the Castle, which his Grandfather purchased from the Family of *Alexander*, Earls of *Stirling*. 'Tis called the *Lancelot-House*, to distinguish it from the many Seats of the Family in the *Highlands*.

About

Bounds.

Extent.

Produce.

SELKIRK.
15 M. fr. Kel-
so, 50 fr. Edin-
burgh, 263 fr.
London.

Philiphaugh.

Gallaheads.
4 M. fr. Sel-
kirk, 23 fr. E-
dinburgh.

Bounds and
Extent.

The Forth.

STIRLING.
4 M. fr. Allo-
way and Dum-
blain, 12 M. fr.
Linlithgow, 32
M. fr. Edin-
burgh, 320 M.
fr. London.

Cambuskennet.

About half a Mile from *Stirling* are the Ruins of the Abbey of *Cambuskennet*, the Stones of which were carried away by that Earl of *Mar*, who was a Prior of it, but turned Protestant at the Reformation, to build the Palace abovementioned. King *James III.* lies buried by these Ruins under a Hawthorn Tree.

Battle of Bannockburn.

At *Bannockburn*, in its Neighbourhood, there was a Battle, the greatest that ever was fought betwixt the *English* and *Scots*, wherein *Edward III.*'s vast Army, the finest that *England* had ever set out, was routed, and he himself narrowly escaped in a Boat. There was another here between *James the Third of Scotland* and his Nobility, who, with the Prince his Son at their Head, took Arms against him for his Tyranny, defeated his Army, and he himself was killed in the Flight; the Blame of which, in the next Parliament that met, was charged upon himself and his perverse Council.

The Highland Fair at Criff.

Mr. *Macky*, who, in his *Journey through Scotland*, went to see the Highland Fair at *Criff* in this Neighbourhood, says, that at least 30,000 Cattle were sold there, most of them to *English* Drovers, who paid the Highlanders above 30,000 Guineas for them in ready Money; and that many of the poorer sort hired themselves out for 1s. a Day to drive the Cattle to *England*, and to return home at their own Charges.

Falkirk. 8 M. fr. Stirling.

Falkirk or *Falkirk*, is a handsome ancient Town built on the Roman Wall, and on the South-Side of the *Frith*. 'Tis a Burgh of Barony, much beautified with Buildings by the first Earl of *Calendar*, and belonged to the late Earl of *Linlithgow*, who had a Seat at *Calendar*, a few Miles beyond this Town, which being forfeited by his Rebellion, was purchased by the *York-Buildings* Company. 'Tis a clean Market-Town, but of chief Note for a great Victory obtained here by the *English*, and *Scots* who joined them, over General *Wallace* and others, who commanded the Army that stood up for Defence of their Country. Some think this Place was the Capital of the *Picts*, because of large ancient Ruins, in the Neighbourhood, which others suppose to have been a Roman Camp. By reason of Anchors that have been found sometimes in the Ground here, 'tis conjectured to have been formerly a Port, but that the Sea or *Forth* retired from this Part, and gained Ground on the other Side; which is not very improbable, considering what Marshes there are about the Mouth of the neighbouring River.

XXIX. The SHIRE of SUTHERLAND.

Bounds.

THIS Shire, which includes *Strathnaver*, has *Caithness* to the East and North-East, the main Ocean to the North, the Country of *Affynt* to the West, *Rosse* to the South, and the German Sea to the East and South-East; and the whole is called the Shire of *Dornoch*, from its chief Town. It extends 55 Miles from East to West, and 33 from South to West, according to some; but Mr. *Templeman* makes the Length 88, the Breadth 42, and gives it an Area of 2310 square Miles.

Extent.

Soil and Produce.

The Country is very hilly, but not so mountainous as *Rosse*. 'Tis fitter for breeding of Cattle, says *Camden*, than bearing Corn; yet others say it is fruitful both in Corn and Pasturage. It abounds with Fish, Wild-Fowl, Sheep, Black Cattle, and Deer; and it is observed, that all the Deer bred on the Mountain *Arkil*, have forked Tails. It has three remarkable Forests, besides abundance of other Woods that afford Hawks and Store of Game, which the Inhabitants are very fond of hunting. Here is plenty of Iron-Stone, and some Pearls. They have Free-Stone, Lime-Stone, and good Slate in abundance. 'Tis said also that they find some Silver; and it is supposed that in *Durinefs*, or *Dicrinefs*, which is one of its Divisions, there is Gold.

Durinefs.

Here are also Hills of White Marble, which Mr. *Camden* remarks is uncommon in so cold a Climate; and as a Proof that the Climate and Soil are much better than could be expected so far North, Saffron grows in it very well. In several parts of the Country there is much Salmon-Fishing, besides plenty of other Fish. The Valleys are very pleasant and well inhabited. 'Tis said that no Rats will live in this Shire, though they swarm in *Caithness*, which is next to it. There is one sort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*; it much resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest with its Beak in the Trunks of Oak. The Western part of this Shire is more mountainous and woody than the other. There is excellent Beer in it, called *Big*. It has many Rivers, which though small, are full of Fish, and make the Valleys very fruitful. There are above 60 Lakes here, that abound with Fish and Swans, Ducks, Geese, and other Fowl of many kinds. The greatest is *Loch-syn*, which is 14 Miles long. In many of them are Islands, which in the Summer are very pleasant Habitations. In short, this

The Bird called Knag.

Loch-syn.

Country is so full of Bays, Rivers, and Lakes, that there is scarce a Town in it but what is washed with salt or fresh Water; and both its Bays and Coasts abound with Seals, Whales sometimes, Salmon and Shell-fish of all sorts. It has many commodious Harbours for Exportation of their Barley, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, &c. and gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the noble Family of *Sutherland*, who is its Hereditary Sheriff and Admiral.

The North Part, called *Strathnaver*, is separated from the rest by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, on the West by the *Verigian* Ocean, on the East by *Caithness*, and by *Affynt* on the South; and is so called from the River *Navern*, which runs through it. 'Tis 34 Miles from East to West, and 12 from South to North in some Places, but six in others; yet the New General *Atlas* makes the Breadth 23. The Snow lies a good while upon its high Mountains. It has good Harbours and many Woods, and in some places there are Iron-works. They have great Herds of Black Cattle, Goats, Sheep, and Horses, and they carry their fat Cattle and their Colts to the neighbouring Fairs; but they export their salt Beef, Hides, Skins, Tallow, Butter and Cheese. Here is plenty of Venison, and the Inhabitants despise those who don't delight in Hunting. 'Tis observed that the People of this and the neighbouring Countries are strong, courageous, frugal, capable of Fatigue, civil to Strangers, cheerful and plain-hearted; but they live for most part in Villages, the Situation not admitting of Towns. It has many Lakes, the chief of which are *Lochnavern*, and *Loch-lysl*. On the North-Coast there are several Islands; and divers Monuments of Victories obtained against the *Danes* are dispersed up and down this Country. It gives Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Earl of *Sutherland*.

Strathnaver.

Camden calls it the utmost Coast of all *Britain*, whose Front looks full against the North-Pole, having the middle of the Tail of *Ursa Major* directly over its Head.

The Day here in Summer is computed at eighteen Hours; i. e. the Sun is said to be remaining so long above the Horizon; and when he is set, he makes so small an Arch of a Circle above the Horizon, that 'tis much more than Twilight all the time till it rises; but then it must be remembered, as has been already noticed in the *Orkney* Islands, that the dark Nights are altogether as long in the Winter. It has been observed however, that the Winters here are more temperate in general than they are farther to the South, and that the Water in some of the Rivers, as the *Nefs* for instance (formerly mentioned) never freezes; which is ascribed by Naturalists to the salt Vapours from the neighbouring Sea which fill the Air, and as it were sheathe the acute Particles of the Cold. To this Reason also it ought to be ascribed, that the Snows are not so deep, nor so lasting on the Ground, as in other Places.

In this and many other parts of *Scotland*, the Sheriffs were formerly bound by Act of Parliament, in their several Sherifdoms, to go a hunting thrice every Year, to destroy the Wolves and their Whelps; but there have been none left for many Years.

Posse Comitatus raised against Wolves.

The chief Town of *DORNOCH* stands on the Bank of the *Firth*, opposite to *Tayn*; it was formerly the See of a Bishop, and had a Cathedral for the Diocese of *Caithness*, where the Earls of *Sutherland* have their Sepulchre. 'Tis a Royal Borough, and the Seat of a Presbytery, containing nine Parishes. It has four Fairs a Year well frequented. On the East-Side of the Town there is a Monument in form of a Cross, commonly called *Thanes* or *Earls-Cross*; and not far from *Eubo* there is a Stone-Cross, which was erected as a Monument of a King of the *Danes*, who was killed and buried there. King *James IV.* appointed the Sheriff of *Caithness* to reside here, or at *Weik*, as Occasion should require.

DORNOCH. 128 fr. Edinburgh, 423 fr. London, 4 fr. Tayn.

Dunrobin, the principal Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, stands in a Mole hard by the Sea, and is remarkable for its fine Gardens, where Saffron is produced to Maturity. It was built in 1100 by *Robert Earl of Sutherland*, and called after his Name the Hall of *Robin*.

Dunrobin. 6 M. fr. Dornoch.

Brora, is a Burgh of Barony at the Mouth of a River of its own Name; and in the Island of *Brora*, the Earl of *Sutherland* has a Seat, when he comes thither to hunt the Deer. In the Neighbourhood are Mines of excellent Coal and Salt-Pans, which afford great Quantities for Export, besides what they consume at home. There are several Fairs in other Towns of this Country, the chief of which is *St. Andrew's Fair* at *Godsper* near *Dornoch*.

Brora. 3 M. fr. Dunrobin.

Godsper.

XXX. SHIRE of WEIK, or CAITHNESS.

THIS also called the Shire of *Weik*, and as it not only bounds upon, but was once a part of the Shire of *Sutherland*, we chose to describe it here, though it is distinguished

Bounds.

distinguished from it since the Union by the Returns to the Parliament of Great Britain, to which it sends a Member alternately with the Shire of Bute. 'Tis the most Northern of all Scotland, has the Ocean on the East, Strathnaver and Sutherland, from which it is divided by Mount Orde, and a Range of Hills as far as Knocklin, and by the River Halleludale on the South and South-West; and on the North it is divided from the Orkney Islands by Pentland Frith. It comprehends all the Country beyond the River Ness, and the Loch into which it flows; and all the Tract to the East of the Mountain Orde, was anciently called Cateynesse, and afterwards Cath-ness. 'Tis 35 Miles from North to South, and about twenty in Breadth. Templeman, who extends it about six Miles more in both, gives it an Area of 690 square Miles. Here are a few Woods of Birch, but they are little more than Coppices. In the Forest of Moravins and Berridale is great Plenty of Red Deer and Roebucks, and they have good Store of Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Wild-Fowl. At Denmet there is Lead, at Old-Urke Copper, and Iron Ore at several Places; but Grazing and Fishing are the chief Support of the Inhabitants. In these Parts the Catini dwelt in Ptolemy's time; and here are the Foundations of many ancient, and now ruinous Houses, that are supposed to have belonged formerly to the Picts. Many Obelisks are also erected here and there, and in some Places several of them together. The Shire is much indented by the many Windings and Breakings of the Shore. The whole Coast except the Bays consists of high Rocks and many Promontories, particularly Sandfide-Head at the West-End of the Shire, pointing North to the Opening of Pentland Frith: Orcas, now Howburn, or Holborn-Head, and Dinnet-Head, both pointing North to the Frith: Duncan's-Bay, or Dunsby-Head, or John Grott's House, the North-East Point of Caithness, and the remotest Promontory of Britain, where the Firth is but 12 Miles over, near which is the ordinary Ferry to Orkney, called Duncan's-Bay: Nesshead pointing North-East, and Clytheness pointing East. The Sea here is very dangerous, even in calm Weather, except at stated times, because of the many Vortexes owing to the Repulse of the Tides from the Shore, and their Passage betwixt the Orkney Isles. The Inland Country is mountainous, but towards the Coast it is low, and produces Corn enough both for the Natives and for Exportation; but the Soil being very moist and clayish, their Harvest is late, and the Corn not so good as that of Rees and Sutherland. Their Firing is Turf for want of Coal, yet all other Necessaries are cheap. There is plenty of Pasture in the Fields and Valleys, with good Fowling and Hunting on the Mountains, and Fishing in their Rivers and Lakes as well as the Sea. The Shire is also populous, and has many little Towns and Villages, with a Presbytery of 12 Parishes, besides Gentlemen's Seats; but it is said of the People in general, that they are sonder of good Cheer than of good Houses. It gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the ancient and noble Family of Sinclair; but the Earl of Braidalbin, who has a great Estate in the Shire, is its Hereditary Sheriff. Provisions, especially Corn, Cattle, and Fish, are so plentiful here, that 'tis said to be the cheapest Market in the World; and that a Man may live better upon 50 l. a Year in this Country, than he can in the South for 200. For the Reverend Mr. Brand, who was here a Missionary, says, that as good Kine as the Country affords, may be bought in the Shambles for three or four, and sometimes 2 s. a-piece; and that if any buy a Piece of Land, only the Arable Part is accounted for, that which serves for Pasture being thrown into the Bargain; though upon this Consideration, they might value their Acres at a greater Rate. There are several Waters or Rivers in this Shire, but no large ones; and what Trees they have are not so big as they are farther South. The Rocks on the Coast are much frequented by Eagles, Hawks, Maws, Herons, and Fowls of various kinds, like those of Orkney and Zetland. They take the young Fowls from their Nests in the Rocks, by letting down a Hook and Line. There is a particular sort of Fowls, called Snowfleets, which resort to this Country in February by thousands in a Flight; they come, as 'tis thought, from the West-Highlands, and use to go away again in April. They are about the Bigness of a Sparrow, but exceeding fat and delicious to eat. They have also great plenty of Moor-Fowls and Plovers, and perhaps more than any part of Scotland. The People here are so industrious, that in some Places, particularly from Wick to Dumbeth, which is twelve Miles in Length, where there is no Harbour or Bay, but one continued Tract of rugged hard Rocks; yet they have forced several Harbours by Art, and made Passages in many Places like Steps or Stairs, from the Top of the Rock to the Bottom, where their Fish-Boats lie; and at the Top of those Rocks they have Houses made for the purpose, to which they carry up their Fish, and there salt and dry them for the Market; where some Owners make as much Money of their Fish, as others do of their Land.

No 25.

Here Mr. Brand saw several old Chapels, like those in Orkney and Zetland; the Nest-Eggs of Popery, which were much frequented by the superstitious ignorant People; and he says, that besides these, there are no less than threescore Heaps of Stones, supposed to be the Reliques of Paganism, to which the People came with Adoration, and always brought one to make an Addition.

The two principal Towns in the County are Wick, or Weich (from whence 'tis called the Shire of Weick) and Thurso.

Wick is a Royal Burgh, and Market-Town, where the Head Courts are kept. It stands on the East side of the County, at the Mouth of Murray Frith, where it falls into the German Ocean, and has a Tide-Harbour for small Vessels; but 'tis not so much frequented, because 'tis thought not so safe as another about one Mile to the North-East.

Thurso, which lies opposite to it on the West side of the Shire, is so defended by Holborn-Head, that 'tis a secure Place for Ships of any Burthen to ride in. Tho' it is only a Burgh of Barony, yet 'tis the Seat of the Judges, more populous, and better built than Wick, and they have the best Church in the Country. A small River runs by the East side of it, called the Water of Thurso, in which there is a good Fishery for Salmon, which keep in this River all the Year long; so that they are to be had even in the Winter-Season, by breaking the Ice. They take several Horse-Loads at a time, either by going into the Water with Nets, or by the Contrivance of Creels with barred Doors, carried from one Side of the Water to the other, and so made as to let in the Fish, and there to keep them. At one Draught of the Net they sometimes take above 300 good Salmon.

At Scribister, a little to the West, there is a House where the Bishops of Caithness used to reside; but it seems to have been a very mean Accommodation.

In Scribister-Bay, a little to the North-West of this Place, there is good Anchoring-Ground, where Ships may ride safely; but there is a House the Residence of the late Bishops.

Rice-Bay, on the East side of the Country next to Wick, is two or three Miles broad, but of dangerous Access, because of blind Rocks at the Entrance of it. At the Bottom of the Bay, on the South side of it, are the Ruins of two strong Castles, (once the Seat of the Earl of Caithness) called Castle Sinclair and Gernego, joined to one another by a Drawbridge; tho' by some supposed to have been only one.

In Wick Parish is Stony-Hill, which is said to have had its Name from the following Execution and Castration. In 1199, as Buchanan has it, Harold Earl of Orkney and Caithness, was so exasperated at the Bishop of this Country, for having insinuated something against the then King William, that he apprehended him, cut out his Tongue, and put out his Eyes; which being represented to the King, he sent Forces to Caithness, which having defeated the Earl, he was pursued, apprehended, his Eyes put out, and then he was hanged, and all his Male Children emasculated upon this Hill; which has ever since been called Stony-Hill.

Dunnot-Head, which stretches out into Pentland, or Pightland-Frith, is about a Mile in Breadth, and seven in Compass. It has several Lochs, and some good Pasture for Cattle, but no Inhabitants. There are good Mill-stones in it; and 'tis thought to have a Lead-Mine.

Having mentioned Pentland-Frith, we should take notice of the only Island in it belonging to this Shire, called Stromo. 'Tis not above two Miles from Caithness, is about one Mile and half long, and half a Mile broad, and abounds with Corn. Several Tides meet at the North End of the Island, which makes the Navigation there extremely dangerous; and there is such another Place at the South End of it, where such is the Dancing of the Waters, that the Sailors have given it the Name of the Merry Men of May; alluding to Mr. May, a Gentleman, who dwelt in a House in Caithness, opposite to this Isle, which is a Land-Mark of great Use to the Sailors, who in their Passage between this Island and the Continent, carefully fix their Eyes upon the Chimneys of this House; which if they lose sight of, then they are too near Caithness, and in danger of running upon Sand-Banks; but if they also get sight of the House, then they are too near the Island, and so may split upon the Rocks, which lie off of the South End of Stromo. Tho' this Island lie so near Caithness, as has been said, that it was always reckoned a Part of this Shire, and belonged to the Earls of Caithness, the Title to it was controverted by the Earl of Orkney, but decided in favour of the Earl of Caithness, by making an Experiment with venomous Animals; which being brought hither, lived and bred: whereas if such are set ashore at Orkney, they die immediately.

Extent.

Product.

Duncan's Bay-Head, and Bay.

Fowls caught by Angling.

Snowfleets.

Wick.
39 M. fr. Dunnot-Head.Thurso.
12 M. fr. Wick.

Scribister-Bay.

Rice-Bay.

Sinclair and Gernego Castles.
3 M. fr. Weick.
Stony-Hill.

Dunnot-Head.

Stroma-Isle.

XXXI. The SHIRE of WIGTOUN,
or Upper-Galloway.

IT extends from the Water of Cree on the East to the Point called the Mule of Galloway, in the Irish Sea, comprehending the West Part of Galloway, and the Regality of Galloway. 'Tis about 24 Miles from East to West, and the same from North to South; but is much indented by Loch Rian, and the Bay of Glenluce, on the North and South sides. Mr. Templeman makes it 37 Miles one way, 26 another, and gives it an Area of 460 square Miles. The Chief of the Family of Agnew is its Hereditary Sheriff. Galloway, in general, is so called from the Galls, from whom the ancient Inhabitants descended. This, which is the most Western District, runs out with a Peninsula so far into the Irish Sea, that Ireland may be seen from the utmost Extent of it, as plain as Calais is from Dover. As all on the North side of it is called the Firth of Clyde, tho' 'tis near 50 Miles from that River; so all that Bay on the South side, may be reckoned Solway-Firth.

'Tis a hilly Country, fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, not only in the Sea, but the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about the middle of September, they catch an infinite Number of Eels, whereby, 'tis said, they get much Profit; as they do also by their hardy Punch-Pads, called Scots Galloways. Tho' the People have been blamed for not falling into Commerce, because there are several good Harbours on the Coast, yet they are not idle, for they are great Husbandmen and Breeders of Cattle, of which, including their Horses, they send above 50,000 Head every Year to England. Galloway had anciently its own Princes and Lords; but now 'tis an Earldom in the Family of the Stewarts.

The chief Towns are, 1. WIGTOUN, the Capital of the Shire, a Market-Town and Royal Burgh, the Place where the Sheriff holds his Courts, and the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of 10 Parishes. It gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient and noble Family of Fleming, and lies near the Mouth of a River, in a Bay of its own Name, where 'tis 11 Miles long, and 11 broad. 'Tis a pretty good Port, tho' not near so good as Kirkcudbright on the same Coast. It has a very narrow Entrance between the two Streams Bladnoch and Cree; but is otherwise very well situate for an Emporium, especially for the Plantation-Trade.

2. Port-Patrick is a Market-Town beyond the River Laffie, with a good safe Harbour on that Coast, called the Rine, or Beak of Galloway; the farthest Part whereof is called the Mule, or the Nomanum of Ptolemy. It lies opposite to Donaghadee in Ireland, and is a dirty, poor Place; whence the Packet-Boats go for Belfast, and other Ports of that Kingdom, to which Coast it is but a short Passage, and of which there is a full View all the way. There is little or no Use of the Harbour but for the Packet-Boats, and a few Fishing Vessels. On a neighbouring Hill, there is a plain View of Ireland to the South-West; Cumberland Coast, and the Isle of Man to the South-East; and the Isle of Ilay, and the Mull of Kintyre to the N. W.

3. Stranrawer, at the Bottom of Loch-Rian, from whence runs the River of that Name, is a Royal Burgh, a Market-Town, the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 11 Parishes, and a Harbour for Ships; yet 'tis a miserable Place, there being hardly a House in it two Stories high. It stands on the North side of the Isthmus, which is formed by two Arms of the Sea; one on the North side, viz. Loch-Rian, and the other on the South, called the Bay of Glenluce, which runs betwixt the Points of the Mule and Whitherne, opposite to the Isle of Man. The Promontory or Point here, which shoots out into the Sea, is called Corse-Hill, stretching to Cantyre; and the Land betwixt this Point and the Mule, which are 24 Miles distant, is called the Rinnes of Galloway. In the Bay form'd by these two Points, there is a good Herring-Fishery in the Season. The Neck of Land between the Lakes, joining the Rinnes to the Main-Land, is six Miles broad. This is reckoned the coarsest and most rugged Part of all the Kingdom, hardly excepting Lochaber and Ross. Yet the People live here in great Plenty; and in Galloway there is a numerous Gentry; but tho' there is an excellent Road for Shipping on each side of the Isthmus, the People have no Genius for Trade or Maritime Affairs.

4. Castle-Kennedy is a Market-Town, betwixt two Lakes, each of which has an Island well planted with Trees, and some Houses.

5. Glenluce, which gives Name to the Bay, and stands on a River that falls into it, is a Burgh of Regality, that belongs to the Earl of Stair, whose Family is Hereditary

Bailiff of it. Here is a Market, and it had formerly a great Abbey.

6. Whitherne is supposed by Camden to be that Episcopal See of Galloway, which Bede calls Candida Casa, and the English and Scots Whitherne (the latter Part of which Name signifies Vessel) in the same Sense as the word Ink-horn is called in the North Ink-ern. The Founder of the See, St. Ninian, who was a Briton, built a Church here, which was dedicated to St. Martin; the Form whereof, Bede says, was different from that of the British Structures. This Town lies on the Bank of a Bay, is a Royal Burgh, and a Market-Town, and had formerly a noble Priory.

Having now gone through the several Shires in the alphabetical Order, as they stand in the Returns to Parliament, in which we have included the Northern Islands, we shall finish our Account of Scotland with that of the Islands to the West of this Kingdom, and those in the Firths of Clyde and Forth, which we have not already describ'd.

The WESTERN ISLANDS.

THEY were, by ancient Geographers, called *Æbulae*, and *Hebrides*. Those who have travell'd them say, they are above 300 in number: and some make them to be one third of the Kingdom. Be this as it will, they are so considerable a Part of it, that King Robert Bruce, that wise as well as gallant Prince, being on his Death-Bed, when his Son was under Age, advised his Nobles not to let any one Man have the Government of them all. The Inhabitants of them, who are computed at 48000, generally speak the Irish Language, and retain the Manners, Customs, and Habits of the ancient Scots, as the Highlanders do on the Continent.

Mr. Toland, who treats of the Property of all these Islands, in his Specimen of the *History of the Druids*, says, 'No Country abounds more with the Necessaries of Life, and at less Labour or Charge than the *Hebrides*. They have 'Flesh and Fish in prodigious Plenty. Their Cattle of 'all sorts (as Cows, Sheep, Hogs, and Goats) are exceeding numerous and prolific, small indeed, as are their 'Horses, but of a delicious Taste: so are their Deer, 'which freely range in Herds on their Mountains. No 'Place can compare with them for tame and wild Fowl, 'there being of the latter no where in the World a greater 'Diversity, many sorts of them extremely beautiful, and 'rare, or utterly unknown elsewhere. The like may be 'said of their various amphibious Animals. Numberless 'are their Fountains and Springs, Rivers, Rivulets, and 'Lakes very wholesome in their Waters, and superabounding with Fish, especially Trout and Salmon; and 'no Seas in Europe are better stored, not only with Herrings, but any other kinds of Fish from the Shrimp to 'the Whale. No Harbours or Bays are superior to theirs, 'either for Number or Conveniency: Add to this their 'Variety of excellent Roots and Plants, particularly 'those of marine Growth, all of them serving for Food 'or Physick. Their Pastures are so kindly, that they 'might live on Milk alone, with that inconceivable Quantity of Eggs which they yearly gather off the Desert 'Rocks and Islets. Bread is plentiful enough among 'them, and the Ground is generally allowed to be much 'richer than on the Scottish Continent; some Parts of 'which are often supplied with Corn from hence.'

Having not Room to describe one half of these Islands, we shall only take notice of the Principal of them, as they are represented by Mr. Martin, who dedicated his Account of them to the late Prince George of Denmark; and observes, that they never had been described before by any Man, who was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them.

As we described the Isles of Bute and Arran, in the Shire of Bute to which they belong, we shall first take notice of those that remain in the Firth of Clyde.

1. *Alisa*, or *Ailsa*, or *Islesay*, a steep uninhabited Rock, like the Bais in *Edinburgh-Firth*, noted for *Salmon* and *Geese*, besides Plenty of Sea-Fowl, and Multitudes of Rabbits. A great Fleet of Vessels comes to it once a Year to fish for Cod. It has a Spring of fresh Water, a Chapel, and a Tower of three Stories high. The Rock rises in form of a Sugar-Loaf, but has a Plain on the Top, large enough to draw up 1000 Men, and belongs to the Earl of *Cassils*, who receives yearly about 100 Marks *Scots*, from this small Spot of Ground, for the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Fish, and Down. 'Tis only accessible on one side, where a Stair is cut out in the Rock, at the Bottom of which the Fishermen reside in Tents, and have good Anchorage very near them for their Vessels.

2. *Cumra*

Galloway.

Soil and Produce.

Horses.

WIGTOUN.
28 M. fr. Edinburgh, 276 fr. London.

Port-Patrick.
109 M. fr. Edinburgh, 4 fr. Stranrawer.

Stranrawer.
5 M. fr. Port-Patrick, 105 fr. Edinburgh.

Glenluce-Bay.

Corse-Hill.

Rinnes of Galloway.

Castle-Kennedy, 3 M. fr. Stranrawer.

Glenluce.

Whitherne.
6 M. fr. Wigtoun.

Alisa.
6 M. fr. Arran.

Cumras,
near Bute-
Island.

2. *Cumra* the Greater and the Less, are two Islands that belong to *Montgomery of Skelmorly*, betwixt *Bute* and *Cunningham*. The largest, which is about a Mile in Length, is fruitful in Corn; and the lesser abounds with Deer. The former has a Chapel upon it, and a Well, whose Water the Natives reckon good against all Diseases.

We now proceed to those in the Shires of *Argyle*, *Ross*, *Inverness*, &c. which are,

Gigay.
a League West
from Kintyre,
4 M. long,
broad.

1. *Gigay*, was formerly in the Diocese, and is still Part of the Sheriffdom of *Argyle*. It produces Pasturage, Oats, and Barley, and breeds Cows, Horses, and Sheep. There is a Church in it, and a Sepulchre for the *Mac-Nails*, its principal Possessors. Most of the Tombs have a double-hilted Sword engraved on them; and on one of them is the Representation of a Man. It produces no Wood, but a few Bushes of Juniper; and there is a Scurf on the Stones made use of by the Natives, for dying Crimson and Philamot. There is a Well also, which the Natives reckon a Catholicon; and tho' Protestants, have several traditional Legends about it.

Caray.
2 M. fr. Gigay,
1 M. in Com-
pass.

2. *Caray-Isle*, to the South, affords good Pasturage, abounds with Conies, has a Harbour for Barks on the North-East side of it, and is the Property of *Mac-Alester of Lergy*, a Family of the *Macdonalds*.

Isle.
1 M. fr. Jura,
1 M. fr. Kintyre,
24 M. long, fr.
8 to 18 broad.

3. *Isle*, or *Ilay*, which gave Title of Earl to the present Duke of *Argyle*, before the late Decease of his Brother, is reckoned the farthest West of all the Isles in *Britain*, abounds with Corn and Cattle, and Deer, has several Rivers, and fresh-water Lakes, that abound with Salmon and other Fish; and in divers of those Lochs are Islands with Forts. That called *Loch-Finlagan*, in the Centre of the Island, abounds with Salmon, Trouts, and Eels, empties itself by a River into the Sea, and is so called from its Island, the *Royal Seat of the Great Macdonald*, who was crowned and anointed King of the Isles by his Vassals, the Bishop of *Argyle*, and seven Priests, in Presence of all the Heads of the Tribes of the Isles and the Continent. The Ruins of his Palace, and the Houses of his Courtiers and Guards are still to be seen. Here are many Caves, one of them big enough to contain 200 Men, and divided into Chambers. Here is another catholicon Well, and a Chapel near it, for the Devotion of those who drink the Water. There is a good Harbour in *Lochnadal-Bay*, on the South side of the Island; and *Lochgrynord-Bay* on the West side, has several Islands at the Mouth of it. Here are six Churches, and a Chapel. *Campbel of Caddel* is one of the chief Proprietors and Steward of the Crown here. There are Multitudes of little Islands upon the Coast of this, some of which are inhabited. One of them, called *Overja*, on the South side near the Mouth of *Lochnadal*, is remarkable for a *Frith* betwixt it and *Isle*, which is not navigable, but at certain Hours. The East and North sides of *Isle*, are full of Heaths and Hills. The South-West and West is pretty well cultivated. In a Road between *Kilrew* on the West, and *Port Escock* on the East, which is about six Miles well inhabited, there are 1000 little Hills, all abounding with Lime-stone, among which there is a Lead-mine, with a Mixture of Silver in it. Mr. *Martin* says, there are several Rivers on each side of this Island, that afford Salmon; and that he was informed, that *Brion of Ila*, a famous Judge, is, according to his own Desire, buried standing at the Brink of the River *Laggan*, with a Trout-spear in his Hand. Here are four Churches, besides two Chapels; and the Inhabitants are all Protestants. 'Tis not so healthy an Island as its Neighbour *Jura*, because 'tis lower and more marshy.

Lochnadal-Bay.
3 M. long, 2 M.
broad.
Lochgrynord-
Bay, 4 M.
long, 2 M.
broad.

Overja.
1 M. in Com-
pass.

Jura.
1 M. fr. Isle,
12 M. fr. Gi-
gay, 24 M.
long, 7 broad.

Instances of
Longevity.

Lochtarbat-
Bay, 4 M.
long, 2 M.
2 M. broad.

4. *Jura* is separated by a narrow Sound from *Ila*. It belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes Part of the Shire of that Name. 'Tis well inhabited on the East Coast, and abounds with Deer, Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep, Goats, wild and tame Fowl. 'Tis reckoned one of the most healthful Places in *Scotland*. It enjoys a clear Air from the Middle of *March* to *Michaelmas*, and the Inhabitants are long-liv'd; insomuch that Mr. *Martin* says, that in his time there was a Woman 140 Years old, who had all her Senses perfect to the last, and a Man that kept 180 *Christmasses* in his own House. This Island too is noted for a Medicinal Well, good against the Stone and a nauseated Stomach, with several other Fountains of excellent Water, and Rivers that have very good Salmon. *Lochtarbat-Bay* on the West side of it, has many little Islands in it. The Western Shore has Coral and Coralline, and a fort of white Dulce. In the Middle of this Island are four very high Mountains, of which the two highest are called by Seamen, the *Paps of Jura*. They are covered with Heath and some Grass, that affords Pasturage for the Cattle. The Salmon in its River *Niffa*, which receives all its Water from the Well above-mentioned, are reckoned better than those of any other River. Between the North End of *Jura* and the Isle *Scarba*, is a dangerous

Gulph, with an impetuous Current, not to be paralleled any where about the Island of *Great Britain*; yet the smallest Fisher-Boat may venture to cross it at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood, and at the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb. There is one Church here; and the Inhabitants are all Protestants, but speak *Irish*, and wear the *Highland Habit*.

5. *Scarba* has a Church also, and the People are Protestants.

6. *Oronsa* has one Church, a Chapel, and the Ruine of a Monastery, built, as 'tis said, by St. *Columbas*. Here are Fresh-water Lakes, that abound with Fish; and in one of them is an Island with a Fort. *Oronsa* is separated from *Collonsa* only by Tide of Flood. Its Soil is dry and sandy; yet 'tis fruitful in Corn and Grass. The Proprietor is *Mac-Duffy*; the Tombs of whose Family are in the Church.

7. *Collonsa*, the Soil of this Island is not so fruitful as *Oronsa*; the Cattle small; the Inhabitants Protestants; the Proprietor the Duke of *Argyle*. It has one Church, and two ruinous Chapels; some fresh-water Lakes, abounding with Trouts, and several Forts.

8. *Mull* also lies in *Argyleshire*, and is the *Maless* of *Perthshire*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, being qualified by Breezes from the Mountains, of which there is a great Ridge in the middle; one so high, that it is seen from all the Western Islands, and from a great part of the Continent. There is good Pasturage; their Horses and Black Cattle are small, but sprightly, and the latter very good Meat. Here is Store of Sheep, Goats, Deer, Wild-Fowl, Sea-Fowl, and fine Hawks; with Barley and Oats, great Variety of Plants, some Wood, and Plenty of Turf and Peats. Here are several Bays, and Places for Anchorage, of which that of *Duart* on the East-Side is most frequented. The Coast, especially *Lachiffa-Bay*, abounds with Herring, Cod, Ling, Oysters, Cockles, Mussels, Clams, &c. Here are also Seals, Otters, Vipers, several Rivers that abound with Salmon and Pearl-Mussels, and fresh-water Lakes that abound with Trouts and Eels. 'Tis well watered with Springs, and has three Castles, the chief of which is *Castle Duart*, on a Promontory near the South-East Corner of the Island. Here are also several old Forts, supposed to have been built by the *Danes*. The Inhabitants, who, except a very few, are Protestants, have two Parish-Churches, and a little Chapel, according to Mr. *Martin*; but the Editor of *Candee* says they have seven. Black and white *Indian Nuts* are often found on the Western Coast. There are several Islands in the Bays, some of which have Forts. The late Duke of *Argyle* became its Proprietor upon the Forfeiture of the Family of *Maclean*. 'Tis divided by a Channel not half a League broad from *Lochaber*, *Sassanard*, and *Minver*; and upon the North-East is scarce four Miles from the *Morvern*, a part of the Continent. It has one good Road, called *Polcarf*.

9. *Jona*, which *Bede* calls *Hj* and *Ilu*, and was given by the *Picts* to the *Saxs* Monks, for preaching the Gospel, among them, had two Monasteries, and has a Church famous for the Burial of the Kings of *Scotland*, (of whom here lie no less than 48, besides four Kings of *Ireland*, and eight of *Norway*) and for the Residence of *Columba*, the Apostle of the *Picts*, from whose Cell this Island, says *Bede*, as well as the Apostle himself, was called *Columba-kil*. After the *Saxs* left the Isle, a Bishop's See was erected in *Sodor*, a little Village here, from which all the Isles within his Diocese were called *Sodorians*, and the Bishop of the Isles styled *Episcopus Sodorensis*. Marble is found in this Island of several Colours, with very beautiful Veins. The East-Side is all arable and plain, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; but the Western Coast is exceeding bad, and full of Rocks, and the Tides are very violent. Its Church, first dedicated to St. *Columbas*, now called *St. Marys*, which was formerly the Cathedral of the Bishop of the Isles, is a very beautiful, though not a large Fabric, and built in form of a Cathedral. In the 22d Vol. of the *Philosophical Transactions*, the Reader will find two *Irish* Sepulchral Inscriptions belonging to *Scottish* Princes. Several of the Abbots lie buried in its Church, as do also Bishop *Knox*, the Heads of many Clans, and other Persons of Distinction; and near the West-End of it is the Tomb of *Columbas*, but without Inscription, and therefore some will have it, that he was buried in *Ireland*. The Steeple is large, the Cupola 21 Foot square, the Doors and Windows curiously carved, and there is an Altar of the finest Marble. Here are certain Stones, called Black-Stones, though their real Colour is gray, which served *Macdonald*, King of the Isles, instead of a Seal, when he knelt on them, and with Hands lifted up to Heaven, delivered the Rights of their Lands to his Vassals in the Isles and Continent, and solemnly swore, that he would never recall those Rights which he had then granted. Hence it came to pass, that when any one was certain of what he asserted,

Scarba.
1 M. long, 1 M.
broad.

Oronsa.
2 M. long, 1 M.
broad.

Collonsa.
1 M. long, 1 M.
broad.

Mull.
15 M. long,
24 M. broad.

Duart-Bay.
Lachiffa-Bay.

Duart-Castle.

Jona.
1 M. long,
1 M. broad.

Sodor.
1 M. long,
1 M. broad.

St. Columba's
Church.
1 M. long,
1 M. broad.

he used to say, I am ready to swear it upon the Black Stones. There are two other Churches here, called *St. Ouran's* and *Ronad*. There are on the East-Side of this Island nine Ports for Landing. It was anciently noted for a Seminary of Ecclesiastics; so that its Church was reckoned the Mother-Church of the ancient *Scots* and *Picts*.

Tire-Iy.
8 Leagues W. of
Jona, 3 M.
broad, 10 W.
of Mull.

10. *Tire-Iy*, has its Name from *Tire*, a Country, and *Iy*, of an *Isthmus*; an Etymology, which seems to be favoured by the Rocks in the narrow Channel. It was part of *Maclean's* forfeited Estate, and now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*. It being low and moorish, the Inhabitants are subject to an Ague; yet it abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fish and Fowl, and is reckoned the most plentiful of all the Islands. It has a good Harbour for Boats, and several fresh-water Lakes; in some of which are Islands and old Castles. It is almost cut through the Middle by Bays, and part of it is sometimes overflowed by the Tides. Here are those called *Hellie-Stones*, which the Natives heat, and put into their Ale to make it strong; and for the same purpose they toast Barley and Malt-Cakes. They keep their Drink in large Earthen Vessels, and preserve their Yest by an Oaken Withy, which they twist and put into it, and then keep it in Barley-Straw. Their Horses and Black Cattle are small, and often reduced in the Winter and Spring to eat Sea-Ware. Mr. *Martin* says, that some Years before he wrote, about 160 young Whales ran ashore in this Island in a time of Scarcity, and were Food for the Inhabitants. Here is one Parish-Church, several Forts; and there is a Cave in the South-West Part, where, in the Night-time, the Inhabitants take abundance of Cormorants. Here is also a Well, the Water of which the Natives drink as a Catholicon for all Distempers. They are all Protestants, though they speak the *Irish* Tongue, and wear the Highland Dress; and on a *Michaelmas* Day, they use to have a general Rendezvous or Cavalcade. This is a dangerous Coast for Rocks, Banks, and violent Tides.

Hellie-Stones.

Lismore.
4 M. East of
Mull, 8 M.
long, 2 broad.

Soa.

Isle of Women.

Kairnburg.
2 M. and half
S. W. fr. Go-
metra.

Calve.
2 M. in Com-
pass.

Coll.
2 M. fr. Tire-
Iy, 10 M. long,
3 broad.

Rum.
4 Leagues South
fr. Skie, 6 M.
fr. S. to N. 4 fr.
E. to W.

Cannay.
half a M. fr.
Rum, 2 M. fr.
N. to S. 1 fr.
E. to W.

Egg.
4 Leag. South
of Skie, 3 M.
long, 1 M. and
half broad, 9 in
Compass.

11. *Lismore*, or *Lessimore*, at the Mouth of *Loch-Yol*, a Bay that runs up to *Innerlochy*; was formerly a Bishop's See, from whence the Bishop of the Isles was called Bishop of *Lismore*. There was a Monastery, to which belonged several other small Isles in the Neighbourhood; as *Soa*, which has good Pasturage for Sheep, and abounds with Sea-Fowl; and another, called the *Isle of Women*, because the Abbot of *Fona* would suffer none of the Sex but Nuns to live there, so that the Tradesmen's Wives and Daughters were forced to live here.

12. *Kairnburg-Moor*, and *Kairnburg-Bey*, are two small Islands on the North-Side of *Mull*, faced all round with Rocks, and so difficult of Access, that a few Men are able to defend them against a thousand; and in King *William's* Time here was a small Garrison to awe the Highlanders; and to the South of these lie several small Islands, about which there is plenty of Cod and Ling. Near the North-End of *Mull* lies the Island *Calve*, which has good Pasturage, with an excellent Bay betwixt it and *Mull-Island*, where Ships ride safe.

13. *Coll*, has several rocky little Hills covered with Heath; but the North-Side produces good Barley and Oats. It has plenty of Iron Ore, several Rivers that produce Salmon, and a fresh-water Lake that has Eels and Trouts. In one of its Lakes there is a Castle. The People here, (who together with *Maclean* the Proprietor, are Protestants) live to a good old Age. The Cod and Ling about this Island are of a larger Size than common. It is reckoned a more healthy Island than *Tire-Iy*, and there is no venomous Creature in either. On the South-East side of it is a Ledge of Rocks, called the *Carn of Coll*, which are remarkably fatal to Shipping.

14. *Rum*: 'Tis mountainous and heathy, but the Coast arable and fertile. The Mountains have hundreds of Deer upon them, and the Rivers on each side afford Salmon. Here is plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl; some of the latter, especially the Puffin build in the Hills, as much as in the Rocks on the Coast, in which there are abundance of Caves; *Maclean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Here is one Chapel, and not above one Place fit for anchoring.

15. *Cannay-Isle*: 'Tis fruitful in Corn and Grass, and at the South-End there is plenty of Cod and Ling; but it is for the most part surrounded with a high Rock. That on the South-Side abounds with wild Geese in *August*, when they cast their Quills. At the North-End there is a high Hill, which is supposed to contain Load-Stone, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass as Ships pass near it. Here is a Church, dedicated to *St. Columbus*, and on the North-East-Side good Anchorage. All the Natives are *Roman Catholics*; one of the *Mac Donalds* is Proprietor.

16. *Egg*, from the Middle to the West is all mountainous and rocky, but the East-Side is plainer, and more arable. On the South-East Side there is a Harbour, and on the South-West Side a great Cave, big enough to hold

several hundreds of People. The Soil is indifferent good for Pasturage and Tillage. Here is a Church, and two Wells, good against several Diseases. The Proprietors are the *Mac Donalds*.

17. *Skie*, the biggest but one of all the Western-Islands, is a part of the Shire of *Inverness*, from which it is divided by so narrow a Channel, that at the Ferry a Man may be easily heard from one Side to the other, if the Wind favours. The Soil is generally a black Mold, especially in the Marshes, though there is some of a red Colour, in which Iron is found. The arable Land is for most part black, yet affords Clay, white, red, and blue; and in some Places there is fine white Marble, black and white Marcasites, Agat, and variegated Stones of all Colours; Crystals of several Colours, plenty of Free-Stone and Lime-Stone; and after great Rains, Stones of a Purple Colour flow down the Rivulets. Here are the *Lapis Helicus*, the *Lapis Ceraunius*, (a sort of Cramp-Stone) and plenty of very good Springs, some of which are medicinal. Though the Channel, which separates it from the Continent, is navigable by the largest Men of War; yet the Current is so violent, that no Ship is able to sail against it, be the Wind never so fair; so that the Tide must always be observed. The way of ferrying over Cows in the narrow Ferry, call'd the *Kyle*, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus: They tie a Withy about the Cow's lower Jaw, and so bind five of them together; after which a Man in the End of a Boat holds the Withy that ties the foremost, and so rows over, carrying over three or 400 Cows in the space of a few Hours at low Water. 'Tis very high Land, both on the Coast and within the Country; and almost to the Centre of the Island, there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another. The Soil is fruitful enough in the low Grounds, and produces plenty of those Species of Cattle and Corn, which are to be found in the other Western Islands; especially of the latter, for it supplies the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. Cod and Ling are common upon the Coast, and Herrings in great Abundance, for the taking of which here are many convenient Harbours and Bays, with about 30 Rivers that afford Salmon and other Fish. The Country is populous, the People handsome and very healthy. Here are abundance of fresh-water Lakes, well stored with Trouts and Eels, and in one of them is an Island with a Chapel. The Natives dry and preserve their Herrings for eight Months without Salt, and without any other Art than gutting them, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging them up by Pairs upon Ropes made of Heath. There are Horse-Loads of Oysters left on the Shore sometimes by the Spring-Tides. Here are many Caves, of which Mr. *Martin* says that some are supposed to be several Miles long. The golden Cave in *Sleat* is said to be seven Miles in Length. There are many Forts erected on rising Grounds upon the Coast, supposed to have been built by the *Danes*, so near one another, that by Beacons they could soon alarm the whole Island. There are also many little Stone-Houses built under Ground, for People to hide themselves, and Effects, in time of War; and other little ones above Ground, purely built for Contemplation, because they can hold but one at a time. The Fuel here is Coal, Turf, and Peat, in the Ashes of which are sometimes found Saltpetre, and Cakes of Iron. Their Cattle are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs. The Black Cattle have rarely any thing to feed upon in the Winter but *Alga Marina*, and therefore watch the Ebb very strictly. Among other sorts of Land and Water-Fowl in abundance, here are Hawks and Eagles. They have Otters and Seals; and of the former, there is a big sort which have a white Spot on the Breast, are very scarce, and hard to be killed. Here are Serpents of several sorts, and for the Cure of their Venom, the Natives apply the Rump of a Cock stripped of its Feathers, or Water in which the Sting of an Adder's Tongue has been soaked, new Cheese, and the Head of the Serpent that gave the Wound. The People are very artful in the Cure of Diseases, with Simples of their own Product. In the South-Parts of the Island, about *Sleat*, the Grass is cut a Month sooner than in the Northern Parts. The Air here is commonly moist and cold, which obliges the Natives to drink Brandy and other strong Liquors. The Cows, by being exposed to the Rigour of the coldest Seasons, become such Skeletons in the Spring, that many of them are not able without Help to rise from the Ground; but as the Grass grows up, they recover Strength. When a Calf is killed, they use to cover another Calf with its Skin, and to suck the Cow she belonged to; or else she gives no Milk, nor suffers any body to come near her: If she finds out the Cheat, she is enraged for several Days; and the last Remedy, which Mr. *Martin* says they try to pacify her is, to sing all the time of milking her. They draw a certain Quantity of Blood from the Cows that break out of their Bounds into others, after which they drive them out, and they never return thither more for that Season. There are several Calves that

Skie.
7 M. North of
Rum, 40 M.
fr. S. to N.
and fr. 20 to
30 broad, about
100 in Circum-
ference.

that have a Slit at the Top of their Ears, and these the Natives fancy to be the Issue of some wild Bull.

The Island is divided into three Parts, belonging to different Proprietors, is the Seat of a Presbytery, and has ten Parish-Churches. The South Part, called *Sleat*, belonged to the Chief of the Clan of *Macdonnald*, which forfeited by taking Arms for the Pretender. That Part which is North of *Sleat*, is called *Strath*, and possessed by the Head of an ancient Tribe called *Mackinnon*; and to the North-west of this lies *Maclead's* Country, who derives his Descent from the Black Prince of Man, and is also the Head of an ancient Tribe. The Proprietors and all the People are Protestants, except some of the meaner Sort, who are Papists.

17. *Sea-Brettill*, one of the inferior Isles about *Skie*, is full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. About a Mile on the West Side 'tis covered with Wood, and the rest consists of Heath and Grass. The Coast abounds with Cod and Ling.

18. *Oronsa*, is another to the South of *Sleat*, which at Low-water is a Peninsula. 'Tis very fruitful in Corn, and has the best Grass of any Spot of its Bigness in these Parts.

19. *Pabla*, is on the North Coast, in a Bay betwixt *Skie* and *Loch*. It has such good Pasturage, that the Cows here give near double the Milk that they do in *Skie*. Here are abundance of Lobsters, with other Shell-fish, and all the common Sea Plants.

20. *Scalpa*, abounds with Corn, Grass, and Wood, and has many Deer. 'Tis mountainous from the South End almost to the North End, but the former is mostly arable; and 'tis famous for Herring and Cod Fishing, and so abounds with Oysters, that a Spring Tide of Ebb commonly leaves fifteen or twenty Horse-load on the Sands.

21. *Rasra*, or *Rafay*, on the same Coast, has good Pasturage, a pretty deal of Wood, and is well watered with Rivulets and Springs. One of the latter, which runs down from a high Rock, petrifies into a white Substance, of which they make very fine Lime. Here are many Caves, where People lodge in Summer when they come hither to fish and graze; and it has an old Castle with some Villages, besides several Forts, supposed to have been built by the *Dones*. The Proprietor is one of the *Macleads*, who is as much homaged by his Tenants, who are Protestants, as if he were a King; and when any Lady of this Family dies, they erect a Pyramid of Stone, with her Name upon it, to her Memory. His Seat consists of a Tower and lesser Houses, and he has an Orchard, which in this Country is not common. The same Cattle, Fowl, and Fish are produced here, as in the *Isle of Skie*, and the Inhabitants have the same Language, Dress, and Diet. There's a Law among the Natives, that all the Fishing-lines must be of an equal Length.

22. *Rona*, has very good Pasturage, but little Corn, this small Island being the most unequal, rocky Piece of Ground that is to be seen any where, so that there are very few Acres fit for digging. Most of the Rocks consist of the Red Heftic Stone. Here's a Bay that abounds with Fish, and Vessels pass through the Channel betwixt this Isle and *Rafay*.

23. *Fladda*, which is almost joined to *Skie*, has all plain arable Ground.

24. *Altwig*, is a high rocky Ground, yet reckoned fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has a little old Chapel dedicated to *St. Turos*, and a commodious Fishery. There are such Shoals of Herrings about it in the Summer, that they often intangle the Fisher-boats.

25. *Trada*, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and had a Chapel dedicated to *St. Columbus*.

26. *Fladda-Chuan*, i. e. *Fladda of the Ocean*. 'Tis much frequented in the Season for Fish of all sorts. Here is a Number of great Whales, which pursue the small Fry; and it abounds with Sea-Fowl and Plovers, that come hither from *Skie* in the beginning of *September*, and return in *April*. There are some Rocks on the South-east Side of it, one of which is from its Form called the *Round-Table*, it being three hundred Paces round, and flat at the Top, where one Man may at the Top of the Pass keep off five hundred, since only one can climb the Rock at a time. It belonged to *Macdonnald of Sleat*, and is sometimes used as a Prison. There's abundance of other little Isles in the Neighbourhood that abound with Pasturage and Fish of all Kinds, particularly Cod and Ling.

27. *Bernera*, has some Corn Ground, and Plenty of Fish and Fowl. The Natives preserve the latter by salting them with the Ashes of Sea-ware, and putting them up in Cows Hides. They are very hospitable to Strangers, who resort hither from the Northern Islands, but have an odd Custom of disposing them, by placing only one in a Family; so that a Man cannot even lodge with his own Wife while they are on this Island. They are very dextrous at climbing the Rocks for Sea-Fowl and Eggs. Mr. Martin says the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Islands, which belong to *Mac Neil of Barra*, apply to him for Husbands or Wives, when he names the Persons with due Regard to their Circumstances, gives them a Bottle of Strong-waters for the Marriage-Feast; and if their Cattle fail by the Severity of the Seasons, or otherwise, he provides them with a fresh Supply. Also when any of his Tenants are old and past their Labour, he maintains them. The Natives never go a-fishing while *Mac Neil* or his Steward is upon the Island, for fear that seeing the Plenty of Fish they take, they should raise their Rents.

28. *Waterfa*, separated by a narrow Channel, has a safe Harbour, capable of many Ships, and those of the greatest Burthen. In the proper Season 'tis frequented by great Numbers of Fishing-Vessels.

29. *Barra*, the chief Island in *Mac Neil's* Possession, is much indented by Bays, in which are many Islands, and produces both Corn and Pasturage. It has a safe Harbour on the North-east Side, and the Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, and other Fish.

30. *Kismul*, is a little Island in one of the Bays on the East-side of *Barra*, where is a strong Castle, which is *Mac Neil's* Seat. 'Tis encompassed with a Stone Wall two stories high, has a Tower within it, with other Houses; and though situate in so remote a Corner, has a Magazine, and is kept with as much Care as any Garrison, *Mac Neil* having a Constable and other Officers to look after it. There's a Church and a Chapel near it, which is the Burial-place of the Family. Mr. Martin says, that both the Landlord and his Tenants were for the most part Papists.

This and the other adjacent Islands are called the *Bishops* or *Bishops Isles*, because formerly under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Isles, and are much frequented by Fishermen from *Orkney*, &c. Several of them abound with Corn and Grass, and have convenient Harbours.

31. *South-vist*; the East Side is mountainous, and generally heathy, but the West Side is plain arable Ground; and the Soil being generally sandy, bears good Crops of Barley, Oats, and Rye, and abounds with Cattle. Both Sides have Fresh-water Lake, which afford Trout, besides Variety of Land and Sea Fowl. The arable Land has suffered much by the overflowing of the Lakes, several of which have small Islands with old Forts. Ambergrease has been often found on the Coast, at the South End of which there's a violent and dangerous Current. The People here live to a great Age, and Mr. Martin mentions one in his Time who was 130 Years old. The *Irish* Tongue is spoke here in great Perfection.

32. *Benbecula*, is parted from the *South-vist* by a Channel, which at Ebb is not above Knee-deep. It has a Harbour for small Vessels, which come hither to fish for Herrings; and several Fresh-water Lakes, well stocked with Fish and Fowl, in which are Islands, with the Remains of ancient Forts. The East Side of the Island is all arable, but the Soil is sandy. On the West Side of it is abundance of Salmon. There are little Chapels here, and in the Times of Popery here was a Nunnery. There are several Islands in the Neighbourhood that are dangerous to Sailors.

33. *North-vist*, is separated from *Benbecula* to the South by several Rocks, little Islands, and a Channel about three Miles broad. 'Tis much indented every Way by Bays; Part of it is mountainous and heathy, which serves for Pasturage; but the West Side is plain and arable, exceedingly fruitful in Barley, Oats, and Rye; and the Fishes here in Summer are enamelled with Clover, Daisies, &c. Here's abundance of Black Cattle and Sheep.

This, with the neighbouring Islands of *Benbecula* and *South-vist*, are by some Geographers reckoned one, because at Ebb there's an easy Passage from one to the other, either upon dry Sands, or by wading on Horseback; and together they are about thirty-three Miles in Length. They contain such a Multitude of Fresh-water Lakes and Bays, with Islands, that 'tis not possible to number them; and most of those Lakes abound with Fowl, Sea and Fresh-water Fish; and Cod, Ling, and Mackerel, are brought into the Fresh-water Lakes by Spring-tides. It has an excellent Harbour on the South-east Side, in a Bay called *Lochmaddy*, famous for a great Fishery of Cod and Ling, and where such Quantities of Herrings have been taken within these sixty Years past, that four hundred Sail of Ships have been laden with them in a Season. In King *Charles* the 1st's Time a Magazine for Fishing was begun to be erected here, but the Civil Wars put an End to the Design. This Harbour has its Name from three Rocks on the South Side of its Entrance, abounding with large Muscles, which the Highlanders call *Muddies*. 'Tis capable of several hundred Vessels of any Burthen. In this Bay are several Islands, and one in particular near the South Side, called *Nenjub*, because Ships ride there very commodiously. The Natives angle on the Rocks for Herrings and other Fish.

A little farther South is *Loch-Eport*, where is also a good Harbour, and several Islands. This Lake abounds with Seals, and in *July* the Spring tides carry in abundance

dance of Mackarel, and leave many of them upon the Rocks. The common People preserve them for some time by the Ashes of Sea-water instead of Salt.

Kyle of Rona.

A little farther South lies the Bay called *Kyle of Rona*, because of an Island of that Name within it. It has an Harbour on each Side very convenient for the Cod and Ling Fishery; and there's a little Chapel in the Island for the Fishermen's Worship, and for the Interment of such of them as die here in the Season. Here are several Rivers which afford a marbled or speckled Sort of Salmon, that are very shy and hard to be caught. There's abundance of Lobsters and other Shell-fish on the Coast, and on the Shore are several ancient Forts.

Barrera.

34. *Barrera*, is one of the lesser Islands to the North, which has a Harbour on the South Side, and is possessed by one of the *Macleans*.

Heisker.
3 Miles West
of North-vist,
3 M. in Compass.

35. *Heisker*, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and is well stocked with Black Cattle. The Inhabitants, for want of other Fuel, burn Cow-dung, Barley-straw, and dried Sea-ware, and say the Bread baked by the Fuel of the latter relishes well. They sprinkle their Cheese with Ashes of Barley-straw for twelve Hours, but don't let it lie longer. This Island is haunted by a great many Seals, and the Natives, for want of better Tackle, take them by a fort of Purse Net made of Horse-hair. The Rock *Eaustmil*, on the West Coast of *North-vist*, is famous for an annual Fishery of Seals about the End of *October*, so that three hundred and twenty have been taken there at a time. These the Natives season also with the Ashes of Sea-ware, and say that they are good Food, and that the Flesh and Broth of the Young is a good Pectoral, and a successful Remedy in all Sorts of Fluxes. They use Thongs made of them instead of Ropes.

Seal-Fishing.

Vela.
4 M. in Compass.

36. *Vela*, near the North-west Corner of *North-vist*, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and has three Chapels.

Borrera.
1 League North-
east from Vela,
4 M. in Compass.

37. *Borrera*, which abounds with Grass, and feeds many Cattle, was the common Burial-place of the Monks of the Northern Islands.

Lingay.
Half a League
South of Borrera.

38. *Lingay* furnishes the other Islands with Peat and Turf for Fuel. We have not Room to particularize the other neighbouring Islands, of which we shall only observe in general what follows from Mr. *Martin*. Their Black Cattle is small, but their Beef sweet and tender. In Spring and Winter they feed upon Sea Ware. The Natives salt their Beef in Cows Hides, which they think keep it, and give it a better Taste than Casks. They send a great deal of it to *Glasgow*, where 'tis barrelled up, and exported to the *Indies*. There are also Hundreds of Deer in *North-vist*, which feed on Sea Ware in the Winter and Spring. Here are Otters, Hawks, large Eagles, which are very destructive to the Lambs and Fawns; together with Pheasants, Moor-Fowl, Tarmagans, Plovers, Pigeons, Swans in great Numbers, and all the common Sea Fowls in the Western Islands. Here is one sort of Fowl called Colk, somewhat less than a Goose, which has beautiful Feathers of divers Colours, that are rather to be called Down, because they have no Stalks. It has a Tuft on its Head like a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of a House Cock. There's another named Gawlin, somewhat less than a Duck, which always sings before good Weather; and some of the Highland Pipers have formed a Tune of its Notes, which the Natives think good Musick. There's another called a Rain-Goose, which always makes a doleful Noise before a great Rain. There's another extraordinary Bird called the Bishop of *Carara*, which is as large as a Goose, and has a white Spot on its Breast; but for the rest 'tis party-coloured, and its Fat is used by the Natives against the Sciatica. There's another called Goyfir, as big as a Swallow, which is observed to land only in the Month of *January*, when 'tis supposed to hatch. It dives with exceeding Swiftnefs, and when very great Numbers are seen together, 'tis reckoned a certain Sign of an approaching Storm; but upon its ceasing, they disappear under Water. The Seamen call them Mali-fgies, i. e. *Mala Effgies*, i. e. the Picture of ill Luck, which they often find too true. There's another Bird called Screachanaitin, which shrieks most hideously. 'Tis as big as a large Mull, but longer in the Body, and of a blueish Colour; and its Bill is of a Carnation. 'Tis observed to be fonder of its Mate than any other Fowl; for when either the Cock or Hen is killed, the other makes a lamentable Noise about the Place for eight or ten Days after. There's one called Faskidor, about the Size of a Sea Mew, which flies very swift after other Birds, forcing them to drop their Food, which it catches before it falls to the Ground. 'Tis observed by the Natives, that an extraordinary Heat without Rain, at the Time when the Sea Fowls lay their Eggs, makes them eight or ten Days longer in laying them than in warm Weather, accompanied with Rain. The many wild Geese here are very destructive to the Barley, in spite of Guns, Traps, &c. There are some Flocks of barren Fowl of all kinds, which are distinguished by not joyning with the rest of their Species, and they are commonly seen upon the bare Rocks without any Nests.

North-Vist.

The Fowl called
Colk.

Gawlin.

Rain-Goose.

The Bishop of
Carara.

Goyfir or Mali-
fgies.

Screachanaitin.

Faskidor.

Barren-Fowl.

The Air of these
Islands.

them against the cold moist Air. The greatest Snow falls here with the South-West Winds, but seldom continues above three or four Days. The ordinary Snow falls with the North and North-West Winds, and it lies deepest on the Tops of the Mountains. The Frost continues till the Spring is pretty far advanced, when 'tis so severe, that it kills great Numbers of Trouts and Eels in the Rivers and Lakes; but the Winter Frosts have not this Effect, because, as the Inhabitants think, the Rains being more frequent in *October*, carry the Juice of the Plants into the Lakes, &c. which nourishes the Fish in Winter; but in the Spring the Water running with an uninterrupted Stream, carries the Juice with it into the Sea, whereby the Fish in their Rivers, being deprived of that Nourishment, die. They are the more confirmed in this Opinion, by observing, that the Fish in the Lakes and Marshes outlive both the Winter and Spring Frosts. The East-North-East Winds always bring fair Weather in all the North-West Islands, and the Rains are most frequent here in *October* and *February*.

Spring Frosts
more severe than
Winter.

The Diseases that are most rife here are, Fevers, Fluxes, Stitches, Coughs, Sciatica's, and Megrims, and the Small-Pox commonly once in seventeen Years. In Fevers they take away a good deal of Blood, and against Diarrhoea's they use strong Aquavita, with the Flesh and Liver of Seals, and Milk, wherein the Hectic Stone has been put red hot. The Natives are not only very hospitable and healthful, as has been observed, but are generally well proportioned, and of a middling Stature, and of a good Complexion.

St. Kilda.
13 Leagues from
North-Vist.
20 from Harries.
2 Miles long,
1 broad.

We proceed now to the other Islands, of which the remotest of all to the North-West are a Cluster of Rocks rather than Islands, whereof the principal is *St. Kilda*, or *Kirta*. It had its first Name from one *Kilder*, who lived here, and the last from *Ier*, which in the *Irish* Language signifies West. It lies directly West from the Isles of *North-Vist*, *Harries*, &c. 'Tis faced all round with a steep Rock, except the Bay on the South-East, where is an old Fort. It has several Fountains of good Water, and produces Oats, and the largest Barley in the Western Isles. Their Horses and Cows are larger than in the adjacent Isles, and their Sheep have longer Horns. The Land here rises high in the middle, and there's one Mountain higher than all the rest. 'Tis good for Pasturage, as are also

Soa and *Borrera*, they abound with Sea Fowl from *March* till *September*, and here are such Multitudes of Solan Geese, that the Inhabitants commonly keep every Year above 20,000 young and old in their little Store-houses, of which there are some Hundreds for keeping their Fowls, Eggs, &c. which latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peats. These Geese come hither in *March* with a South-West Wind: They stay here till *September*, build in the high Rocks, and fish, make their Nests, and hatch by Turns. Mr. *Martin* was told by the Steward of *St. Kilda*, that he found in some of their Nests a red Coat, a Brass Sun-dial, Arrows, and Molucca Beans. They go a fishing to Islands above thirty Leagues distant, and carry five or six Herrings intire in their Gorgets, which they cast out to feed their young. The Natives make a Pudding of their Fat, which they put into the Stomach of the Birds, and boil in Water-gruel as a Specific against Coughs. The Fat is also found to be an excellent Vulnerary, and their Eggs eat raw are a good Pectoral. These Geese are reckoned the sharpest sighted of all Sea-Fowls. When they fish for Herrings they fly about sixty Yards high, and descend perpendicularly, because they swim in Shoals, and are more easily caught; but after other Fish they descend obliquely. They sleep with their Head under their Wings, and one always keeps Watch; but if that be surprized by the Fowler, as is often the Case, the rest are easily taken by the Neck one after another. They are less than Land Geese, and their Colour white, except the Tips of their Wings, which are black, and the Top of their Heads, which is yellow. For the rest we refer back to what was said of them at the *Bass Island* in Page 266.

Soa and Borrera,
each one Mile in
Compass, the former
half a Mile
from St. Kilda,
the latter two
Leagues North:
Solan Geese.

Here is another Bird called the Fulmar, of a Grey Colour, and the Size of a Moorhen. It has a strong Bill, with wide Nostrils, and never goes to Sea but with a West Wind. 'Tis supposed to pick its Food out of live Whales, and that it eats Sorrel, both these sorts of Food being found in its Nest. When any one goes near this Bird it spouts out of its Bill a great deal of pure Oil; therefore the Natives, who surprize the Bird by Gins, receive the Oil in Vessels, and not only burn it in their Lamps, but use it with Success for the dispersing of Aches and Tumours, and for purging and vomiting.

The Fulmar.

The Inhabitants are subject to few Diseases, only when any Stranger comes and stays ashore a few Days among them, they are all sure to have a Cough, Infants at the Breast not excepted; and sometimes they have a Leprosy, which Mr. *Martin* ascribes to their eating so much fat Sea-Fowl without Salt. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poetry. *MacLeod*, to whom these Islands belong, usually gives them to a Cadet of his Family, who acts as a Steward, and comes once a Year to demand their Rents, which are paid in Wool, Down, Butter, Cheese, Cows, Horses, Fowl, Oil and Barley;

Barley; and one of the Natives is appointed as Deputy to look after them. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want. The People are very plain, and simple in their Manners, exact in their Properties, Strangers to Vice, and live contentedly in a Village on the East Side of the Island in low thatch'd Houses of Stone cemented with Earth, and secured against the Winds by Ropes of Straw or Heath poised at the End with Stones. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lie on Straw, though they have Plenty of Down and Feathers; and they lodge their Cattle in the same Houses in Spring and Winter. They have a large Boat which they use in common, wherein they go out a Fishing, or to bring Cattle and Fowl from the neighbouring Isles. They are dexterous at climbing the Rocks for Fowl and Eggs, of which they brought home some Mornings twenty-nine large Baskets all full of Eggs, the least of which contained four hundred big Eggs, and the rest above eight hundred lesser ones. They climb by Ropes secured all round with Cows Hides salted to preserve them from being cut by the Edge of the Rock. Batchelors frequently venture their Lives by this climbing, to win the Love of their Sweet-hearts. Here are fine Eagles and Hawks which fly many Leagues for their Prey; but Pigeons and Plover are their only Land Fowl. The richest Man in the Island has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. There were but eighteen of the latter in all when Mr. Martin was here, and those employed in bringing home their Peats and Turf. On *Ali-Saints-Day* they make use of those Horses for a Cavalcade by Turns, without any other Accoutrements than a Halter. On this Festival also they bake a large Cake, which must be all eaten that Night. The Women are very well shaped, and many of them comely; but a Pound of Horse Hair to make Fowl Traps is their usual Portion. Mr. Martin says, the Inhabitants are perfectly religious, strict Observers of the Sabbath, sincere and kind to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor.

Lewis and Harries in the Shire of Ross, one hundred Miles in Length, thirteen or fourteen in Breadth.

Lewis, thirty-six Miles long, and twelve broad.

Its Produce.

Lewis and Harries, which are separated by a narrow Channel, and some Islands, from *North-Vist* to the South, are commonly reputed two Islands, whereas they are but one. They lie most to the North-West of all the Islands of *Scotland*, are commonly called the *Long Island*, by the Natives, are divided by several narrow Channels, and distinguished by several Proprietors, as well as by several Names, made part of the Diocese of the Isles, and abound with Lakes of fresh Water. That strictly called *Lewis* is generally healthy, the Air being temperately cold and moist. The Soil is arable for about sixteen Miles on the West Coast, and in some Places on the East; but is generally sandy, excepting the Heaths, which is partly of red, and partly of black Clay, whereof their Women make Vessels for boiling their Meat, and preserving their Ale. Its Produce is Barley, Oats, and Rye, Flax and Hemp. Their Manure is Sea-ware and Soot, and they are so industrious in cultivating the Ground, that about five hundred are daily employed for some Months in digging, turning up, and covering the Soil. Their Harrows, which have little wooden Teeth, are drawn by a Man, having a strong Rope of Horse-hair across his Breast. They make *Usquebaugh*, *Aqua Vita*, and other Liquors of their Corn. All their Coasts and Bays abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other Fish taken in the Western Islands; but the Fishery is very much interrupted by the Whales, of which the young ones are eat by the common People, who reckon them very good Food. Their Bays afford Plenty of Shell-fish, as Clams, Oysters, Cockles, Muscles, Lym-pits, Wilks, and Spout-fish, of which last they have such Multitudes once in seven Years, that the Inhabitants fatten the Ground with them. The Bays and Coasts afford great Quantities of small Coral, and their Fresh-water Lakes abound with Trouts and Eels. They have several Springs and Fountains of odd Qualities, as one that never whitens Linnen, and another that never boils Meat, tho' kept a whole Day on the Fire. There are many Caves on the Coast, which shelter great Numbers of Land and Sea Fowl, Otters, and Seals, which last they reckon nourishing Food. Here are several natural and artificial Forts, and Heaps of Stones upon Heaths, supposed to be Monuments of Persons of Note killed in Battle. The Cows here are small, but fruitful, and their Beef tender. The Horses too are little, but as good for the Plough as the larger Sort, though they have nothing to feed upon in the Spring but Sea-ware. Their Sheep are exceeding fat, and have long Horns. Here are also Goats and Hogs.

Character of the Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants are of a good Proportion and Stature, generally of a light Brown or ruddy Complexion, healthy, strong, long-liv'd, and of a sanguine Constitution. The Small-pox is very mortal to young People, but seldom comes. The most common Disease here is a Cough. They are in general ingenious and acute, have a mechanical Genius, though several of both Sexes are skilled in Poetry and Music. They are very hospitable, but of late Years grown poor. They are dextrous at Swimming, Archery, and Vaulting, are stout Seamen, and will tug a

whole Day at the Oar with only Bread, Water, and Snuff to support them. Once every Summer they visit the neighbouring Islands, and make a great Purchase of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers, and Quills. As soon as they come ashore, they turn round with the Sun, uncover their Heads, and thank God, and reckon it a heinous Crime to ease Nature in the Place where the Boat lies.

There's a Promontory at the North-east End of *Lewis-Island*, called *Europe-Point*, supposed to be the farthest to the North-west of any Part of *Europe*. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours in this Island. *Loch-Sornway* is an Harbour well known to Seamen; it lies on the East Side in the middle of the Island; and at *Sornway* Village was a Castle, but 'twas destroy'd by the English Garison that was kept there by *Oliver Cromwell*. A few *Dutch* Families settled here after the Restoration, but some cunning Merchants found means by the Secretaries to prevail with the King to send them away, tho' they brought the Islanders a great deal of Money for their Sea and Land Fowl, and taught them something of the Art of Fishing. Had they stayed, the Islanders must certainly by this time have made a considerable Progress in Trade, for the small Idea of Fishing they had from the *Dutch*, had so much Effect, as to make the People of this little Village excel all those of the Continent and Isles in the Fishing Trade ever since. There are several Places for anchoring about half a League on the South of this Coast. About seven Miles to the South, there's a good Harbour called *Birkin-Isle*. Within the Bay called *Loch Colm-kill*, three Miles farther South, lies *Loch-Erifort*, which hath Anchorage on the South and North; and about five Miles to the South, lies *Loch-Seafort*, having two visible Rocks at the Entry. The best Harbour is on the South Side.

Loch-Sornway, 15 Miles South from the North Point of the Island.

Birkin-Isle.

Loch-Erifort.

Loch-Seafort.

The Islands of *Lewis* are divided into two Parishes, and they contained twenty-four Churches and Chapels before the Reformation, which were Popish Sanctuaries, and held in such Veneration by the Natives, that they would kneel at the first Sight of a Church, tho' at the Distance of some Miles; but now they are all Protestants, except one Popish Family. *Lewis* was possessed for several Centuries by *Maclead* of *Lewis*; but since the Reign of *K. James VI. of Scotland*, it was the Property of the late Earl of *Scaforth*, till he forfeited by the Rebellion against King *George I.*

The Island of *Harris*, properly so called, has the same Air, Soil, and Product as *Lewis*, but is more fruitful. The East Coast is generally rocky and mountainous, covered with Grass and Heath. The West Coast is for the most part arable; but some Parts of the Hills on the East Side are quite naked, without any Earth to cover them. The Sea-ware thrown upon the dry sandy Soil, makes it fruitful. The Grass on the West Side is most Clover and Daisy. Here are many Creeks and Fresh-water Lakes, which abound with Trout, Eels, and Salmon. Each Lake has a River from it to the Sea, from whence the Salmon comes about the beginning of *May*, and are commonly caught by Anglers with Worms or Cockles. Variety of excellent Springs flow from its Mountains, whose Water is found very good against a foul Stomach, Cholic, Stitches, and Gravel. There are in those Mountains, and also on the Coast, several Caves, the largest of which is in the Hill *Ulwial*, in the Middle of a high Rock, which has so strait a Passage, that only one at a time can enter, and therefore one Man may keep off a thousand. 'Tis large enough to hold fifty Men, and has two Wells. There are several Forts here, said to be erected by the *Danes*, besides a Fort in every one of the lesser Islands. There are Heaps of Stones on the Tops of the Hills, where they used to burn Heath, as the Signal of an approaching Enemy; and at each Heap there used to be a Centinel to watch the Coast, and the Steward of the Isles made frequent Rounds to observe them. 'Tis said there are at least two thousand Deer in the Hills and Mountains here, commonly called the Forest, which is eighteen Miles from East to West, where none is permitted to hunt without a License from the Steward to the Forester. Here are those called *Mertruks*, a sort of Civet-Cat, with a fine brown Skin, whose Dung smells like Musk. Here are Otters and Seals, which the Natives take with Nets tied by a Rope to the strong Sea-ware growing on the Rocks. Here is Variety of Land and Sea Fowl, good Hawks, and two Sorts of Eagles, one grey, the other black. Little Vipers are the only venomous Creatures upon the Island. They had formerly Rats, which destroyed all their Provisions, and over-powered the Cats, which they killed by Numbers, but the latter at length routed the former. This Island is the Property of the Laird of *Maclead*, who, with all the Inhabitants, are Protestants.

Harris, From 18 to 24 Miles East and West; from 4 to 6 broad.

Next to *Loch-Seafort*, which for some Miles divides the *Lewis* from the *Harries-Islands*, is a notable Harbour, by the Seafaring Men called *Glas*, and by the Natives *Seal-Isle*; and within the Isle is *Loch-Torlat*, running four Miles West; which, like that of the same Name at the Isle of *Jura*, has several small Isles on it, and is sometimes frequented

Scots, 15 Miles South from the North Point of the Island.

Loch-Torlat.

quented by Herrings. Without the *Loch* there's Plenty of Cod, Ling, and large Eels. A League and an half to the South of the Entrance of it, is *Loch-finis-bay*, an excellent but unknown Harbour, because it lies low.

Flannan Islands.
8 Miles West
from Lewis.

The *Flannan Islands* are six Islands, which the Seamen call *North-hunters*. The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, to which they belong, keep some Sheep here, and come once every Summer to fetch the Sheep, Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers, and Quills. On the biggest of these Islands are the Ruins of a Chapel. One of them is called the *Pigmies Island*, because many small Bones, resembling those of the human Kind, have been dug out of the Ground.

Rona.
20 Leagues from
Lewis,
1 Mile long, half
a Mile broad.

Rona is an Island chiefly remarkable for the Simplicity of its Inhabitants, of whom there are but five Families, the Island being incapable of maintaining more. They live a contented Life with their Cows, Sheep, Barley, Oats, Fowl, and Fish, having no Money, but bartering with one another for what they want; and *Buchanan* says of the People of this Island, what may be applied to several of the rest, that they were the only People of the World who never wanted any thing, but were satisfied with their Condition, and not knowing what it was to be luxurious or covetous, possessed that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind which others could scarce attain by great Labour, and the best Instruction. Their Houses are of Stone cemented with Clay, and thatched. They are very exact in observing their Properties, and none of them injure one another. When they had more Issue than the Island could maintain, they sent their Supernumeraries to the Isle of *Lewis* to the Care of their Landlord, who ordered his Parish Minister and his Steward once a Year to visit the Island and bring his Rents.

The old Colony
starved.

Mr. *Martin* says, that about the Year 1689, a Swarm of Rats came on the Island, and in a few Months eat up all the Corn of the Island; and some Seamen having also robbed them of their Cattle, the ancient Race was all starved before a Supply could come from *Lewis*, upon which another Colony was sent to it.

Oservaul-Forrest,
15 Miles round.

Mr. *Martin* mentions a Chace or Forest in *Lewis-Island*, called *Oservaul*, which consists of Mountains and Valleys, and affords good Pasture for Deer, Black Cattle, and Sheep. 'Tis surrounded by the Sea, except about one Mile on the West Side. There's no Shelter here for the Deer, which when the Frost and Snow continue long, are forced to feed upon Sea Ware.

Bernera.
2 Leagues South
from Harries,
5 Miles round.

The lesser Islands belonging to *Harries* are, *Bernera*. In some Years it produces Barley and Rye from twenty to thirty Fold; and 'tis observed, that the Soil yields better when dug than ploughed. The Inhabitants manure it chiefly with Sea-Ware. Here's a fresh-water Lake which is full of Eels, and has several Islands abounding with Land and Sea-Fowl. The Inhabitants catch the Eels by Night in *September*, when they fall down in Heaps from a Rivulet which runs from the Lake to the Sea. This Island in Summer is covered with Clover and Daïsies mixed with Corn-Fields. The Sea Plant, called *Slake*, grows very thick also among the Grass, as it does upon the Tops of several Hills in *Harries*.

Tabbay.
half a League
West of Bernera,
3 Miles in Com-
pass.

2. *Pabbay*, is an Island abounding with Corn, Grass, and Marle, and is the Residence of the Steward of *St. Kilda*. When the Inhabitants are at Sea in a Storm, they tie a Bundle of Puddings made of the Fat of Sea Fowl to the End of a Rope and throw it into the Sea, which they say calms it; but at the same time it attracts Whales, which frequently endanger their Vessels.

Quedam.

3. *Quedam*, is an Island noted for a Vein of Adamant in its Rocks. 'Tis said, that Mice, if brought hither in Corn, or otherwise, die immediately. There's a Tract of little Islands betwixt these and *North-Vist* of the same Nature with the rest; and the Channels betwixt them are so small, that it would seem as if they had been separated by Storms.

We shall conclude the whole with these few Observations by Mr. *Martin*, &c.

Some general Re-
marks on the Con-
venience of these
Isles for Trade.

He complains, that the North-West Islands, though of all others the most capable of Improvement by Sea and Land, yet by reason of their Distance from Trading Towns, and their Language, which is *Irish*, the Inhabitants never had an Opportunity to trade at home or abroad, or to learn the Arts and Sciences, though they are as capable of acquiring them as any others. That for want of their Knowledge in Agriculture, many large Parcels of Ground lie neglected, or at least but meanly improved, which, if duly cultivated, would maintain double the Number of the Inhabitants, and increase and preserve their Cattle, which die in such Numbers in the Spring and Winter for want of Hay and Straw, that some Persons have thereby lost a hundred Cows in a Season: And this Neglect, Mr. *Martin* observes, is the more inexcusable, because the Soil in these Islands is naturally richer in many Respects than in many other Parts of the Continent. Then as to their Situation for Commerce in general, it appears particularly advantageous for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg*, *Holland*, *Britain*, and *Ireland*; and they are not above a Weeks Sail

with a fair Wind from *France* and *Spain*. The Improvement of the Fish Trade in those Islands (that Fishery which the public Edicts of *Holland* call a *Golden Mine*, and which the *Dutch* affirm to be more profitable to them than the *Indian Mines* are to *Spain*) was attempted twice, viz. First, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants, which miscarried by the unhappy Eruption of the Civil Wars; and the next Attempt was by King *Charles II.* who also joined with some Merchants in the Undertaking, which for a Time succeeded well; but the King being in want of Money, and advised to withdraw that which was employed in the Fishery, the Merchants were disgusted at it, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money; and this second Undertaking was thereby rendered abortive.

At the same time such is the Commodiousness and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours in these Islands, together with their Plenty of good Water, and of Stones for Building, for which they might have Timber enough from the opposite main Land; such is their abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel (of which latter there's Plenty enough in many Parts to furnish Salt Pans all the Year round with Fire) and the Sea forces its Passage between these Islands in so many small Channels, that it seems as if they were designed by Nature itself for promoting Trade, especially the Fishery, from the Whale to the Cockle: And the very Sea-Ware, of which the Coast of every Isle affords many thousand Loads, might, if preserved, besides what is used in the Manure of the Ground, be successfully employed for making Glass, and likewise Kelp for Soap. Several of the Isles yield a great deal of very fine Clay, which, if improved, might turn to a good Account for making all sorts of Earthen-ware. *Strath* in *Skie* abounds with good Marble, which might be had at an easy Rate. There is good Wool also in many of the Isles, and very cheap, which some are at the Charge of carrying on Horseback seventy or eighty Miles to the Shires of *Murray* and *Aberdeen*.

Mr. *Martin* says, that some Pedlars from the Shire of *Murray* and other Parts had lately settled in the Isle of *Skie*, from whence they travelled through the remotest Islands without any Molestation, though some of those Pedlars did not speak *Irish*; that several Barks come yearly from *Orkney*, and the Western Islands, to fish for Cod and Ling; and that many from *Anstruther*, in the Shire of *Fife*, came formerly to *Burray*, and other Isles, to fish before the Battle of *Kilfyth*, where most of them being cut off, that Trade was afterwards neglected.

As for the several Instances of Paganism and Popery that we have related among the Inhabitants of these Islands, those Practices are not chargeable upon the Generality of the present Inhabitants, but only on a few of the oldest and most ignorant of the Vulgar, the Progress of the reformed Religion, as it has been lately propagated by the reverend and learned Missionaries and School-masters, having contributed to the Banishment both of evil Spirits and evil Customs; so that it may truly be said of the Islanders in general, that in Religion and Virtue, as well as in the Knowledge of the Book of Nature, they excel many thousands of others, who have greater Advantages of daily Improvement.

Before we leave this ancient and noble Kingdom, we cannot but take notice of the happy Provision lately established by Parliament, at the Instance of the General Assembly, for the Widows and Children of the Ministers of the Church of *Scotland*, and of the Heads, Principals, and Masters, in the Universities of *St. Andrew*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*, who are often left in indigent Circumstances, without any Provision for their Subsistence or Education. The Plan, which was for raising a Fund for this glorious End, by certain Annuities payable by every beneficed Minister, and by every Person admitted to be Head, Principal, or Master in either of the aforesaid Universities, was approved by the general Assembly, after Consultation had with all the Ministers of the Church, by their Act dated the 23d of May 1743; and in the ensuing Session it was established by an Act of the Legislature in Parliament, to take Place from the 25th of March 1744. And there is a Clause for comprehending the Heads, Principals, and Masters of the Colleges of the University of *Aberdeen*, if they applied to the next general Assembly, and desired to be subjected to the same Terms that their Widows and Children also might be intitled to the same Privileges and Provisions.

Ancient Places in the Kingdom of SCOTLAND.

Alauna seems to have some Remarks preserved in the River *Alon*, in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling*.

Abrauanus (for *Aber-ruanus*) is the Mouth of the *Rian* in *Galloway*.

Alellum seems to be the present *Dundee*, in the Shire of *Fo-far*.

Banatia, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, is very probably *Beancastle* (in *Murray*) which may be inferred both from the Analogy

Analogy of Names, and the Discovery of an engraved Marble Vessel full of *Roman* Coins, in the Year 1460.

Berubium, a Promontory, is thought to be *Urdhead* in *Strathnavern*.

Bodotria (for so *Tacitus* calls it, but *Ptolemy*, *Boderia*) is agreed on all Hands to be *Edinburgh Frith*.

Caledonia is all that Part of *Britain* which lies Northward beyond *Graham's-dike*, or the Wall built by *Antoninus Pius*.

Cantæ, were a People who inhabited the Parts about *Ross*.

Catini, mentioned by *Ptolemy* (and sometimes written *Carini*) seems by the Sound and other Circumstances to be *Cathness*.

Castra Alata is agreed upon by all to be *Edinburgh*.

Celnius, a River, now *Killian* in *Ross*, upon the Eastern Ocean.

Corbantorium seems to be *Caer-Laverock*, anciently a very strong Fort in *Nidisdale*.

Corda, a Town that anciently stood upon the Lake *Logbure*, out of which the River *Nid* arises.

Coria Damnorum, seems to be *Camelot*, where are some Remains of an ancient City; it stands between the *Duni Pacis* and the Temple of the God *Terminus*, in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling*.

Cornabii, a People who dwelt in the utmost Coast of all *Britain*, towards the North, where now is *Strathnavern*; 'tis probable they had that Name from the River *Rabeus*, which *Ptolemy* places likewise in these Parts.

Divia (mentioned by *Ptolemy*) is the River *Dee* in the County of *Mernes*.

Epidiorum Promontorium (a Name possibly taken from the Islands *Ebudæ* over-against it) is called at this Day *Cantyre*, i.e. the *Lands-head*.

Glotta, is an Island mentioned by *Antoninus*, in the Frith of the River *Glotta* or *Clyde*; 'tis called at this Day *Arran*, from a Castle of the same Name.

Grampius, is a continued Range of Hills, reaching as far as *Murray*, mentioned by *Tacitus* in his Description of *Agricola's* Attempts upon those Parts.

Ila, is a River in *Cathness*, possibly the same which they now call *Wisle*.

Lelanonius, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, is the River *Levin*, which gives Name to the Country of *Lennox*, called in *Latin* *Levinia*.

Leucopibia, seems by the Sense to be determined to *Bede's Candida Casa*, and our *Whitern* in *Galloway*, especially if we may believe that *Ptolemy* wrote it, Λευκὴ οἰκία, instead of which the Transcribers, by a Blunder, have made it *Leucopibia*; the easiness of the Mistake will readily be owned by such as have Opportunity of making their Observations upon the intolerable Slips of ignorant Librarians.

Lindum, is still manifest in our *Linlithgow*, described among the more eminent Places.

Littus altum, seems to be *Tarbat* in the County of *Ross*, where the River rises to a great Heighth, inclosed on one Side with the River *Killian*, on the other with the Haven *Cromer*.

Longus, a River, retains manifest Footsteps of the old Name in our present *Lough-Longus*, in the County of *Ross*,

which empties itself into the Western Ocean.

Loxa, by *Ptolemy*, is still evident in our present *Loche*, in *Murray*.

Nabeus, seems to be somewhere in the Country of *Strathnavern*, which the ancient *Cornabii* formerly inhabited, a People that seem to have been originally called from the River.

Nodius (mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and written in some Copies *Nobius*) is evidently the River *Nid*, from which *Nidisdale* takes the Name.

Novantum Chersenesus, is well known at this Day by the Name of *Mull of Galloway*.

Orcas (called also *Turvedrum* and *Tarvisium*) is at this day nam'd *Hewburn*, a Promontory over-against the Isles of the *Orcades*.

Randvara seems to be no other than *Ranfrew*, which gives Name to the Barony of *Ranfrew*, and is the principal Town in it.

Rerigonium, is both a Creek and Town, mentioned by *Ptolemy*. *Bargeny*, in the County of *Carrick*, should be some Direction to the old Name, especially considering that an ancient Copy of *Ptolemy* reads it *Beregonium*.

Uacsmagi, a People that lived about *Murray*.

Vararis Sinus, is that Bay upon which *Murray* lies; whether that County have any Remains of the old Name, we dare not determine.

Victoria perhaps is *Bede's Cair Guidi*, and our *Inchkeith* Island in *Lothien*.

Vidagara, was in *Ptolemy's* Time a Place of good Note in the Country of *Kyle*. There is *Aire*, at present a Town pretty considerable, which possibly may have the best Title to it.

Virvedrum, is looked upon to be the farthest Promontory in all *Britain*, we call it at this Day *Duncan's-bay*, and by Contraction *Dunfby*.

Ancient Names of Islands upon this Coast.

Dumma, possibly *Fair-Isle*, wherein they call the chief Town *Dum*, a Remain perhaps of the old Name.

Epidium, should seem by the Name not to be far from the Promontory of the *Epidii*. The Situation of *Ila*, a pretty large Island, agrees very well to that Description.

Hebuda is two-fold, Eastern and Western; the first is thought to be *Skie*, which lies out in a great Length; and the second, *Lewes*, a very craggy and mountainous Island.

Maleos, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, is manifestly the Isle of *Mul*.

Ocetis, may be placed among the Islands of *Orkney*, in that we now call *Hetby*.

Pomona (called by *Solinus*, *Pomona diutina*) is *Mainland*, the chief of the Isles of *Orkney*, and the Bishop's See.

Recine, called by *Antoninus*, *Riduna*, possibly instead of *Riclana*; for there is one of the Western Isles called at this Day *Racline*, which seems to be the very Place; and the Change of (cl) into (d) is very easy, and might be made by a Copyist, otherwise accurate enough.

I R E L A N D.

Its Situation.

IT lies betwixt Long. 5. 40. and 10. 37. West from London; and betwixt North Lat. 51. 16. and 55. 20. in the 9th and 10th Climates; so that the longest Day in the South Parts is 16 Hours and an half; the longest in the North 17 and a quarter, and the shortest in the Southermost is 7 Hours and three quarters, and the Nights proportionably. 'Tis an Island, separated from part of England and Scotland by St. George's or the Irish Channel on the East, has the Scots Western Islands on the North and North-east, the Mouth of St. George's Channel on the South, and the Atlantic Ocean on the West.

Extent.

'Tis of an oblong Form, somewhat oval, and near as long again as 'tis broad; but if we consider all the various Windings and Turnings, scarce any thing can be imagined to be more irregular. 'Tis reckoned to be about half as large as England. 'Tis about 285 Miles from Fair-head, the North Point of Antrim, to Missen-head, the South Point of Cork; but 'tis much indented on the South-east by St. George's Channel, and on the North-west by the Atlantic, which makes the Length unequal. The greatest Breadth, which is from the East Part of Down, to the West Part of Mayo 160; or from the East of Wexford, to the West of Kerry, is about 152 Miles; and 'tis 146 in the Middle from the E. of Dublin to the W. of Galloway; which Inequality in its Breadth is also owing to its being so much indented. Its Circumference is reckoned at 1400 Miles. Mr. Templeman, who makes the Length 275, and the Breadth but 159, gives it an Area of 27,457 square Miles. Sir James Ware makes it above 200 from North to South, and 120 from East to West. From the East Part of Wexford to St. David's, in Wales, 'tis reckoned 45 Miles; but 'tis a much shorter Cut from Holy-head to Dublin. 'Tis nigher still to Scotland, for from Cape Red-Boy in Antrim, to Kintyre, 'tis but 15 Miles; but from Down to Cumberland 'tis 84. 'Tis reckoned 220 Miles North-west from France, 440 North from Spain, and about 1440 from New France, the nearest Part of America.

The Name.

This is the Island to which Ptolemy gave the Name of *Britannia Parva* or *Minor*, which other ancient Latin Writers called *Iernua*, *Juerna*, *Iris*, &c. and more modern ones *Hibernia*; as to which latter Authors are not agreed; some deriving it *ab Hiberno Aere*, from the Winter-like Air, Bochart from *Ibernac*, a Phœnician Word, signifying the *farthest Habitation*, there being no Country known to the Ancients that lay to the West of Ireland; and others from *Erinland*, which in the Irish Tongue signifies a Western Land, it being so in respect of Great Britain. Heſtor Boetius says 'tis derived from *Hibernius*, the eldest of the four Sons of Milesius King of Spain, by whom it was inhabited, and that from them the Irish are descended; which is generally rejected as fabulous. According to the ancient Irish Authors, this is what Plutarch called *Ogygia*; and they add, that when Gaothelus, with his Wife *Scota*, Daughter to Pharaoh King of Egypt, came hither, which was about the Time that the Israelites left Egypt, he called it *Scotia* from his Wife, and that the Language was from him called *Gaothela*. Be this as it will, 'tis certain that the Scots Highlanders call themselves *Gael* and *Gaelicks*; and Mr. Lhuyd, in his *Irish English Dictionary*, calls their Language, according to the old Way of Writing, *Goidheilge*; all which seem to be derived from the Name *Gaothelus* or *Gael*; and that learned Antiquary calls the Irish the ancient *Scottish* Language. Sir Peter Walsh, in his *Prospect of the State of Ireland from the Year of the World 1756, to the Year of Christ 1652*, says the Irish call their own Language *Gaothleac*, from *Gaothelus*, whom they call *Gaothel*; and that they call the *Albion Scots*, *Albanach Gaothleac*, which signifies an *Albanian* of *Gaothelus's* Extraction.

Ar.

The Air is much the same with those Parts of Britain that lie under the same Parallel, only in several Parts of this Kingdom 'tis more gross and impure, by reason of the many Lakes and Marshes, whose Vapors so corrupt it, as to occasion Fluxes, Rheums, and the like Distempers, especially to Strangers; yet 'tis said no Frogs, Moles, Snakes, nor any venomous Animal can live in it; and that the Wood of its Forests breeds neither Worms nor Spiders. 'Tis however generally speaking so temperate a Climate, that the Inhabitants are not forced to fly to the Shade in the Summer, or to the Fire in the Winter; but being so

much cooler in the Summer, and warmer in the Winter, than England is, 'tis therefore not so proper for ripening the Corn and Fruits. In Winter 'tis more subject to Wind, Clouds, and Rain, than to Frost and Snow; and the Inhabitants fortify themselves against that Moistness of the Air, and the Distempers they occasion, by drinking Usquebaugh. As for its Natural History, our Author shall be Doctor Beale, Physician to the State, who published his Account in 1657.

The Soil is naturally fitter for Grass and Pasturage, than *The Soil and Produce.* Tillage, the Grass in some Places being so long and sweet withal, as would surfeit their Cattle if they were not restrain'd; and in other Places their Soil is so very fat, as not to admit of being dung'd. Tho' a great deal of Wood has been cut down to make Charcoal for the Iron-works, and many hundred Acres of Bogs drained of late Years, which are now excellent Meadows and Corn Fields, yet several great Woods are still remaining in Usher, &c. and other Parts are still incumbered with Bogs of different Sorts, the *Their Bogs.* deepest of which are not passable in Summer, except such as have some Paths of firm Ground, which are known only to the Natives, and shake as they tread on them, for which Reason they are called Shaking Bogs. Others are called Watry and Miry Bogs. The former are commonly of a large Extent, yield for most part very good Turf, and are covered with Grass, yet so as the Water appears, and they are not dangerous to Travellers. The Miry Bogs are usually less, and produce but little Grass. Others, which are called Hassocky Bogs, are full of Mud at Bottom, and having Water of various Depths, might pass for Lakes, where it not that they are full of small Tufts of Reeds, Rushes, high Grass, and sometimes little Shrubs, with Patches of Water betwixt them. The Irish Natives, when pursued, leap from one Tuft to another with great Agility. There are others called Red Bogs, where those who dig Turf many times find large Fir and other Trees. All these Bogs are partly occasioned by Springs, and partly by small Streams which run from the high Grounds, and by Rain which has not a free Passage.

Here are a great many Iron Mines, but they have chiefly *Mines.* been discovered and made useful by the English, who have been great Gainers by them since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Of these there are three Sorts, the Rock Mine, the Bog Mine, and the Mountain Mine. The first, as it lies near the Surface, is dug out with very little Charge; the Ore is full of good tough Metal, but in melting 'tis mixed with other Sorts of Ore, because 'tis too harsh of itself, melts too suddenly, and choaks the Furnace. The second Sort is hewn with little Trouble from the Rocks; 'tis not so rich as the former, and the Iron is so brittle, that 'tis scarce fit for any thing but Plow-shares, unless it be mixed with other Sorts. The Mountain Ore is tough, of a middle Substance between the other two, and in many Parts as good as Spanish Iron. Dr. Beale, our Author above-mentioned, says they had Mines of Lead too, which were promising before the Irish Rebellion, but that they were destroy'd by the Rebels, and never improved since. Here are several Ridges of Hills from ten to fifty Miles long; several of them abound both with Pasture and Arable, and the Tops and Sides of many of them look as if they had been formerly ploughed. Some of them are very high, particularly betwixt Dundalk and Curlingford, which are seen forty Miles off, and many of them fifty Miles at Sea. It may be said of the Country in general, that it has as good Pastures as any in Europe, and abundance of very good Corn. Their own Cattle are generally small, but those brought from England thrive exceedingly well. Here are many Quarries of Free-stone, Marble, Slates, Flint, and Sea-coal, but their principal Fuel is Turf; only in Towns near the Coast they are supplied with Coal from England and Scotland. Here are also some Glass-works, but they have their Sand for making it from England. Their chief Commodities for Export are Cat-*Cattle.* tle, Hides, Furs, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Salt, Hemp, Linnen Cloth, Timber, Pipe Staves, Wool, and Woollen Cloth, coarse Rugs, and shag Mantles, Freezes, Rattens, Camlets, Fowl, Variety of Fish, as Salmon, Herring, &c. some Lead, Tin and Iron.

The chief Riches of the ancient Irish consist in their numerous Flocks of Sheep, which they shear twice a Year; great Herds of Black Cattle; and abundance of small Horses called

called Hobbies, noted for their soft and round Amble. Here's Variety of Game of all Sorts, but the *Irish* Gentry are not so fond of Hunting as the *English*; and tho' they have destroyed most of the Wolves, with which the Country was heretofore very much infested, yet they are still heard to howl in the wild and solitary Mountains, where there are few or no Inhabitants. Tho' they have Rain generally all the Year, except about five or six Weeks fair Weather in the Spring, yet the Inhabitants are as healthful and as long liv'd as their Neighbours; and tho' in Summer it frequently rains two or three Days together, to the great Hindrance of the Maturity of their Corn, &c. as well as of their gathering it in, yet there's as seldom a Dearth here as in any Country whatsoever; and most Years they have not only enough for their own Consumption, but for Export.

Springs and Rivers.

Here are many Springs, and several medicinal ones near *Dublin*, of the Nature of *Spaws*. There are others which the superstitious credulous Vulgar call *Holy Wells*, and ascribe great Cures to them, because dedicated to Saints.

Shannon.

Of their Rivers, the chief are, 1. The noble *Shannon*, which rises from *Loch-Allen*, in the Province of *Connaught*, divides it from *Leinster* and *Munster*, and after running thro' several Lakes, falls into the Sea betwixt *Kerry-Point* and *Loop-Head*, after a Course of 145 Miles, besides Turnings. The Bay, at its Mouth, is about ten Miles broad. The River is in most Parts wide and deep, but is not navigable by Ships above fifty Miles, by reason of a Cataract six Miles above *Limerick*. It has several fruitful pleasant Islands in it, a fertile Soil on both Banks, and receives several lesser Rivers. The *Liffie*, tho' not near so considerable as the former, yet because it graces the Capital of the Kingdom, 'tis called the Princess of the *Irish* Rivers. It rises in Mountains about ten Miles South of *Dublin*, but has so many Windings, that the Course of it is betwixt forty and fifty Miles before it falls into the Bay of *Ringford*. The next River that deserves to be mentioned, is the *Boyn*, celebrated in Poetry as well as History, for the Victory gained on the Banks of it by the immortal King *William III.* It rises in *King's County*, not far from the Fountains of the *Barrow*, falls into the Sea at *Drogheda-Bay*; but its Navigation far into the Country is stopp'd by Weirs. The *Barrow* and *Ouze*, two Rivers in the Province of *Leinster*, the former navigable by large Boats, the latter by small ones, join a little above the Town of *Ros*, and afterwards mixing with the *Sure*, fall into *Waterford-haven*. The *Slane* falls into the Harbour of *Wexford*. The principal River in *Ulster*, that falls into the Sea, is the *Band* or *Bann*, which is not navigable many Miles, because of a Cataract within three Miles of *Loughneagh*, from whence this River falls into the Sea a little below *Colerain*.

Liffie.

Boyn.

The Barrow and Ouze.

The Sure.

The Band.

The Loughs.

Lough-Ern.

Lough-Neagh.

The Wild Irish.

There are numerous Loughs in *Ireland*, both Salt and Fresh-water, of which the latter are properly Inlets of the Sea at the Mouths of Rivers. The chief of these are, 1. *Lough-Ern*, in the Province of *Ulster*, which is formed of two spacious Loughs, with a Channel or River betwixt them, and runs into *Donnegal-Bay*, a little below *Bally-Shannon*. In this Lough there are several Islands that are inhabited, and contain eight or nine hundred Acres of Land, where is good Fowling and Fishing, and others are left for Pasture.

2. *Lough-Neagh*, in the North-east Part of *Ulster*, falls into the Sea by the River *Bann*, a little below *Colerain*.

As for the ancient or *Wild Irish*, as they are called, i. e. those Kernes, Rapparees, &c. who have not yet been thoroughly civilized, they are of a middle Stature, strong and nimble, yet have wonderful soft Skins and tender Muscles; they are quick of Apprehension, prodigal of their Lives, patient of Hardships, lustful and credulous, but constant in Love, and courteous to Strangers; impatient of Abuse and Injury, implacable in Enmity, and in all Affections vehement and passionate. The Music they are fondest of is the Harp and Bag-pipe. Their Language is originally *British*, or at least a Dialect of it, but it has received such a Tincture by Intermixture with Foreigners, that 'tis degenerated from it very much. It consists in the main of the *British*, and old *Cantabrian* or *Spanish* Language; but the Names of Mountains, Isles, Waters, &c. are still for most part *British*. As for their Names, the greatest Men have often the Letter *O* put before them, as *O Bryan*, *O Carrol*, and some of the better Sort the Name of *Mac*, which signifies Son; but when they are christen'd they commonly add some odd Name or other taken from any Event, and never give the Name of the Parent, or any of the Kindred then living, because they have a Notion that it hastens their Death; but when the Father dies, the Son commonly takes his Name. They feed very much upon Herbs and Roots, are fond of Butter, Oatmeal,

Milk, Whey, Beef-Broth, and often eat Flesh without any Bread. As for their Corn, they lay it up for their Horses against a Time of Dearth. They don't scruple to eat raw Flesh after the Blood of it is press'd out, and drink down very large Quantities of *Uisquebaugh* or *Aqua Vita* after it. They commonly wear little Woollen Jackets, Breeches close to their Thighs, and over them a Mantle of Shag-Rug deeply fring'd. They go for most part bare-headed, wear their Hair long, and count it the greatest Ornament. The Women also are fond of their Hair, especially if it be long and carretty. They are so far from thinking Robbery a Crime, that when they go out for a Booty, they pray to God they may meet with it; and so far are they from supposing Violence, or even Murder an Offence to God (who they think would not let them have the Opportunity of committing it, if it were a Sin) that they count it a Sin to let a fair Opportunity slip. Moreover they say that they only walk in their Father's Steps, and that it would be a Disgrace to their Parentage, to work for their Living. They are extremely whimsical and foolishly credulous, swear almost at every third Word by the *Trinity*, by *Christ*, by *St. Patrick*, by *St. Bridget*, by their *Baptism*, by their *Godfather's Head*, and the like, and don't much boggle at Perjury. They who dwell in Towns seldom contract Marriage with the Country People, and pass their Promise not for the present, but for the future; or else give their Assent without Deliberation, so that a very little Difference separates them. They are also much given to Incest, and nothing is so common as Divorces under Pretence of Conscience. When any one lies a dying, Women that are hired for the Purpose, stand in Cross-ways calling upon the Person with hideous Outcries, and abundance of ridiculous Expostulations; and after the Party is dead, they make a loud Howling, and clap their Hands together, and follow the Corpse with such a Peal of Outcries, that a Man would think the Quick as well as the Dead were past all Hopes of Recovery. They mourn no less for such as are killed in Battle, or by Robbing; tho' they affirm they die an easier Death than others, and suppose that their Souls go into the Company of those of Giants and Heroes of great Renown, of whom they still retain strange Fables and Songs.

The Religion of these *Wild Irish* is Popish, but attended with more Indecency and Superstition than is common elsewhere; for when they first see the Moon after the Change, they use to bow the Knee, say the Lord's Prayer, and then speak to the Moon with a loud Voice, saying, *Leave us as whole and as sound as thou hast found us*. They used to look through the Shoulder Blade-bone of a Sheep, when the Flesh is clear taken from it, and if they see any dark or dusky Spot in it, they say that some Corpse shall shortly be carry'd out of the House. They pray for the Wolves, and wish them well, and then they are not afraid to be hurt by them. They reckon it unlawful to dress their Horses, or to gather Grass for their Fodder on Saturdays. They hang up the Feet and Legs of a dead Horse, and reckon the very Hoofs a sacred Relick. They count her a wicked Woman, or a Witch, that comes to fetch Fire from them upon *May-day*, neither will they give any Fire then, but to a sick Body, and that also with a Curse.

After having given this Account of these *Wild Irish*, 'tis but Justice to them to observe, that their own Writers complain they have been very injuriously treated by most *English* Authors ever since they were conquered in the Time of *Henry II.* But this is certain, that since the ancient *Irish* lost their Sovereignty, most of their own ancient Families are extinct, the Race in general are much degenerated from their Ancestors in Valour, Learning, &c. and by being kept so many Years in Subjection, as well as by too blind a Dependence on their Popish Clergy, most of them are extremely ignorant; and though the *Massacres* and other Barbarities they have committed against Protestants, seem to be owing more to their Bigottry and bad Set of Principles, than to their natural Inclinations to Cruelty, yet it appears, even by their own Writers, that they have been much addicted to Intestine Wars, Rebellions, and Revenge; and the Contentions that arose among the petty Princes, by whom they were governed, contributed not a little to those Barbarities, and at last rendered them an easy Conquest. Nevertheless they have Reputation enough for Valour in foreign Countries, when they have been trained to martial Discipline, though they seldom defended their own well.

Who the first Inhabitants were cannot be learned from *Records*, but must only be traced by Conjecture and Probability; Things at such a Distance can receive no Light, but what they have by these Helps, unless we suffer ourselves to be drawn by more modern Writers into a Number of extravagant and foolish Fancies; in short then, that they were *Britons*, we are encouraged to believe, 1. Because some

of

of the ancient Writers, call it *Britannia parva*, and *Insula Britannorum*. 2. *Tacitus* has told us, that in his Time their Customs were much the same with the *Britons*, and *Strabo* calls them expressly *Britons*. 3. At the first Plantation of the World 'tis very natural to imagine, that this Island was peopled from *Britain*, from whence the Passage into it is short and easy. 4. A great many Words in the *Irish* Language appear to be of *British* Extraction.

That it was ever conquered by the *Romans*, is an Opinion which some have endeavoured to establish upon little Hints they have met with in the old Authors that seem to look that Way; but after all there's no just Reason to believe it; nor can we imagine but the Panegyrist would have run out largely upon such a Conquest, if the *Romans* had ever got Footing in the Island. Towards the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, the *Scots* (a People that are thought to have come out of *Scythia* into this Island) began to make a mighty Figure in these Parts, so that the whole Country from them was called *Scotia*. Some of the *Saxon* Kings, and the *Norwegians* also, were very troublesome to them, but could not bring them under an absolute Subjection; nor were they conquered before *Henry II.* King of *England*, invaded them with a powerful Army (in the Year 1172) brought the States of the Island to an intire Submission, and bestowed the Sovereignty upon his Son *John*; but for all this the Kings of *England* were only Lords of *Ireland*, until the more ample Title of King was bestowed upon *Henry VII.* by the States in Parliament assembled.

They are said to have received Christianity very early: What Progress had been made in it before the Time of *St. Patrick*, we have no certain Account, probably not very much; but that Saint (who was a Disciple of *St. German*) carried the Work on with so much Success and Resolution as to convert the greatest Part of the Island, which gained him the Character of the *Irish* Apostle, and mighty Commendations from all the *Irish* Writers. Nor was Religion their only Character, their Learning too is much celebrated by Authors both ancient and modern, who tell us that the *Saxons* (particularly) very commonly sent over their Children hither for a liberal Education.

Thus much of its ancient Condition: At present the Inhabitants are in a great measure brought over to the Customs and Fashions of the *English*, except in some Parts, where they live at a loose, unciviliz'd rate, and are therefore termed *Wild Irish*.

Ireland is governed by a Vice-Roy (sent over by the King of *England*) styled Lord-Deputy or Lord-Lieutenant, whose Jurisdiction and Authority is very large, so that no Viceroy in *Europe* is invested with greater Power, nor comes nearer the Majesty of a King in his Train and State; and as he is allowed a Privy Council to assist him on all Occasions, he can upon sudden Emergencies make War and Peace with Rebels or Invaders. As for their Orders or Degrees, *Ireland* has the same that we have here in *England*; their Courts of Justice too and Manner of Proceeding differ very little; the Parliament is called and dissolved at the Pleasure of the King of *England*; they have their four Terms, their Courts of *Chancery*, *King's-Bench*, *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, with their Judges of Assize, and Justices of the Peace in each County.

Ireland is divided into five Parts, arising from the Number of its Governors heretofore; these, with their Extent, will best be understood by the following Scheme, as it stood when it was a Pentarchy.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. MUNSTER | { Kerry, | { Limerick, |
| contains the Coun- | { Cork, | |
| ties of | { Waterford, | |
| 2. LEINSTER | { Kilkenny, | { Kildare, |
| contains the Coun- | { Caterlough, | |
| ties of | { Queens-County, | |
| | { Kings-County, | { Wexford, |
| | | { Dublin. |
| 3. CONAGHT | { Twomund, | { Slego, |
| contains the Coun- | { Galloway, | |
| ties of | { Maio, | |
| | | { Letrim, |
| | | { Roscommon. |
| 4. ULSTER | { Lough, | { Down, |
| contains the Coun- | { Caron, | |
| ties of | { Farmanagh, | |
| | { Monaghan, | |
| | { Armagh, | |
| | | { Antrim, |
| | | { Colran, |
| | | { Tir-Oen, |
| | | { Tir-Comel. |
| 5. MEATH | { East-Meath, | { Long- |
| contains the Counties of | { West-Meath, | |
| | | { ford. |

But *Meath* is lately swallowed up in *Leinster*. 'Tis also divided like *England* into five several Circuits, viz. *Leinster*, *Munster*, *Connaught*, *North-East* and *North-West*, which comprehends thirty Counties, besides the County of *Dublin*,

which is not in any Circuit, and the County of *Tipperary*, which is a Palatinate.

The Church is governed by four Archbishops, *Armagh*, Primate of all *Ireland*, *Dublin*, *Cassil*, and *Tuam*. Under the Archbishop of *Armagh* are the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kilmore*, and *Ardagh*, *Dromore*, *Clogher*, *Raphoe*, *Down* and *Connor*, *Derry*. Under the Archbishop of *Dublin* are the Bishops of *Kildare*, *Fernes*, and *Laughlin Ossory*. Under the Archbishop of *Cassil* are the Bishops of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, *Limerick*, *Killaloe*, *Cork* and *Rosfe*, *Cloyne*. Under the Archbishop of *Tuam* are the Bishops of *Elphin*, *Clonfert*, *Killala*, and *Achonry*.

As to Religion, 'tis computed, that about eight Parts in ten are Papists, and that the Protestant Dissenters are double the Number of the Members of the Establishment which is according to the Church of *England*.

This Kingdom, after the *English* Conquest, was divided into that called the *English Pale*, and what was possessed by the ancient *Irish*. The *English Pale* consisted only of four Counties, viz. *Louth* in *Ulster*, *Meath*, *Dublin*, and *Kildare* in *Leinster*; the Origin whereof was this. The *English* having in the Reign of *Henry II.* made a speedy Conquest of great Part of *Ireland*, and drove the native *Irish* to the Woods, Mountains, and Deserts, the Conquerors soon after had a Quarrel among themselves, upon which the *Irish* recovered most of the Country by Degrees, and many of the *English* joining with them, little more than the said four Counties remained under Subjection to the Crown of *England*; so that the *English* were in a manner impaled with them, and by some posterior Agreements the *Irish* were obliged not to come with Arms into the Pale, unless with Consent of the Crown. But the *English* had little Influence on the rest of the Country, nor was it wholly reduced till the Accession of King *James I.* to the Crown of *England*, at which Time the Country was replenished with new *English* and *Scotch* Colonies, which proved the chief Means of securing the *British* Interest, and the Protestant Religion in that Kingdom; for the *Old English* of the Pale were become so degenerated, and such bigotted Papists for most part, that they joined with the *Old Irish* in the Rebellion and Massacre of 1641. But the *English* Jurisdiction is now again extended over the whole Kingdom, so that the Distinction of the Pale is in a manner forgot.

The Author of *Atlas Maritimus*, in a very solid Discourse of his upon the Trade of *Ireland*, observes very judiciously, that 'tis treated by the *English* as a conquered Country in nothing more than in Matters of Trade; but that they are as it were compelled to carry a high Hand over them in this Article from the Principle of Self-Preservation, by suppressing and prohibiting the Export of the *Irish* Manufactures to prevent the Ruin of their own. The *Irish* have not only Wool, Fullers-Earth, &c. to as much Perfection as the *English*, but have abundantly the Advantage of them in the manufacturing it, by reason of the Cheapness both of the Materials and the Labour of the People, owing to the extreme Cheapness of their Provisions. The *English* are justified for preventing the *Irish* from running into the *British* Manufactures: 1. Because the peopling of *Ireland* (the native wild *Irish* excepted) was from *England*, and under the Protection of the *English* Power. They ought therefore to enjoy the Country upon the *English* Terms, and not use the Advantages given them there to the Injury of the People that first settled and supported them, as would be the Case if they fell into the *English* Manufactures. 2. The Sheep, which now yield them such a prodigious Fleece, were first carried from hence; and as this was at a Time too when their Exportation was prohibited to all the rest of the World, they ought not in Justice to *England* to employ the Product of those Sheep to the Disadvantage of their Benefactors, or to run into a Trade which is so far the Property of *England* (as to them) that they could have no Right to it, but what they must derive from the *English*. On these just Foundations, says our Author, the *English* have by Act of Parliament restrained the Inhabitants of *Ireland* from exporting any of their Woollen Manufactures to any Part of the World, except to *England*. So that their Woollen Manufactures are not to be reckoned any Part of their foreign Trade, except to *England* only. In Return for this, they are admitted not only to bring their Wool to *England*, but also to manufacture it in part, that is, to spin it; and very great Quantities of their Yarn are imported into *Great-Britain* in a Year. The *Irish*, who pretend, though unjustly, that these Limitations are a great Hardship upon them, make themselves Amends by a notorious yet clandestine Exportation of their unwrought Wool to *France*, in spite of all the Care of their own Government and of ours also to prevent it; there being such a Multitude of Bays, Coves, Creeks, Roads, and Harbours, on the West and North-West Coasts of *Ireland*, where there is no Trade, and few Towns, that 'tis almost impossible to watch and guard the Coast so effectually as to hinder it. Considering this Restraint, no wonder that the Trade to *Ireland* is very much contracted, compared to what it would have been otherwise. Their common Trade therefore

Their modern State.

Division of Ireland.

therefore is now to be considered as almost confined to the Provisions that are the mere Produce of their Lands, of which, as they have great Plenty, so they have a very great and a profitable Trade with them. They trade considerably to *Flanders*, and the *Low Countries* especially, for Butter, Tallow, and Leather; but chiefly for Butter, of which the *Flemings* buy large Quantities; so that the *Irish* send many Ships at a Time to *Ostend* laden wholly with Butter. They drive a considerable Trade to *France* with their barrelled Beef (with which the *French* victual their Men of War, and such of their Merchant Ships too as are bound for long Voyages) besides the clandestine Returns they make from thence of Wine and Brandy for their clandestinely exported Wool. As for their Herrings, of which they catch great Quantities on the North Side of the Kingdom, viz. on all the Coast from *Belfast* to *Londonderry*, they chiefly send them to *Spain* and *Portugal*. As for their Linen Manufacture, so exceedingly increased of late Years, of which they both raise the Flax, and spin the Yarn themselves to a greater Perfection than was expected in so short a Time, they not only send great Quantities to the *British* Colonies in the *West-Indies*, but import it here free of Duties, whereas those imported from *Holland* and *Germany* pay very high Customs.

The *Irish* build very good Ships, says our Author, and have the best Harbours, in which many of our *English* Merchants chuse to build for foreign Trade especially, their Oak being good and Plenty. From the Mouth of *St. George's* Channel Northward, they fish sometimes with an hundred Sail of large Fishing Boats together. Besides Herrings, they catch a few white Fish. They have all their Coals, except a few in *Kilkenny*, which is far within Land, from *England*; as also all their Copper, Block-tin, and Lead from *Lancashire*, *Cornwall*, *Devonshire*, and *Yorkshire*. They likewise import their Hops, and all their *West-India* Goods, with their Mercery, Grocery, Haberdashery, &c. for most part from *England*. There's another clandestine and a very pernicious Trade there, hard to prevent, viz. the exporting of young Fellows for foreign Service. The native *Irish*, being almost all Papists, and of a roving Disposition, most of the Youth, as they grow up, are entertained in Pay by foreign Agents, and sent away to *France* and *Spain*, in both whose Armies there are always *Irish* Regiments. From hence 'tis easy to infer, that the Trade of *Ireland* is so far from being the most advantageous to *England* of any Trade in *Europe*, that 'tis perhaps just the contrary. As for Woollen Manufactures, they make their own universally, and don't want one Article from us; and 'tis evident that *England* has been on all Occasions put to the Necessity of assisting and supporting them at her own Charge. One great Injury to the Trade in general is, that great Quantities even of their Worsted Yarn are said to be exported to *France*, which indeed is much easier to do than the unwrought Wool, because it takes up less Room on Ship-board.

Our Author takes Notice of two Articles in the *Irish* Trade, which appear exceeding grievous to the *English*, especially at a Time when the Woollen Manufacture in *England* is under any Discouragements in other Respects; and these are, 1. The Exportation of the *Irish* Yarn to *England*, which was at first thought a Matter of little Consequence, and of no great Use except at *Bristol*; and 'tis plain the *British* Parliament intended it should not be too extensive, by their rejecting the Petitions from *London* and *Norwich* for allowing *Irish* Yarn to be brought directly into the *Thames*, and to *Yarmouth*. But such is the Cheapness of the Yarn, and the Goodness of the Wooll, that this Liberty of bringing it to *England*, is become a Grievance, by the prodigious Quantity imported, which is said to be not less than 40,000 Packs a Year; and the Cheapness of it is such, that though 'tis chiefly landed at *Bristol*, yet they find it worth while to send it from thence to *London* by Land-Carriage, and likewise from *London* to *Yarmouth* by Water. By this Yarn the *English* Spinning is anticipated, and the Poor so far unemployed: Nor is the Value inconsiderable, for every Pack of this Yarn is supposed to weigh like the Pack of Wool, 240 lb. which at 3d. per Pound, the common Price for Spinning, is 6l. Sterling per Pack: And if the Quantity be so great as is mentioned above, it amounts to no less than 240,000 l. a Year, taken from the Employment of the Poor of *England*, and paid to the Poor of *Ireland*, and that also out of our own Manufacture. The other Grievance to *England* in the *Irish* Trade, is (as appears from the Complaints of our Merchants) that the Prohibition of exporting the *Irish* Manufactures of Wool, is not so strictly observed in *Ireland* as it ought, or perhaps as we believe it to be; but that the Woollen Manufactures of *Ireland* are found in the foreign Markets, as well in *Portugal* as in *Spain* and *Italy*; and no doubt 'tis the same in other Parts. 'Tis apprehended that if this Commerce should prevail by the Connivance or private Encouragement of those who ought to

suppress and prevent it, *England* might in time be reduced to great Extremities for want of the Vent of its Manufacture, and be compelled to make herself amends again upon *Ireland*, by prohibiting the *Irish* Yarn, which nevertheless would not be sufficient in the End, tho' it would be a great Loss to *Ireland*. So that it highly concerns *Ireland* as well as *England* to keep the Trade running in the right Channel, according to the Laws of both Countries.

In the room of the Restraint above-mention'd, so great Encouragement is given in *England* to the Linnen Manufacture in *Ireland*, as appears from the Advertisements in our Daily Papers, &c. that 'tis exported not to *England* only, but to our *American* Colonies in very great Quantities; therefore it would be impolitic as well as unjust in the *Irish*, to break into the Prohibition on which the Encouragement given to their Linnen Manufacture was founded, and thereby oblige *England* to take off those Encouragements, and restrain one Trade because it cannot effectually restrain the other.

Besides these Articles of Commerce, the *Irish*, by reason of the great Number of Black Cattle, which they breed on the Mountains and boggy Grounds, have a large Quantity of very good Leather, with which they used before the present War to drive a considerable Trade to *France*, *Flanders*, &c. tho' they are not reckoned the best Tanners in the World, nor the Bark of their Oak the best for Tanning. They have of late Years been so deficient in their Crops of Corn, as to want Supplies from *England*, but in Years of greater Plenty, they have had large Quantities to send to *Portugal*, which turned out greatly to their Advantage. Upon the whole, the *Irish* are Gainers by every Branch of their Commerce, for they have no extraordinary Consumption of any Goods of foreign Growth, unless from *England*. All their Clothes, except Silks (and some of these also) are made at Home; as also their Furniture and Equipages; and they import nothing but the less necessary Articles of Life, the chief of which are Wine, Brandy, Tobacco, Sugars, and Spices; the last of which serve in some measure to balance the great Sums they would otherwise drain from *England* in Specie for the Linnen, Wool, and Yarn, which they send hither every Year, and which would make their Trade still more to the Disadvantage of *England*. 'Tis observed, that the *English* and *Scots*, who are the chief Merchants and Manufacturers of *Ireland*, are not above a third Part of the Inhabitants, the *Irish* being abundantly more numerous than the *British*, but are chiefly employed in Country-work, as Tilling the Land, Railing Cattle, &c. Till the coining of those called *Wood's* Copper Half-pence, they were greatly straiten'd for a Species of Money of their own, some of the many foreign Coins that were current amongst them being very much to their Loss, particularly the small *French* Quarters, being one-fourth of a Livre, and a poor Mix'd-metal small Coin called Rapps; also the *Scots* Baubees and Bodles, and a Medley of Dollars and Pieces of Eight, which the *Irish* call Patacoons.

By a very late Computation, the Protestants are about one-sixth Part, and the Papists five-sixths of the whole Nation, the latter implicitly subject to the Pope in Spirituals, and too well-affected to the Pretender in Temporals, easily led into Disorders, and formerly employed by *Spain* and *Rome* against Queen *Elizabeth*, in whose Reign the reducing of *Ireland* cost 1,198,717 l. Sterling. Sir *John Burlace* computes that the Rebellion in 1641, cost above twenty-two Millions Sterling on both Sides. Sir *William Petty* reckons the Damage at thirty-seven Millions. *Oliver Cromwell*, by an Ordinance of June 23, 1654, laid a Tax of 10,000 l. a Month for two Years, and 14,000 l. a Month afterwards upon all Estates real and personal of this Kingdom. Its present Revenue is computed at about half a Million. 'Tis asserted in a late Pamphlet, intitled, *Observations on the present State of Ireland*, which the Author says he designed for the Information of the noble Lord-Lieutenant, 'That most of the *Irish* Estates were set soon after the Revolution, infinitely below their real Value, at thirty-one Years; so that Tenants got all the Profit, and liv'd almost as well as their Landlords; but that the Case is now alter'd, and Tenants pay the full Value of their Lands; that Rents have been raised one-third within these twenty Years; the Consequence of which has been the Drain of the *Irish* Species; and that the Lands of the Absentees being risen one-third, there is just a third Part more drawn from them than there was twenty Years ago. From whence he would prove, that nothing could serve the People of *Ireland*, but laying their Commerce quite open, and allowing them free Trade with all the World.' Another Writer, in his *Remarks* upon this Pamphlet, charges the principal Grievance complained of by the *Irish*, on the Extravagance of the People at Home, and their Remittance of Money to the Absentees Abroad; and imagines

gines that such a free Trade would be taking them into Partnership with us in our most valuable Trade, with this Circumstance, that they would certainly under-sell us, and remove the Poverty they complain of, into the Heart of our own Country. And he asks, Whether the People of Britain are obliged to sacrifice their Trade, Wealth, and Happiness, their staple Manufactures, and the daily Bread of Multitudes, to relieve the People of Ireland, against their own Extravagance and Indiscretion, their bad Economy at Home, and Draught of Money from Abroad. But having only mentioned these Things as falling in naturally with our Subject, we don't presume to decide, and leave them rather to the Consideration of the Reader.

Language and Learning.

Bishop Nicholson, in his *Historical Library*, is of Opinion that the ancient Danes, as well as Saxons, had the Use of Letters from Ireland. He says that the Name of the Alphabet in the ancient Irish is *Bethluifnion*; that all the Names of its Letters are cut out of the Woods, as *Beith*, a Birch-tree; *Luis*, an Ash; *Nion*, an Aspen-tree, &c. and that B, L, and N, are the three first Letters in the oldest Irish Primers. The Runick *Biarkan* answers exactly to the Irish *Beith*. And O. Wormius, who acknowledges that his Countrymen have one ancient Alphabet, which they call *Ira Letur*, or *Irlandorum Literæ*, shews that this differed little from those which were communicated by his Friends in other Parts of the Northern World. Whether the Norwegians brought those Letters to Ireland, or carried them originally from hence, the Bishop seems positive that before their Acquaintance with the Country, Ireland was the Fountain of Learning, to which all the Western Christians had Recourse; and not only for Academic Instruction, but for a right Instruction in the Principles of Religion. This was so notorious, says he, that the Monks of *Glastonbury* (who had forged Evidence to prove St. Patrick's being a Member of their House) were for some time applied to as the chief Doctors in Divinity and Philosophy, because they were supposed to be most perfectly versed in the Irish Systems and Discipline.

Records.

If what Keating and others report of the Care taken by the Government, of the publick Records, be true, 'tis hardly to be imagined that any Kingdom of the World should outdo Ireland either in the Antiquity or Certainty of her Histories. They tell us, that *Ollamb Fodhla*, the twenty-first Monarch of the *Milesian* Race (who is said to have reigned about 900 Years before the Birth of Christ) ordained a Triennial Parliament to be held at the King's Pleas throughout all Generations at *Temoria* or *Taragh*, in which, amongst other State Affairs of the highest Importance, a special Committee was always appointed for inspecting all their Monuments of Antiquity, Genealogies, Chronicles, &c. and whatever was approved by them as authentic was inserted in the Book of Royal Records, from thence called the *Psalter of Taragh*. After the Kingdom became Christian, such another Parliament was held at the Palace of *Taragh*, wherein a like Committee of three Kings and three Bishops (of whom St. Patrick was one) was appointed to review all the ancient Chronicles, the Custody whereof was afterwards committed by the States of the Realm to the Bishops, who for fear they should be lost, caused several authentic Copies of them to be fairly ingrossed, some whereof are extant to this Day, as the Book of *Ardmagh*, the *Psalter of Cashel*, &c. We are still farther assured, that the Irish were so fond of their own Genealogies and Histories, that in the most early Ages they had above two hundred Annalists and Historians, whose Families were seized (in Fee) of considerable Hereditaments for the carrying on this National Concern; every great Lord being obliged to have a Set of them to transmit to Posterity all the memorable Occurrences in his Family, yet so as that all these inferior Reports were subject to the forementioned Triennial Scrutiny in Parliament.

Universities.

Bishop Nicholson informs us, that within a Century after the Death of St. Patrick, the Irish Seminaries of Learning so increased, that most Parts of Europe sent their Children hither to be educated, and had from hence both their Bishops and Doctors; that in the Beginning of the IXth Century (in the Reign of King *Conchabhar*, the second Son of *Donchadh*) there were no less than 7000 Students in the single University of *Ardmagh*, though there were three more (*Cashel*, *Dundalathglass*, and *Lismore*) which vied with this, besides a great many private and independent Colleges in other Parts of the Kingdom.

History sacred; with Profane in the Margents.

Our Prelate has an Observation, that 'twas common for the ancient Irish to register publick Transactions in the Books of the Holy Gospels, and that there are many ancient Copies of them which have such historical Notes in the Margins. He quotes Dr. Hicke's *Dissert. Epist.* to shew that those of County Courts were usually so registered; and he says, that severe Curses are sometimes found annexed on the Corruptors of such Records. Among other Copies he takes notice of two, viz. one mentioned in the *Oxford Catalogue of MSS* (drawn up by John Bishop of Norwich,

A. D. 1664.) where the Account given of it is, 'That this Book, which is in the most ancient Character of the Irish, contains only the Beginnings of the Gospels, according to St. Matthew, Mark, and Luke, but the intire Gospel of St. John; and that in the Margin are some Irish Genealogies.' The other is an old Vellum MS. in *Trinity-College Library at Dublin*, of the four Latin Gospels, whereto are prefixed the Contents of the Chapters, interwoven with old Grants to Monasteries, &c. in the Irish Tongue. 'Tis called the Book of St. Columbkille, there being a Silver Cross on the Cover of it, with an Inscription said to be *Columba's* own Writing, and 'twas given to the College by Dr. Jones Bishop of Meath. The late Mr. Toland also (in his *Nazarenus*) valued himself much on the historical Discoveries he met with in an old Latin MS. of the four Gospels in Irish Characters, which afterwards fell into other good Company in the *Harleian Library*.

It might perhaps be reckoned inexcusable for us to take no Notice of that Part of the Irish History which relates to the *Oostmen* or *Easterlings*, who for a Time bore a great Sway in this Island, not unlike the Lord Danes formerly in England. Though Archbishop Usher supposes that the *Oostmen* were the same Nation with the *Ofiæi* (*Ofiæones* or *Estonæ*) of *Livonia*, Bishop Nicholson thinks *Giraldus Cambrensis* (i. e. G. Barry) in the Right, when he affirmed, that they all came from Norway, and the neighbouring Isles, which lay to the East of Ireland; and therefore their Inhabitants, when they were seated here, properly enough called themselves *Oostmen*. They had, says the Archbishop, the Cities of *Dublin*, *Waterford*, *Cork*, and *Limerick*, with other Maritime Towns, and their Bishops (whose Jurisdiction was confined within the Walls of the said Cities) were consecrated by their Countrymen the Norman Archbishops of *Canterbury*. When Henry II. peopled those Cities with Colonies of Englishmen, he assigned to the *Oostmen* of each, a Proportion of Land in the Suburbs, which in the old Records of the Kingdom is stiled a *Cantred*. Sir James Ware, who wrote the *Antiquities of Ireland*, sets the Conduct of these *Oostmen* in the best Light, and to him we refer the Reader, who has a Curiosity to know more of them.

Oostmen, or Easterlings.

While we are upon the general State of Ireland, we cannot but take Notice of a Writer mentioned by Bishop Nicholson, viz. Con O Malony, an Irish Jesuit at Lisbon, who wrote a Piece published at *Francfort* 1645, intitled, *Disputatio Apologetica de Jure Regni Hiberniæ pro Catholicis Hibernis adversus Hæreticos Anglos*. 'Tis plain, it was written purely to stir up his Countrymen to persevere in their Efforts, wholly to extirpate the Name, Manners, and Religion of Englishmen, and to continue the Massacre of those Heretics, of whom he owned they had already cut off not less than 150,000 in four Years Time. It appears from his Preface, that the Island was first planted just three hundred Years after the Flood, and that from thence down to the Time that he wrote, there had been two hundred and eleven Monarchs of it, including the last twenty-one, who, being Sovereigns of England, are by him looked upon as Tyrants and Usurpers.

General State of Ireland.

The best View of the Political State of this Kingdom (from the Reign of King Henry II. to that of King James I.) is given by the Attorney General, Sir John Davies, in a Book, intitled, *Historical Collections*, &c. first printed at London in Quarto in 1612, and afterwards in Folio at Dublin in 1705, wherein he assigns these two Circumstances as the Causes why Ireland was never intirely subdued, nor brought under Obedience to the Crown of England, till the Beginning of the Reign of King James I. 1. The saint Prosecution of the War: Both Henry II. and his Son (King John) contented themselves with a superficial Homage from the Kings of three Provinces; and Sir John Courcy (Earl of Ulster) made but little more Impression on the fourth. No Force sufficient to support the English Interest appeared before the thirty-sixth of Edward III. nor after that to the 39th of Queen Elizabeth. 2. The Defects and Looseness in the Civil Administration. The English Laws and Franchises were pretended to be given to the Natives in general, but in reality allowed by the Courts of Judicature to only five Irish Septs, the rest being always treated as Aliens and Enemies. To this he adds another Fault that was committed in Policy, viz. the passing of exorbitant Grants of whole Counties and Provinces to the first Adventurers, who, instead of winning the Obedience of the Natives to their Sovereign, quarrelled among one another. These Struggles, Sir John says, put them under a Necessity of living after the old Irish Fashion: For to increase the Numbers and Powers of their respective Families and Clans, they observed the Laws of *Tanistry* and *Gavelkind*; and as their Forces grew numerous, they were subsisted by the wicked Extortion of (*Buamach*) *Coigna*, and *Livery*. The Statutes of *Kilkenny* made some Provision for the Cure of this Epidemic Distemper: And those enacted by Sir Edward Poyning in the Reign of Henry VII. seemed to secure an universal Obedience to the English Laws. Yet in the very next

Political State.

next Reign, there was Room enough for a farther Reformation both in Church and State, when the Lord Grey having (among other wholesome Acts of Parliament) procured an Establishment of the King's Supremacy, first discovered, that the *Irish* made no Scruple in renouncing the Pope, when they had once resolved to obey the King. However, the Advances that were made afterwards by the Earl of *Suffex* under Queen *Mary*, seconded by those of Sir *Henry Sidney*, and Sir *Charles Blount* (Lord *Mountjoy*) under Queen *Elizabeth*, finished the martial Part of a plenary Reduction of the whole Kingdom, leaving only the peaceful Distribution of Justice, and the Settlement of Trade and Commerce, to the Administration of King *James I.* This is the Sum and Substance of that excellent Treatise, whose Author has shewn that no body is better acquainted with the History and State of *Ireland*.

The Interest of this Kingdom in its Trade and Wealth is stated in a Tract published at *Dublin* in 1682, by Colonel *Lawrence*, who was many Years a Member of the Council of Trade; as well as an Officer of great Rank in the Army. He thinks the chief Reasons why the Improvements of this Kingdom are so inconsiderable since it came under the Government of *England*, are, 1. The natural Aversion of the Natives to Labour and Trade: 2. Their Excess in rich Apparel: 3. Lewdness: 4. Drunkenness: 5. Maintaining Foreign Officers at Home, and giving their Children Education in Foreign Parts.

There's a very learned Treatise written by the great Archbishop *Usher* concerning the *Herenach*, *Terron*, and *Corban* Lands, which were the ancient Demesns (or Men-fals, as the *Irish* call them) of the *Chorepiscopi* of both Kingdoms. This is epitomized in *Spelman's* Glossary.

The Irish Bards.

Multitudes of the Historical Ballads of the ancient and hereditary Clans of Poets are cited by *Keating* and *O'Flaherty*. All the Composites of their famous Bards were in Verse, and therefore called Psalters or Sonnets.

Irish Rebellion and Massacre.

As for the *Irish* Rebellion and Massacre, which began the 23d of *October* 1641, the Outrages committed therein, as they are related by Sir *John Temple*, Master of the Rolls in *Ireland*, and a Privy Counsellor, within the Compass of two Months (for he carries his History no farther) appear to have been the most bloody and barbarous that the Histories of any Nation or Age can produce.

Persecution of the Protestants in Ireland in the Reign of King James II.

As for the State of the Protestants in *Ireland* under the Government of King *James II.* Dr. *King* the late Archbishop of *Dublin* has shewn their Sufferings in every thing that is dear and valuable to be unparalleled. As particularly, 1. In their Properties, by an absolute Power every where pleaded for by Magistrates and Officers of the Army, who daily caused their Goods to be plundered; whole Ships, with their Cargoes, to be seized; exorbitant Subsidies to be raised on their Estates both real and personal, besides their submitting to the free quartering of Soldiers, and to pay their Debts in Silver, but to take them in Brass. 2. In their Persons; by Tenants being encouraged to swear their Landlords into Plots and Goals: No *Habeas Corpus* allowed on the most illegal Imprisonment; Bakers under a constant Guard not suffered to sell them any Bread; General *Refen's* driving four or five thousand naked Protestants to starve under the Walls of *Derry*, an Instance of Cruelty not to be matched in History. In short, the Numbers of those that were daily killed by the Soldiers, murdered in their Houses, executed by martial Law, famished in Gaols, and that perished by other Acts of Violence, were astonishing. And, 3. In their Religion; for they were continually tortured with Assurances, that whatever became of *England*, the King was resolved to make *Ireland* a Catholic Kingdom; having the University and Diocesan Schools filled with Popish Masters, Tutors, and Scholars; the Protestant Clergy stripped of their Churches, Maintenance, and Jurisdiction; beaten in the Streets, assaulted in Divine Service, and ferreted out of their Houses and Lodgings, &c. Upon the whole, the Doctor concludes that there was no other Prospect, or human Possibility of avoiding the utter Destruction of all the Protestants in this Kingdom, but by their accepting of the Protection, and submitting to the Government of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

History of the ancient Irish Church and Saints.

As to its Ecclesiastical History, the curious Reader will have abundant Satisfaction from Archbishop *Usher*, and several other Writers on that Subject, to whom we refer, and shall only observe, That the whole Kingdom of *Ireland* is commonly called, by the ancient Church-Historians, *Insula Sanctorum*, as being more fertile in the Production of Saints, Martyrs, and Confessors, than any other Nation in the Christian World: And the Archbishop above-mentioned, remarks hereupon, that to write the Lives of all its Saints, or even to recount their Names, would be an endless Task. The old Hymns in the Praise of several of them are also innumerable. Two Volumes of their Lives are said to be in the Library of the late Duke of *Chandos*. In several old Martyrologies, there is mention of vast Numbers of Saints of the same Name, as twenty three

Columbas, twenty-four *Columans*, above two hundred *Columans*, &c. which some have divided into sixty-two Classes, all homonymous; but from the Difference of their Residence, or Places wherein they were worshipped, and from the Difference of their Parentage or Genealogies, appear to have been different Men. *John Colgan*, an *Irish* Friar Mendicant, and Divinity Lecturer in the University of *Louvain*, published three large Volumes of the Lives of several Hundred Saints that are supposed to have been born or bred, or at least who lived some Years in *Ireland*. Two of them contain the Lives of *St. Patrick*, *Columba*, and *Bridget*, who were Workers of Miracles at the same Time, if not at the same Shop. We will only mention *St. Patrick*, the great Apostle and tutelary Saint of the Kingdom: He came hither in 432, was the first Bishop of *Ardmagh*, retired in 465, and dy'd the 17th of *March*, Anno 492. 'Tis said that his Life has been wrote by no less than sixty-four Persons.

'Tis generally agreed that there was a Codex or Body of Laws in this Kingdom very early. The Law Maxims, by the Guidance of which, and the like Rules, the Brehons (or Judges) of the several Provincial Kings, determined all Controversies, were written by *Moran*, King *Finnadach's* Chief Justice, about A. D. 90, and by King *Cormach* himself, Anno 254. The grave Judges of the Law, who compiled the *Irish*, were a distinct Tribe or Family, (as the Historians, Physicians, Poets, and Harpers) to which were allotted a sufficient Farm in Inheritance. The Brehon had an eleventh Part of all the Fines in criminal Causes; for Murders, Rapes, and Robberies, were only subject to a pecuniary Commutation, which they called *Eric*. By the Statute of *Kilkenny* (45 *Edward III.* which is and long has been left out of the parliamentary Record of the Kingdom) it was enacted, under the Penalty of High-Treason, that none of the King's *English* Subjects in this Island should submit to a Trial by the Brehon Law, notwithstanding which, many of them were still under a Necessity of being concluded by the *Irish* Laws and Customs, till the whole Kingdom was settled on an *English* Bottom by King *James I.*

All the *Irish* Potentates, who put themselves under the Protection of *Henry II.* submitted and swore to the common Law of *England*, which is still the same in the four Courts of *Dublin* as in *Westminster-Hall*, and the Proceedings of the Sheriffs Turns, County Courts, Court Leet, Courts Baron, &c. (under the Guidance of the Common and Statute Laws) are in the same Method with those of *England*.

Dr. *Keating*, in his Accounts of the ancient *Irish* History, informs us, That the Office of the Poet, in the necessary Retinue of the Kings of *Ireland*, was to transmit to Posterity the heroic and memorable Actions of all famous Men, to lash the Immorality of Courtiers and other Inferiors, without Favour or Affection; and to write Satyrs upon Debauchery. He says, that the principal Occasion of the meeting of the Parliament at *Dromceat* (about the Middle of the 6th Century) was to concert Measures for the Banishment of the numerous idle Tribe of Poets out of the Island, who were become very chargeable, and an insupportable Grievance; for those Verse-makers had been so privileged and indulged by former Kings, that a third-part of the Kingdom, who passed under the Notion of Poets, and professed themselves regular Members of that Society, were by Law ordained to be supported by other Men's Labours, and billeted upon the People throughout the Kingdom from *Alballow's-Tide* to *May*. But it does not appear that the Convention above-mentioned did any thing more than reduce their Number. As for the military Exploits of the ancient *Irish* Heroes, Volumes would not contain the Romantic Tales, which were of the same Kind with the *English* Histories of *Guy of Warwick*, *Rolin Hood*, &c.

We proceed now to the Topography of this Kingdom, which tho' divided, like *England*, into the five several Circuits already mentioned, we shall describe according as 'tis divided into the Provinces of *Munster*, *Leinster*, *Connaught*, and *Ulster*, of which the first and the last extend themselves from the one Sea to the other, *Munster* in the South, and *Ulster* in the North. *Leinster* and *Connaught* lying betwixt these two, have the Sea only on one Side of each, viz. *Connaught* on the West, and *Leinster* on the East. To these four Provinces most Writers and Records have added a fifth, viz. *Meath*; but this, as has been partly observed already, is really a Part of *Leinster*, and is commonly now held as such.

The Shape of this Island is almost an oblong Square, but not fully; for to say nothing of several Corners and Forelands, which run out a great Way into the Sea, nor of divers great Bays and Inlets which the Sea makes here and there, in the three other Parts of this Island, the fourth Part called *Munster* greatly alters that Figure; for instead of stretching itself first from North to South,

and

and then from South to West, it runs altogether sloping from the North-east to the South-west; and there more-over it extends much farther into the Sea with its Western

Shores than any other Part of Ireland on the same West Side. We chuse to begin, as Camden does, with

M U N S T E R.

Nm. and
Barons.

'TIS called in Latin *Momonia*, in Irish *Muon*, or *Woun*. It lies open to the *Vergivian* Sea on the South and South-west; and the *Atlantic* on the West; and is bounded on the East and South-east with the Ocean and the Province of *Leinster*, from which 'tis partly separated by the River *Shure*; and on the North with the Province of *Connaught*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Sbaunzn*. *Camden* divides it into *West Munster* and *South Munster*.

Extent.

'Tis in Form a kind of Long Square, extending 130 Miles in Length from *Waterford-haven* in *St. George's Channel*, to the West-point in *Kerry* near *Dingle*; and 120 in Breadth from the North Parts of *Tipperary* to *Baltimore* in *Cork*; but from *Baltimore* to the North Parts of *Kerry*, which is more natural, 'tis but 68 Miles. The Circumference, including the great Windings and Turnings, is above 600 Miles. Mr. *Templeman* gives it an Area of 8065 square Miles.

History.

Before the *English* conquered this Province, 'twas governed by Kings of its own, and contained some Part of *Connaught*, i. e. the County of *Thomond*. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* the *Spaniards* made themselves Masters of some Part of it, but were soon drove out. It was govern'd more lately by a President, an Officer long ago disused, who had an Assistant, two Lawyers, and a Secretary.

This Province was very much civilized and improved by the *English* with stately Houses, Churches, &c. before the *Irish* Rebellion and Massacre in 1641, during which it suffered extremely. The Protestants here under Lord *Inchiquin*, made a long and gallant Defence, revenged the horrid Massacres by the *Irish* in several Parts of the Province, and declared unanimously against the Cessation of Arms agreed on betwixt King *Charles I.* and the Rebels.

Air and Soil.

It enjoys a mild, temperate Air, has many excellent Bays and Havens, and rich Towns, and the Soil is in some Parts hilly and woody, mixed with wild, solitary Mountains; but the Valleys are adorned with pleasant Meadows, and fruitful Fields of Corn. Besides this, the most fruitful Commodities are Cattle, Wood, Wool and Fish; of which last, it abounds with all sorts, especially Herrings and Cod.

Division and
Contents.

'Tis divided into five Counties, viz. *Waterford*, *Cork*, *Kerry*, *Limerick*, and *Tipperary*, which are subdivided into fifty-two Baronies, and contain one Archbishoprick, and five Bishopricks, seven Market-Towns, twenty-five Boroughs that return Members to Parliament, sixty-six old Castles, and eighty Parishes. It gave Title of Dutchess as well as *Kendal* to the deceased *Erengard-Melufina-Schuylenberg*, (a Princess of the Empire) so created by King *George I.*

WATERFORD
County.

I. WATERFORD County, is so surrounded in a manner by the *Blackwater*, the *Shure* River, and the Sea, that 'tis a Peninsula. 'Tis parted on the East by its Haven from the County of *Wexford* in *Leinster*, has *Cork* on the West, the Ocean on the South, and the River *Shure* on the North, which parts it from *Tipperary*, and from *Kilkenny* in *Leinster*. 'Tis forty-six Miles in Length, according to some (though but thirty-eight, as others say) and twenty-four broad; and though in some Parts 'tis pleasant and fruitful, yet 'tis for most part mountainous, and a barren, coarse Soil. It consists of 259,000 Acres, contains six or seven Baronies, gives Title of Earl, as well as *Wexford* and *Shrewsbury*, to a Descendant of the noble and ancient Family of *Talbot*, and sends ten Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses each for

Waterford City,
Lismore,

Dungarvan,
Tallagh.

Waterford.
75 M. fr. Dublin.
56 fr. Cork.
62 fr. Limerick.

1. *Waterford*, the only City of the County, is by the *Irish* and *Britons* called *Portlarig*. 'Twas first built by certain Pyrates of *Norway*, who having embraced Christianity, sent *Malchus*, a *Benedictine* Monk of *Winchester*, to be consecrated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in 1096, and it has ever since been a Bishop's Sec. Though 'tis situate in a thick Air, and a barren Soil, and is close built, yet till *Cork* outstripped it, 'twas reckoned the second City in the Kingdom, for Wealth, and Numbers of People, as it may still be denominated for its Extent. It ever remained faithful to the

Crown of *England*, after the Conquest of it by *Richard* Earl of *Pembroke*, who, after two Repulses, mastered it (*Anno* 1171.) upon which Account it was favoured by our Kings, and particularly by *Henry VII.* for its valorous Opposition to *Perkin Warbeck*, with many and great Privileges. And with regard to these Testimonies of its Bravery, its Motto was *Intacta manet Waterfordia*; but its Conduct was much blamed during the *Irish* Rebellion in 1641, for it was during all or most of the Massacre in the Hands of the Rebels, whose murdering Patriots made many Excursions from hence, and did a World of Mischief; nor was it reduced till *Oliver Cromwell* came in Person to attack it, though he himself was obliged to raise the Siege the first Time in 1649, and leave the Conquest of it till next Year. It was likewise possessed by the Popish Army in 1689, and not taken till after the Battle of the *Boyn*. From this Place the Earl of *Scarborough* in *England* enjoys the honourable Title of Viscount. King *Henry VI.* gave this City and County to *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*: But after the *Irish* had grown formidable, by reason of the Absence of the Kings of *England* abroad, together with their Nobility, who had large Estates in this Kingdom, as a Means to recover the *English* Interest, and suppress the growing Power of the *Irish*, it was enacted, that the Earl of *Shrewsbury* should surrender this Town and County to the King and his Successors, at the same time that the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Baron *Barkley*, the Heirs Female of the Earl of *Ormond*, and all the Abbots, Priors, &c. of *England*, who held any Lands in this Kingdom, were to make the like Surrender for their Absence and Negligence in defending them.

The City and its Liberties, which take up a great Extent, make a distinct County. The Town is close built; and tho' it has a fine Cathedral, the Houses are not extraordinary; yet it increases in fine Buildings as the old Timber Houses decay and are pulled down. 'Tis as conveniently seated for Trade as any Port in the World; it has a good Harbour, which is commanded by *Duncannon Fort*, the last Fortification at this End of the South Coast of *Ireland*, and Ships of Burden come up close to its fine Key, tho' 'tis a good Distance from the Sea. *Galway* contends with this City for Priority, and claims the Preference as to Trade; tho' as *Waterford* out-does it in Bulk and People, so 'tis thought it does in Commerce; particularly *Waterford* drives a very great Trade with *England*, which *Galway* cannot have by reason of its Situation. It lies four Miles and an half from the Mouth of the *Sure*, where it joins with the *Nure* and *Barrow*, and together form that called *Waterford-Haven*, which runs eight Miles and an half up into the Country North and North by West, almost in a strait Line, and all the Way deep and clear. The Citadel lies on the West Side of the Town, and the Block-house and Store-house are on the South Side of the Key.

When *Oliver's* Troops came before this Town, they first made themselves Masters of *Passage Fort* on the West Side of the *Sure*, and *Duncannon Fort* on the other Side.

2. *Dungarvan*, stands upon a Bay of its own Name, with a narrow Tide Haven, but a commodious Road for Ships, and is a walled Town with a Castle. *K. Henry VI.* gave it with the Barony to *John Talbot*, the above-mentioned Earl of *Shrewsbury*; and afterwards, because it stood convenient for the Command of that Part of *Munster* which was to be reduced, the Parliament annexed it to the Crown of *England* for ever. But otherwise 'tis a Town of no Consequence, and of little Business. The greatest Part of it belonged lately to Sir *John Osburn*, Bart. whose Ancestors for several Generations have been of good Note here. It gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Cork*.

3. *Lismore*, i. e. a great Fort, stands upon the River *Broadwater* at its leaving the County of *Cork*. 'Tis adorned with the chief Seat of the Earl of *Cork* and *Burlington*, to which there's a noble Park; and here are an Alms-house and a Free-school. 'Twas formerly a Bishop's See, and here is an handsome Cathedral, but the Possessions belonging to it being almost all alienated, Pope *Innocent VI.* annexed it, *Anno* 1363, to the See of *Waterford*. 'Twas also famous heretofore for a Public School or Academy, which was very much frequented; but the Town is now in a State of Decay.

Near

Ardmor.

Tullagh.
5 Miles from
Lismore.

Cappaquinn.
2 Miles from
Lismore.

Near the Mouth of *Broadwater* lies *Ardmor*, which in the Infancy of the *Irish* Church was a Bishop's See, but was united to *Lismore* after the coming in of the *English*.

4. *Tullagh* or *Tallow*, near the Borders of *Cork*, an handsome flourishing Town, built by the noble Earl of *Cork*, and situate in a fine fruitful Vale, near the River *Bride*, which being navigable from hence to *Youghal*, renders this a Place of good Trade; and King *James I.* made it a Corporation.

5. *Cappaquinn*, is a Market-Town against *Lismore*, on the East Side of *Blackwater*, has Barracks for a Troop of Horse, and is noted for a Victory over the Popish Rebels in 1642, by the Lord *Broughil*, who soon after took the Castle of *Ardmore*, and put 140 of the Rebels to the Sword.

Cork County.
Munster Circuit.

II. The County of *CORK*, in Irish *Corcach*, or *Corkig*, and in Latin *Comitatus Corcagiensis*. 'Twas heretofore a Kingdom, and contained all that Country on the Shore between *Lismore* and *Brandon-Hills* in *Kerry*, where it faces *Desmond* to the West, which it also formerly included. It still includes one Part of it, as *Kerry* does the other, and is the largest County in the Kingdom, containing near a Million of Acres Plantation-Measure*. It has *Waterford* on the East (from Part of which 'tis divided by the *Broadwater*) *Kerry* on the West, where 'tis also washed by the Sea; *Limerick* on the North, and the *Vergivian* Ocean on the South and South East. Taking in all *Desmond*, 'tis 85 Miles in Length, and 50 in Breadth; but the Form is so irregular that both Length and Breadth are very unequal. 'Tis divided into fifteen Baronies, and is said to be a Country partly woody and mountainous, and partly fenny; yet it has many good Towns, abounds in fine Rivers and good Harbours, is both rich and populous, and the Inhabitants industrious. It gives Title of Earl, as well as *Burlington* in *England*, to the noble Family of *Boyle*. The Lower-part of this County is watered by the River *Saveren*, as the Upper-part is by *Broadwater*, now commonly called *Blackwater*, and formerly *Avenmore*, i. e. a great Water. A Copper Mine was lately discovered near *Cork*, which is likely to turn to very good Accompt.

This County sends twenty-six Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses each for

Cork City,
Youghall,
Kingsale,
Bandon-bridge,
Meyallow,
Baltimore,

Cloghwickely,
Charleville,
Castle Martyr,
Middletown,
Rathcormuck,
Donerayle.

The Towns here that have Barracks, are

Towns.	Comp. of Foot.	Troops of Horse.
Cork — — —	11	Mallow — — — 1
Kingsale — — —	12	Charleville — — — 1
Charles Fort — —	10	
Bantry — — —	1	
Macroom — — —	1	
Kilmeedy — — —	1	
Youghall — — —	2	
New-market — —	1	
Coolticormuck — —	1	

Youghall.
30 Miles from
Mallow.

The first considerable Sea-port next to *Waterford*, is *Youghall*, or *Youghil*, a Place of good Trade, at the Mouth of the *Broadwater*. 'Tis not very large, but is walled round and divided into two Parts. The Upper-part, which extends to the North, and is the largest, has a Church in it, and a little Abbey without the Wall called *North-Abbey*. The Lower-part, towards the South, has another called *South-Abbey*. The Convenience of the Harbour, which has a good well-fenced Key, and the Fertility of the adjacent Country, draws so many Merchants hither, that the Town is pretty populous, rich, and governed by a Mayor. There's a Bar before the Harbour, which cannot be passed but at High-water. This Town surrendered in 1649 to *Oliver Cromwell*.

Cloyne.
8 Miles from
Youghall,
15 from Cork.

2. *Cloyne*, tho' a small Place, is an Episcopal See, whose Bishop is well known to the World for his late learned Treatise upon *TAR-WATER*. This See was formerly united to that of *Cork*.

CORK.
3 Leagues and an
half from
Kingsale,
13 from Ballincora
and Rathcormuck
124 fr. Dublin,
47 fr. Limerick,
56 fr. Waterford.

3. *CORK*, a fine, large, populous and wealthy City, and an Episcopal See. The River *Lee*, as 'tis now called, or *Avenmore*, the *Saवरanus* of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, which rises from the Mountains of *Muskerry*, passes by it. The City is of an oval Form, inclos'd with Walls and the Channel of the River, which also crosses it; and 'tis not accessible but by Bridges. In 1607 *Camden* says it was so beset with Rebels on all Sides, that they were obliged to keep as constant a Watch as if it were besieged, and to inter-marry amongst themselves, whereby all the Citizens were in some Degree or other related. 'Tis now inhabited mostly by *English* Protestants, who by their Industry, especially during the last long War with *France*,

* N. B. The *Irish* Plantation-Measure exceeds the *English* Acre by more than one-third; and in every County of *Ireland*, where the Contents are set down in Acres, it must always be understood of such Plantation-Measure.

N° 26.

have so far improved their Estates, Trade, &c. that it is thought to be the richest City in *Ireland* except *Dublin*. In the Coemeterie there's a Steeple supposed to have been built by the *Danes*, and to have been used by them at first for a Watch-tower. The Town stands up the River about fifteen Miles from the Sea, where the Mouth of the Harbour is two Miles broad. The great Ships generally ride at a Place called *Passage*, about six Miles below the City; but smaller Vessels come quite up to the Key. 'Tis the chief Port for Merchants Business in the Kingdom; and there is more Beef, Butter, and Tallow shipp'd off here, perhaps, than in all the other Ports of the Kingdom put together, as well for our own Colonies as for *France*; and the Butter for *Flanders* and *Holland* in particular. This occasions a great Resort of Ships always to this Port, particularly those bound from *England* to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, and all the *Caribbee Islands*, which put in here to compleat their Lading. This City, with its Liberties about three Miles round, makes a County of itself called *The County of the City of Cork*, and is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs. It made a gallant Resistance under the Earl of *Inchiquin* against the Rebels in 1641, fell into their Hands after the Cessation of Arms, but submitted to *Oliver Cromwell* on the Surrender of *Wexford*. The late Duke of *Marlborough* took it from the Rebels in 1690, when the Duke of *Grafton* was killed before it. The Cathedral and the Red Abbey are on the South Side of the Town; *St. Francis' Abbey*, and *Shandon Church*, on the North Side; and near the River there's a Custom-house and Store-house. It has two Gates, one North, the other South.

The Channel of the River divides into two Branches five Miles below *Cork*, which form a large and very pleasant Island (on which are several Villages) called the *Great Island*.

Kingsale.
13 Miles from
Cork.
112 fr. Dublin.

4. *Kingsale*, is a neat, handsome, well-built, populous, and rich Town, in a fruitful Soil, near the Mouth of the River *Bann* or *Bandon*, with a Trade the most considerable of any on this Side of the Island next to *Cork*. Many good Ships belong to it, and a great Quantity of Provisions is exported from hence to *Flanders*, *Holland*, *France*, and the *English* Islands in the *West-Indies*. 'Tis reckoned the second Town in the County. It has an admirable Harbour, and a good Bay without it, with a Light-house upon a Peninsula called the *Old Head* of *Kingsale*, which makes the Bay, and guides the Ships in the Night to the Mouth of the River. This is really what they call a *Barr'd Port*; but the Pilots find from three and an half to four Fathom Water, in the shoalest Place upon the Bar at Low-water; so that Ships of any Burthen may go over without any Concern, when the Tide of Flood is up; and even at the Town Key, where is the Custom-house, they have twenty Foot Water. Within two Miles from the Key, below the Town, there are two very strong Forts, one on each Side of the River, almost opposite, which effectually secure the Harbour from all Attacks by Sea; one of them is called *Charles Fort*; and the Town is so fortified with good Lines and Outworks, as to be safe from any sudden Alarm by Land. This Town gives Title of Baron to the ancient Family of *Courcy*.

In 1601, eight thousand *Spaniards* landed here to support the Rebels, who being defeated before the *Spaniards* could come up to join them, the *Spaniards* were obliged to fortify themselves in this Town, where they were besieged both by Sea and Land, and after an obitinate Defence obliged to capitulate, and to quit both the Town and Island. *Camden* says, that at this Time the Island was so embroiled by Enemies foreign and domestic, that it was really at Stake, whether it should belong to *Spain* or *England*, but that the Baron *Montjoy*, then Lord-Deputy, having obtained this Victory, disarmed the whole Kingdom when it was actually revolting.

Bandon-bridge.
8 Miles from
Kingsale.

5. *Bandon-bridge*, is a Borough on both Sides of the same River, which was also fortified by the *Irish* Rebels, but obliged to surrender to *Oliver*. Here are supposed to be no less than three thousand Inhabitants, all *British* or *Irish* Protestants. The Town was walled by the first Earl of *Cork*, and adorned with three very fine Castles for Gate-houses; which, together with the Walls, were demolish'd by the *French* and *Irish* in 1690, in Revenge for their never suffering any Popish Housekeeper to dwell among them.

Roskeel.
16 Miles from
Bandon-bridge.
19 fr. Kingsale.

6. *Roskeel*, stands on the Sea, where is a Road for Ships, which was formerly much frequented, but by reason of a Ridge of Sand 'tis disused. It was also once a City and Bishoprick, since united to *Cork*, but is now a mere Village. It gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Parsons*.

Baltimore.
14 Miles from
Roskeel.
148 fr. Dublin.

7. *Baltimore*, which gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Calvert*, has a commodious Haven within an Island and Bay of the same Name, secure against all Winds; and 'tis a Corporation, but much decay'd.

Cape-Clear.
5 Miles from
Baltimore.

8. *Cape-Clear*, is an Island, so called from its Cape, where is a Castle kept up for the Security of Ships, which take Shelter under its Cannon with these particular Advantages,

Advantages, because of its being far advanced into the Sea, and because 'tis also an Opening to the South Coast, from whence the principal Trade of *Ireland* by Sea is expected to come. In the late long War, there were generally some Men of War stationed here to cruize and keep the Coast free from Privateers, this being the Southermost Island, as *Missen-head* to the West is the Southermost Land of *Ireland*. Betwixt this and the Mouth of the *Shannon* are innumerable Bays and Creeks, Harbours and Roads for Shipping, particularly

Missen-head.
12 M. from
Cape-Clar.

Downam's Bay.
12 Miles from
Baltimore.

Bantry.

Beerhaven.

9. *Downam's*, or *Dunmanus Bay*, so called from a neighbouring Village, is a large and commodious Retreat for Ships in a Storm, and lies on the North Side of the *Missen-head*. And

10. *Bantry*, a little to the North, is another commodious Bay, that runs twenty Miles up into the Country, to the Town from whence it has its Name, and contains several Havens. The Mouth of the Bay, which is called *Beerhaven*, from an Island that lies in it, is four Miles wide, and gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Chetwynd*. There was a remarkable Action here in 1689, betwixt some *English* and *French* Men of War that came with Provisions, &c. to the Rebels, wherein the *French* had the greatest Loss, tho' they had the Protection of the Bay, and double the Number of Ships, and failed off for fear of a second Engagement.

KERRY.
Munster Circuit.

III. The County of *KERRY* has that of *Cork* on the South and East, *Limeric* on the North, and the *Atlantic Ocean* on the West. 'Twas formerly a County Palatine under the ancient Earls of *Desmond*, but deprived of those Privileges by the Rebellion of the Inhabitants, of whom the Papists murdered many Protestants in 1641. It comprehends a great Part of that formerly called *Desmond*, which was reckoned a County of itself, and under Earls descended from a petty *Irish* King, but is now shared betwixt this County and *Cork*, though it gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Fielding*.

This County is very unequal in Length and Breadth, being much indented by Bays. The greatest Extent South and North is sixty Miles, and South and North forty-seven, and it contains near 637,000 Acres. Though in many Places there is good Corn and Grass, 'tis in general a woody and mountainous Country. 'Tis divided into eight Baronies, and gives Title of Earl and Baron to *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, as *Lixnaw* does that of Baron. It sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two for each of the Boroughs of *Dingle*, *Trailey*, and *Ardfert*. The Barrack Towns are, *Tralley*, *Dingle*, *Rofs-Castle*, and *Needen*. The chief Places are,

Trailey.
4 M. fr. the Sea,
130 fr. Dublin.

Ardfert.
4 M. fr. Ardfert,
132 fr. Dublin.

Dingle.
30 M. fr. Trai-
ley,
160 fr. Dublin.

Smerwic.

Castlemain.
4 M. fr. Dingle-
Bay.

Blasques.

Valencia.

Kilmair River.

Killarny.

*Aridiculous Per-
suasion of the wild
Irish.*

1. *Trailey*, or *Trally*, a thriving Corporation, and the Shire Town, where the Assizes are kept. It stands near a large Bay of the same Name, and a little nameless River. There was once a House here of the Earls of *Desmond*.

2. *Ardfert*, a Borough, near the Sea, with a Harbour for small Vessels, was a poor distinct Bishoprick, but now united to that of *Limeric*. In the *Irish* Histories and Records the Bishops of this Place are sometimes called Bishops of *Kerry*.

3. *Dingle* stands almost at the End of a Peninsula, near a Bay of its own Name, with a good Harbour, very convenient for Trade, is walled, the chief Market Town of the County, and the most Western Town of Note in the Kingdom. The Bay, which is one of the largest of *Ireland*, runs twenty-eight Miles up the Country, is fifteen Miles broad at the Mouth, and has several Harbours.

4. *Smerwic*, a Contraction of *St. Mary-wic*, on the other Side of the Promontory, almost opposite to *Dingle*, has a safe Road for Ships, and had a Fort erected formerly by the *Spaniards* and *Italians* that came from Pope *Gregory XIII.* and the King of *Spain*, to the Assistance of *Gerald* Earl of *Desmond*, which they called *Fort del Ore*.

5. *Castlemain*, which gives Title of Viscount to the Earl *Tilney*, is a Town, with a Harbour on the River *Mana*.

6. The *Blasques* are some rocky Islands, the most westerly Part of *Ireland*, near the End of the Peninsula, and the Passage betwixt them is called *Blasques Sound*.

7. *Valencia*, is one of those Islands, where is a Village, Harbour and Fort, which gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Anglesey*.

8. *Mair*, or *Kilmare* River, is a Bay in the South-East Corner of the County, which runs twenty-three Miles within Land, is five Miles wide at the Mouth, and a safe Harbour for the greatest Ships.

9. *Killarny*, is a thriving pretty Market Town, near which is a considerable Lead Mine, and the famous Castle of *Rofs*, a Garison in an Island of *Logh Leane*.

Mr. *Camden* concludes his Account of this Shire with the following Relation; which the Reader is to observe that he wrote in 1607.

'Perhaps some would impute it to want of Gravity in me, should I barely mention an Opinion, or rather a Belief and Persuasion of the wild *Irish*, that he, who in the great Clamour and Outcry (which the Soldiers usually make before an Engagement) does not buzz as

'the rest do, is suddenly snatched from the Ground, and carried through the Air into these desolate Valleys, in what Part of *Ireland* soever he be; that there he eats Grass, laps Water, has no Sense of Happiness or Misery, has some Remains of Reason, but none of Speech, and that at long run he is caught by the Dogs in Hunting, and brought back to his own Home.'

IV. The County of *LIMERIC* has the County of *Tipperary* on the East, *Cork* on the South, a little of *Tipperary* and the *Shannon* River, which parts it from *Clare* at *Thomond* on the North, and *Kerry* on the West. Some make it thirty-seven Miles in Length, and thirty in Breadth. According to others 'tis forty-eight Miles in Length, twenty-seven in Breadth, and it contains 375,320 Acres. 'Tis fruitful (often without the Charge of Manure) in all sorts of Corn and Rape, has a large Breed of Cattle, and is well inhabited; but has few remarkable Towns. 'Tis pretty level, except in the West Part, called *Conclagh*, where among the Mountains, *Knack Patrick*, i. e. *St. Patrick's-Hill*, is the highest, from the Top of which there is a pleasant Prospect into the Sea, and along the River *Shannon*, which at a great Distance falls from a vast wide Mouth into the *Vergivian Ocean*. This County is divided into eleven Baronies, gives Title of Viscount to a Family of *Hamilton*, and sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, two for the City of *Limeric*, and two each for *Kilmallock* and *Askeaton*.

LIMERIC.
Munster Circuit.

St. Patrick's-Hill.

The City of *LIMERIC*, in *Irish Loumnagh*, is both embraced and divided by the *Shannon*, which is navigable very near to it for Ships of Burthen, though it stands almost fifty Miles within the Point called *Loughhead*. 'Tis an elegant, rich, and populous City, the See of a Bishop, built and endowed by *Donald O Brian* King of *Limeric*, about the Time that the *English* came into *Ireland*, and much augmented by *Denagh O Brian* Bishop of *Limeric*, about the Beginning of the 13th Century. This City, which is the great Emporium and Metropolis of the Province of *Munster*, as well as the Capital of this County, was first taken by *Reimund le Gros*, an *Englishman*, the Son of *William Fitz-Gerald*, and afterwards burnt by *Duvenald*, a petty King of *Thomond*. At last it was given in Fee to *Philip Brea*, an *Englishman*, and fortified by King *Jahn* with a Castle. It consists of two Towns; the Upper, in which are the fine Cathedral, the stately Castle and Citadel, has two Gates, and each a fair Stone Bridge leading to it, fortified with Bastions, Bulwarks, and little Draw-bridges, one whereof leads to the West, the other to the East. The Lower, which joins to it, is fortified with a Wall and Castle, and a Fore-gate at the Entrance. Though here are some Merchants to whom belong Ships, 'tis not so famous for its Wealth as its Strength. It held out three Months in 1651, against *Oliver's* Troops, but was forced to surrender by Plague and Famine. It sustained two sharp Sieges in 1690 and 1691, and did not yield at last, but by making a Capitulation for itself and the whole Kingdom. The chief Trade it used to drive was to *France*, but a pernicious one to the fair Trader, viz. the carrying out Wool, and bringing in Wine and Brandy by stealth. Here are Barracks for twenty-two Companies of Foot. There are but two more Barrack-Towns in this County, viz. *Cullen* and *Abbyowyny*, and but two other Places of any Note, viz.

1. *Kilmallock*, which was once next in Dignity to *Limeric* for Wealth and People, and is walled round, and well built; but is much decayed. 'Twas taken by the *Oliverians* in 1650.

Kilmallock.
16 M. fr. Limeric.

2. *Adare*, a little Town which was heretofore fortified. It stands on the River *Mage*, a little above its Influx into the *Shannon*.

V. The County of *TIPPERARY*, in which the County of *Holy-Cross* is immersed, is by the *Irish* called *Thobrucdearum Cuntae*. 'Tis bounded on the West with that of *Limeric* and the River *Shannon*; on the East with *Queen's* County, and the County of *Kilkenny*; on the South with those of *Cork* and *Waterford*; and on the North and North-East with *King's* County, and the Territory of the *O-Carols*. 'Tis of a very irregular Form. The Length is computed at sixty Miles, the Breadth thirty-six, and its Acres at 599500. The South Part is fruitful, produces much Corn, and is well-built and inhabited. The West Part is watered by the long Course of the River *Glafon*. These two Parts abound in good Pastures, and fine Sheep-walks, and are furnished with the greatest and best Flocks in *Ireland*. The North Part is barren, and full of Mountains, of which twelve are heaped together above the rest, and these they call *Phelenge Madona*. This North Part of the Shire is *Ormond*, which the *Irish* call *Orwowan*, i. e. the Front of *Munster*. All its Glory has been from its Earls, who have been many since *James Butler*, to whom and his Heirs King *Edward III.* gave this Title for Term of Life, together with the Royalties and other Liberties, as also the Knights Fees in *Tipperary*, on account of which Royalties this County is reputed Palatine, and the *Butlers* have been called by some Earls

TIPPERARY.

Ormond.

The last, or rather
the 1st Duke.

Earls of *Tipperary*. King *Charles II.* changed the Title of Earl to the more honourable ones, first of Marquis, and then Duke of *Ormond*, of whom *James*, Grandfather to the last Duke, was created by King *Charles II.* Duke of *Ormond* in *England*, to enjoy the Dignity of an *English* Duke under that Title; but the last Duke, who had given many Proofs of his Valour during the *French Wars* in the Reign of King *William III.* being in that of Queen *Anne* unhappily engaged in Measures and Practices that were highly dishonourable and injurious to his Country, and being for the same impeached in Parliament, he fled out of the Kingdom, stands attainted of High Treason, and 'tis said has renounced the Protestant for the *Romish* Religion. This County is divided into fourteen Baronies, has five Boroughs, and several other Market Towns, and sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two each for the County, and the City of *Cashell*, and the Boroughs of *Clonmell* and *Fethard*. The Papists massacred abundance of Protestants in this County in 1641, after Quarter given, and buried several alive after they had complied to hear Mass.

The Sewer River.

The *Sewer* or *Swire*, a noble River, which rises out of *Bladin-Hill*, runs through the Middle of this County, and so through the *Lower Offory*, which by the Favour of King *Henry VIII.* gave the Title of Earl to the *Butlers*, as *Upper Offory* gave that of Baron to the *Fitz-Patricks*, and then through *Thurles*, (where was a Barrack for a Troop of Horse during the War) which gave the *Butlers* the Title of Viscounts. From thence it passes by *Holy-Cross*, a famous Abbey in old Times, from whence the adjacent Country was commonly called *The County of the Holy-Cross of Tipperary*. And then it passes by *Cassil*, *Cahir-Castle*, and *Clonmell*, where it leaves this County, and becomes a Boundary to those of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

Thurles.
64 M. fr. Dublin.

Holy-Cross.

Cassil.
22 M. fr. Thur-
les 74 fr. Dublin.

The chief Town, or rather only City of this County is *Cassil*, or *Cashel*, adorned by Pope *Eugenius III.* with the See of an Archbishop (the Metropolitan of *Munster*) which

anciently had many Suffragan Bishops under it. The People of *Cassil* are supposed at first to have been subject to the See of *Emely*. Who was the Founder of the Church; is not so certain as that about the Time of the Arrival of the *English*, *Donald O Bryan*, King of *Limeric*, built a new Church from the Ground, and endowed it, converting the old one into a Chapter-house or Chapel on the South Side of the Choir. 'Tis situate without the City, and fortified with a steep, rocky Hill; but the Height of its Situation exposes it too much to the Wind. In the Ascent to it is a great Stone, at which 'tis said every new King of *Munster* used to be publicly proclaimed. This City gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Bulkeley*. The *Irish* Rebels murdered many People here in 1641, kept others a great while in a Dungeon, and hanged many Ministers. The Town is ill inhabited, having suffered much by War.

Emley, or *Awn*, is a Town near the River *Glasfon*, which was formerly a Bishop's See, and by Report a very populous City. It gives Title of Viscount to a Branch of the Family of *Fairfax*.

Emley.
6 M. fr. Tippe-
rary.

Clonmell, or *Clonell*, is a rich, populous, neat, and pretty strong walled Town, with a Market of good Resort on the River *Shure*, and the Borders of *Waterford*. Here are Barracks for two Troops of Horse. It held out against *Oliver*, who took it, together with the Bishop of *Resse*, that came with an Army to relieve it, and hanged him up. 'Tis the Shire Town, and has a fine Gaol and Court House.

Clonmell.
12 M. fr. Cashel,
26 M. fr. Emley,
82 fr. Dublin.

Carrick, a fine Town on the same River, has Barracks for Horse. 'Twas taken from the Papists by *Oliver* in 1649. Here was one of the Mansions of the late Duke of *Ormond*, and one of the finest Parks in the World.

Carrick.
10 M. fr. Clon-
mell.

Tipperary, which gave Name to this County, was formerly the County Town, but is now remarkable only for its Market.

Tipperary.
10 M. fr. Cashel.

Killenaul is only noted for having a Barrack for a Company of Foot.

II. The PROVINCE of CONNAUGHT.

Name.

THIS Province in *Latin* *Conacia*, and *Conachtia*, and by the *Irish* *Connaughty*, is separated from the Province of *Leinster* on the East by the *Shannon*, which also parts it from *Munster* on the South and South-East, has the Province of *Ulster*, and a Part of the Western Ocean on the North and North-West, and the main Ocean on the West. 'Tis a hundred and thirty Miles in Length from Cape *Lean*, the most South Point of *Thomond* to the North Parts of *Letrim*, about eighty-four in Breadth, from the East Points of *Letrim* to *Black-Harbour*, in the West Parts of *Mayo*, and about five hundred in Circumference, containing, according to Mr. *Templeman*, an Area of 6072 square Miles.

Bounds.

Extent.

Air, Soil, and
Produce.

In some Places 'tis verdant and pleasant, in others gloomy and dangerous, being pretty thick set with Bogs and Woods, and the Air not so clear as elsewhere, by reason of the vaporous and foggy Mists. The Soil is fruitful enough, and abounds with Cattle, Deer, Hawks, and Honey. It has many convenient Bays and Creeks for Navigation; but few Rivers of considerable Note, besides the *Shannon*. The chief are, 1. *Moy*, in the County of *Mayo*, which for a little way divides it from *Sligo*, and falls into the Ocean by *Mayo* and *Killala*. 2. The *Suck* divides *Roscommon* into *Gallway*, and falls into the *Shannon* near *Clonefert*. 3. The *Drogha*, a River in the County of *Thomond*, which falls into the *Shannon* East of *Clare*; and *Gyll*, a small River in *Gallway*, which runs into the Bay of that Name.

Rivers.
Moy.

Suck.

Drogha.

Camden says, the South Part of this County was inhabited by the *Conciani*, descended, as he thinks, from the *Ganani* of *Spain*, who in different Copies are writ *Conciani*, *Coniaci*, and *Conisci*. Those were originally *Scythians*, and drank the Blood of Horses, as *Silius* tells us, a Thing not unusual among the ancient wild *Irish*.

This Province was a Kingdom of itself till conquered by certain *English* Adventurers in the Reign of *Henry II.* 'Twas not long after so neglected by the *English*, that it was canonized again among the *Irish* and degenerate *English*, till *Tir Oen's* Rebellion, by whose Defeat the Province was also reduced to the *English* Government; but never so thoroughly conquered as the rest, till the last War. 'Tis governed by a principal Commissioner under the Lord Lieutenant.

This which is the meanest and worst of all the four Provinces contains one Archbishoprick, five Bishopricks, seven Market-Towns, eight Marts, or Places of Trade and Commerce, twelve Boroughs that return Parliament Men, twenty-four old Castles, besides Fortresses of modern Erection, and 366 Parishes. 'Tis divided into six Counties, subdivided into fifty-one Baronies. The Counties, in the Order we shall describe them, are, 1. *Thomond*, or *Clare*: 2. *Gallway*: 3. *Mayo*: 4. *Roscommon*: 5. *Sligo*: 6. *Letrim*.

I. TWOMOND, or the County of CLARE. The *Irish* *CLARE* County. call it *Towown*, i. e. the *North Munster*; for though it lies beyond the *Shannon*, it was always counted within *Munster*, till *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy, laid it to *Connaught*. On the East and South Sides 'tis parted by the *Shannon* from *Tipperary*, *Limeric*, and *Kerry* in *Munster*. On the North it has the County of *Gallway*, and on the West 'tis so shut up by the Ocean, that there is no coming to it by Land, but through the Territory of *Clan Richard*. 'Tis fifty-five Miles in Length, according to some, though but thirty-four according to others, and thirty-eight in Breadth. It contains 428,187 Acres. *Camden* observed, that the Inhabitants in his Time were too lazy to improve the Advantages which were offered to this County both by the Sea and the Soil, and says, that *Richard Clare* and *Thomas Clare*, Sons of the Earls of *Gloucester*, to whom King *Edward I.* gave this County, and from whom it had the Name of *Clare*, built many Towns and Castles in it, and exhorted the Inhabitants to a more sociable and active Life. In our Historians Time this County was under the Government of the *Irish*, the *Mac-Nemars*, *Mac-Mahons*, and the most powerful of all, the *O-Brians*, descended from the antient petty Kings of *Connaught*, or, as themselves say, from the Monarchs of *Ireland*. And at present the Right Honourable *Henry O'Brian* is Earl of *Twomond*, whose Ancestor the first Earl was so created by King *Henry VIII.*

Munster Circuit.

'Tis a hilly, irregular Country, but not deficient in good Pastures, either for breeding or feeding, and produces the best Horses in the Kingdom. The Soil is also good in Tillage for Corn and Rape.

'Tis divided into nine Baronies, in which are two Market Towns, and but one Parliamentary Borough, viz. *Ennis*, so that this County sends but four Members to Parliament. Its Trade is much promoted by the River *Shannon*.

Ennis, the Shire Town, and by much the best in the County, has a Market, and stands near a Lake formed by the *Shannon*.

Ennis.
17 M. fr. Li-
meric,
100 fr. Dublin.

Killala, or *Labu*, in *Latin* *Launensis*, the other Market Town of this County, stands on the *Shannon*, bordering on *Tipperary*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and was once a very considerable Place, but is decayed. This Town, in the *Roman* Provincial, is called *Ladenses*, and about the End of the twelfth Century the See of *Roscrea* was united to it, which made it a large Diocese, containing a hundred Parish Churches besides Chapels. There's a Cataract in the *Shannon* here, which stops Vessels from going farther up.

Killala.
18 M. fr. Ennis,
10 fr. Limeric.

Kilfernora, or *Kilkennerag*, in *Latin* *Fenaborensis*, was once also a Bishop's See, till united to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*.

Kilfernora.
11 M. fr. Ennis.

Clare, which is the Seat of the Earl of *Thomond*, upon a Creek of the *Shannon*, full of Islands, and had its Name from

Clare.
2 M. fr. Ennis.

from the Sons of the Earls of *Glocester* abovementioned, was one of the chief Towns of the County, has Barracks for two Foot Companies, but is reduced to a Village; as is also

Bunratty, where was the antient Seat of the Earls of *Thomond*, a little Town near the *Shannon*, and fortified with a Castle by *Robert Muscegros*, who obtained the Privilege of a Market and Fair for it from *Henry III.*

At *Bryan's Bridge* is a Barrack for a Troop.

GALLWAY
County.

Connaught Cir-
cuit.

II. The County of GALLWAY, has Part of *Roscommon*, *King's County*, and *Tipperary* (from which last 'tis parted by the *Shannon*) on the East and South-east, the main Ocean on the West, *Mayo*, *Meath*, and *Roscommon* on the North and North-east, and *Thomond* on the South. 'Tis the largest County but one in *Ireland*. Some make it 48 Miles South and North, and 64 East and West; but others say it is 82 Miles in Length, and 48 in Breadth. 'Tis very unequal indeed both Ways, however it contains 775,525 Acres, divided into seventeen Baronies or Districts. It being much of a warm Lime-stone Soil, which rewards the Industry both of the Husbandman and Shepherd, it abounds in general with Corn, Pasture, and Cattle. The South and East Parts are best inhabited. The West Side runs out in Form of a Peninsula, is much indented with little Bays, and bordered all along with a Mixture of green Islands and rugged Rocks, among which are four Islands, called *South Arran*, that make a Barony, are mentioned in *Romances* as the *Islands of the Living*, and give Title of Earl to *Charles Butler*, Brother to the (late) Duke of *Ormond*. In the Massacre of 1641, abundance of the Protestant Inhabitants of this County were murder'd. It sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses each for the Towns of *Gallway*, *Athenree*, and *Tuam*.

Arran Islands.

GALLWAY.
17 M. fr. Tuam.
40 fr. Athlone.
42 fr. Limeric.
103 fr. Dublin,
244 fr. London,
and 200 by Sea
fr. Londonderry.

I. GALLWAY, or *Gallive* in *Irish*, (possibly, says *Camden*, from the *Gallæci* in *Spain*) the County-Town, stands on an Island by the Fall of the Lake *Corbes*, or *Lough Corrib*, into the Bay of its own Name. 'Tis a very strong, neat, rich City, the capital City of all the West Part of *Ireland*, and the third, if not the second City, as some think it, of the Kingdom. For Beauty and Compactness 'tis certainly the second; and 'tis not inferior to any of the rest in Wealth, it being so well seated for Commerce, not only to *France* and *Spain*, but to the *West-Indies*, on a large, safe, and delicate Harbour, called the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships, that it has been esteemed as the greatest Place of Trade in all the Kingdom; and a certain foreign Merchant meeting an *Irishman* abroad, asked him in what Part of *Gallway* was *Ireland*. Whether some of the other Cities may not have more Inhabitants, is the only Question that remains. The Buildings, especially the public Structures, are generally of Stone, very handsome and lofty, built almost round, in Form of Towers, and inhabited by a Set of as substantial Merchants and Shopkeepers as any City in the three Kingdoms, in proportion to its Bulk; and the Merchants have a considerable Share of Commerce to most of the trading Parts of *Europe*. The Harbour lies indeed a little Way off from the City, so that the Goods are delivered by Lighters; but 'tis so small a Distance, that 'tis no Obstruction to the Commerce.

Bay of Gallway.

The Bay of *Gallway*, which runs above thirty Miles up the Country, has innumerable Harbours and Roads on every Side, and is one of the noblest Entrances in the World, were there a suitable Conflux of Ships and Trading Towns; but there's no Occasion for any more than what belongs to *Gallway* itself. 'Tis shelter'd at the Mouth by the South Isles of *Arran*, thro' which there are three Passages for Ships, besides the North Passage at the Mouth of the Bay. In the Season here is a very considerable Herring Fishery.

Batterbay.

Among its many Harbours, is that particularly called *Batterbay*, as fine an Harbour as most in *Europe* for its Extent. 'Tis four Miles in Length, is narrow, but has a very safe Entrance. 'Tis a Mile, but in some Places two Miles broad, a deep Channel ten or twelve Fathom Water, and not less than five clofe to the Shore on both Sides. It has good Anchorage without any Rock or Shoal; but here are no Towns, no Ships, no Trade, which is the Fate of all this Coast. At the Mouth of the Haven of *Gallway*, there's a small Island called *Mutton*, on the East Side of which Ships may anchor in five or six Fathom Water. There are many more very good Harbours in this Bay, but not so extraordinary as this.

Mutton Island.

Gallway is also a Place of Strength, being a walled and well-contrived Town, and it was the last Place, at whose Surrender the Treaty for finishing the Reduction of *Ireland* was concluded after the Battle of *Aghrim* and the Siege of *Limeric*. King *William III.* was pleas'd to create one of his General Officers, *Henry Marquis de Rouvigny*, Viscount first, and then Earl of *Gallway*. At the Rebellion of 1641, the City would admit neither the *Irish* nor *English* into it, till the Rebels, becoming Masters of the neighbouring Country, were joined by the Citizens; and after the Cessation of Arms submitted to the Duke of *Ormond* as

the King's Deputy; but in 1651 'twas forced to surrender to Major-General *Iretton* and Sir *Charles Coote*. It was afterwards visited by a Plague, which in eighteen Months swept off 12,000 of the Inhabitants. It held out for the late King *James* in 1690, and admitted the *French* Troops after some Difficulty, upon which *Lauzune*, the *French* General, put some to Death who oppos'd his Entrance. It was reinforced by *Tyrconnel* in 1691, but in *August* that Year was forced to capitulate to General *Ginkle*. It has Barracks for ten Foot Companies.

The *Lough Corrib*, which runs into the Bay a little *Lough Corrib* above the City, is twenty Miles long, but of different Breadths, the greatest from North to South being five Miles. 'Tis navigable, and *Camden* says it contains three hundred Islands covered with Grass and Pines.

This City was once the See of a Bishop, but now 'tis within the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, tho' the Warden of *Gallway*, to whom it was subject in Spirituals, has contested the Jurisdiction, pretending it to be a Peculiar.

Within four Miles of it is *Knoc-toe*, i. e. a Hill of *The Battle of* Hatchets, below which the greatest Body of Rebels that *Knoc-toe* had been seen in *Ireland*, was drawn together in 1516, by *O'Brian*, *Macnemare*, and *O'Carrol*, and defeated with great Slaughter by the famous *Girald* Earl of *Kildare*, who, at several times, was thirty-three Years Lord Deputy of *Ireland*.

2. *Athenry*, as 'tis commonly called for *Aterith*, is an ancient Borough, once walled (but now decay'd and thinly inhabited) in which the Friars *Prædicant* had a Church. Here are several Monuments of the Bishops of *Kilmacough* and others. It gives Title of Baron to the Descendant of the *Berminghams*, and has Barracks for three Companies of Foot.

Athenry.
9 Miles from
Gallway.

3. *Tuam*, the See of an Archbishop ever since the beginning of the 6th Century, and once a famous City, tho' now a Village. About 1152 the Cathedral was new built by *Edan O Horfin*, the first of its Archbishops, who had the Use of the Pall. This Place gives Title of Viscount to the honourable Family of *Wenman*.

Tuam.
7 M. from the
Borders of Mayo.

4. *Clenfert*, is a Bishopric, to which the See of *Duac* was formerly united, but 'tis a decaying Town.

Clenfert.
25 Miles from
Athenry.

5. *Eyres-Court*, is a pretty thriving *English* Plantation.

2 fr. the Shannon
Eyres-Court.

6. *Aghrim*, is a Castle and Village noted for a great Victory over the *Irish* and *French* by General *Ginkle* in 1691, when the *French* General *St. Ruth*, with about 7000 Men, were killed, and about 650 taken.

Aghrim.
25 M. from
Gallway.

Portumna, *Headford*, and *Loughrea*, have Barracks each for a Troop.

III. The County of *MAYO*, has the Sea upon the West *MAYO* County, and North, is bounded on the South and South East by the County of *Gallway*; by *Roscommon* on the East; and on the North East by *Slego*. 'Tis mountainous and rough on the Sides next the Sea, but in other Parts has Pasturage, and 'tis well stocked with Cattle, Deer, Hawks, and Honey, and watered with many large and diverting Lakes and Rivers. 'Tis much indented by the Sea and neighbouring Counties, but is 58 Miles long, and 44 broad, containing 724,640 Acres, which are divided into nine Baronies, in which there is but one Borough Town, and sends but four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two for the Borough of *Castlebar*. The Family of *Bourk* enjoys the Title of Viscount *Mayo*. Abundance of Protestants were massacred here in 1641.

Maio, or *Mayo*, which gives Name to it, is writ *Mageo* in the *Roman* Provincial. 'Twas reckoned its chief Town, and was once a Bishop's See, but 'tis since annexed to *Tuam*, as the Jurisdiction is to the See of *Killala*. *Coleman*, an *Irish* Bishop, founded a Monastery in this Place. About 1115 it was repaired, and in King *John's* Time 'twas in a flourishing Condition. This Town, which is now much decayed, stands at the Mouth of the River *Moy*, on the Borders of *Slego*.

Mayo.
3 Miles from
Killala,
115 fr. Dublin.

Killala, or *Killalo*, which is a Bishop's See, is a small Town by the Sea-side, or rather by a large Bay, in the North-east Corner of the County. 'Twas formerly called *Lade*. It stands in the Lordship of *Tirawley*, which gives Title of Baron to the Family of *O'Hara*.

Killala.
50 Miles from
Gallway.

Castlebar stands on a little River, which falls into the *Lough Conn*, and has Barracks for a Troop.

Castlebar.
22 Miles from
Killala.

Foxford, is a good Market Town, on the River *Moy*, but *Ballinrobe*, or *Ballinroal*, a Corporation, is reckoned the Shire Town.

Foxford.
Ballinroal.
15 Miles from
Castlebar.

In the North-west Corner of the County, there's a fort of Peninsula, joined to the main Land by a narrow Isthmus, on the North Side whereof lies *Broadhaven*, which is a Bay with a good Harbour; and on the South Side lies that called *Blackford* Harbour. About seven Miles cross the Bay lie the two Islands of *Achill*, with a Sound betwixt them, and several good Islands, safe against all Winds, but not frequented except when Ships are forced in by a Tempest. There's a good Salmon Fishery in a River which falls into a Bay North of these Islands.

Broadhaven.

Blackford.

Achill Islands.

West from hence lies *Lough-Mask*, a Lake eleven Miles long, and five where broadest. It abounds with Fish, and

Lough-Mask.

has

Galloglasses.

has two Islands, upon which were Castles belonging to the Family of *Bourk*. In the Neighbourhood lived those People called *Galloglasses*, descended from the *Scots* of the Western Islands, who fought in Armour with two-edged Battle-Axes.

Roscommon County.

IV. The County of ROSCOMMON has *Mayo* and *Gallway* with the River *Suc* betwixt them on the West, *King's County* and part of *Gallway* on the South and South-East, *Sleigo* and *Leitrim* on the North and North-East, and *Longford*, *East Meath*, and part of *King's County* on the East, together with part of *Leitrim*, from which it is separated by the *Shannon*. 'Tis 55 Miles in Length, and 28 in Breadth; the Acres 324,370. and it is for most part a champain and fruitful Country, which with little Cultivation yields plenty of Corn, Grass, and is well stock'd with Cattle. 'Tis divided into six Baronies, in which are two Market-Towns and three Boroughs, that send each two Members to Parliament, besides the two Knights of the Shire, *viz.* *Roscommon*, *Boyle*, and *Tulsk*: On the North-Side of the County are the *Curlew Mountains*, steep, and heretofore unpassable, till with much Difficulty a Way was cut through them by *George Bingham*. In 1641 the Popish Rebels massacred many Protestants of this Country, put Fire into some of their Mouths, and then ripp'd up their Bellies.

Curlew Mountains.

Popish Massacre.

Roscommon-Town, 10 M. fr. Tulsk.

Roscommon, the chief Town of the County, is fortified with a Castle, built formerly by *Robert Ufford*, Chief Justice of Ireland; but the Houses are all thatch'd. It gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Dillon*.

Athlone, 14 M. fr. Roscommon.

Athlone, the chief Town of these Parts, stands on both sides of the *Shannon*, with a Castle, a Garison, and a fair Stone-Bridge, built by *Henry Sidney*, at the Command of *Queen Elizabeth*, to be the Seat of her Lord-Deputy, as the most convenient for suppressing, or at least awing the Rebels. It gives Title of Earl to the Son of General *Ginkle*, so created by King *William III.* for his eminent Services in the Wars of Ireland; and was once a Bishop's See. 'Tis a Place of considerable Strength, being reckon'd the Key of *Connaught*, and stands on the very Confines of *West-Meath* in *Leinster*. The West side of the *Shannon*, is called the *Irish Town*, and the East side, the *English Town*. King *William's* Troops attack'd it in 1690 without Success; but next Year they took it, after an obstinate Defence, and put all that made Resistance to the Sword; upon which Occasion they killed above 1000 *Irish*, and took 300. General *Ginkle*, for his Valour at this Siege, &c. was by King *William* created Earl of *Athlone*, which Title is enjoy'd by his Son.

Elphin, 5 M. fr. Tulsk, 10 M. fr. Boyle.

Elphin, though the See of a Bishop, is not otherwise of any Note.

Boyle, 7 M. fr. Carrick.

Boyle is a good Market-Town and Corporation by the Lake *Key*, near the Borders of *Sleigo*, remarkable for an old Abbey founded Anno 1152. The Lands of its Barony are in the possession of Sir *John King*.

Castlereagh, 14 M. fr. Roscommon.

Castlereagh is a very improving Plantation, and a pretty Market, in the Road from *Roscommon* to *Killala*.

SLEIGO County.

V. The County of SLEIGO; or SLIGO, lies full upon the Sea to the North and North-West, where it is also bounded by the River *Trobis*, which springs from the *Lough Ern* in *Ulster*. It has *Mayo* on the West, Part of that County,

and *Roscommon* on the South, and the County of *Leitrim* on the East. 'Tis divided from the two last Counties, by the *Curlew Mountains*, and the River *Suc*. The greatest Extent from North to South is 35 Miles, and from East to West 33; or as some say 44, for it is very unequal both Ways, and runs out in a Point to the North as far as *Donnegal Bay*. Its Acres are computed at 241,550. Great part of this County is mountainous and boggy, but its lower Grounds and Bottoms have a good Soil, both for the Ploughman and Grazier. It suffer'd much by the Popish Massacre in 1641. 'Tis divided into six Baronies, and sends four Members to Parliament, *viz.* two for the County, and two for the Shire Town, *viz.*

Sleigo, which lies on a Bay of the same Name, is a Borough and a Market-Town, and the only Town of Note in the County. It has a very commodious Harbour, and Ships of 200 Tuns may come up to the Town-Key. Here is also a good old Castle, and the Town is populous, but not large; nor is the Trade here considerable, tho' much better than in any of the other Places beyond it. The Rebels took it with very great Loss in 1690; but in 1691, 'twas retaken by General *Ginkle's* Forces.

Achnary is only of Note for having been once a City and a Bishoprick, since united to *Killala*, and now a small Village.

A Mile from *Castle-Connor* in this County, there is a round Hill, taken notice of by *Ware* in his Antiquities, the Entrance of which being discovered in 1640, quadrangular Chambers were found within it, made of great Stones and arched, the Passages to which are circular.

The Caves of the Hill, or rather Rock of *Carren*, are no less remarkable; where, within a steep and almost inaccessible Entrance, Antiquity has formed many strange Recesses. Before these Caves, there is a Path of about 100 Paces long, cut likewise out of the Rock. This Work, which they call the *Giant's House*, is supposed to be either *Irish* or *Danish*.

VI. The County of LEITRIM has *Sleigo* and Part of *Roscommon* on the West and South-West, *Donnegal-Bay* on the North, *Longford* in *Leinster*, on the South-East, and the Counties of *Fermanagh* and *Cavan* in *Ulster*, on the East and North-East. 'Tis 44 Miles in Length, but 18 in Breadth; though being indented both ways 'tis narrower in the Middle, and contains 206,830 Acres. 'Tis a wild mountainous Country, but full of rank Grass, which feeds an infinite Number of Cattle; and *Camden* says above 120,000 have been grazing in this narrow County at one time. 'Twas chiefly possessed by the *Ororks*, till they forfeited it by their Rebellion in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. 'Tis divided into five Baronies, and sends six Members to Parliament, *viz.* two for the County, and two each for *James-Town*, and *Carrick-Dounrask*.

Leitrim, reckoned the chief Town, stands near the *Shannon*, which has its Head in this County, but 'tis decayed; nor are its Parliamentary Boroughs worth insisting on: Therefore, after observing that *Achnary*, a Bishop's See, now united to *Killala*, is plac'd by Mr. *Condren* in this County, though we don't find it in our Maps, we pass to the next Province, *viz.*

III. The PROVINCE of ULSTER.

Its Name and Boundaries.

IT is called in *Latin*, *Ultonia*, and sometimes *Ulidia*; in *Irish*, *Cui Guilly*, and in *Welsh*, *Ultrw*. 'Tis incompass'd on three Sides with the Sea, having *St. George's Channel* and the *Irish Sea* on the East, the main Atlantic on the West, and the *Deucalidonian Ocean* on the North: On the South it is bounded by the Province of *Leinster*, and on the South-West with that of *Connaught*. 'Tis near 120 Miles in Length, from the most Western Point in the County of *Donnegal*, to the County of *Down* on the East, and near 100 in Breadth from *Fairhead*, the most Northerly Point of *Antrim*, to the Borders of *Longford*, in the Province of *Leinster*. Its Circumference, including the Windings and Turnings, is about 460 Miles. Mr. *Templeman* makes the square Miles 7200. 'Tis divided into nine Counties, in which are one Archbishoprick, six Bishopricks, 58 Market-Towns and Boroughs, 214 Parishes, and 30 Castles, besides fortified Towns.

Extent.

Contents.

Air.

Produce.

Its Air is healthful and temperate, being cooled by various Winds in Summer, and qualified by moderate Rains in Winter. It has many great Lakes and Rivers that abound with Fish, many thick Woods, Plenty of Corn and Grass, and Store of Sheep and Black Cattle. And here are more Salmon in some Rivers of this Province, than in any other in *Europe*. The chief of its Rivers and Lakes are these: 1. The *Banne River*, which rises in the N° 26.

County of *Down*, receives the River *Tanwagee*, passes through *Lough Neagh*, and after dividing the Counties of *Antrim* and *Londonderry*, falls into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, a little below *Golerain*. 2. The *Lough Fyle*, which passes by *St. John's Town* and *Londonderry*, forms a Bay of the same Name at its Entrance into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*. 3. The *Swilly*, in the County of *Donnegal*, which falls also into the same Ocean with a kind of Lake. 4. *Lagen-Water* in *Down*, passes by *Dremore*, *Lisburn*, and *Belfast*, into the Bay of *Carickfergus*. 5. *Newry-Water*, which parts *Down* from *Armagh*, and falls into *Carlingford Bay*.

The ancient Inhabitants of *Ulster* and all other parts of the Kingdom, were called by one common Name of *Scots*, and from hence they brought the Name into the Northern Parts of *Britain*. For as *Giraldus* says, the Sons of *Mured*, King of *Ulster*, possessed themselves of the North of *Britain*, about 400 Years after *Christ*; after which time it was called by the Name of *Scotland*. Yet the Annals of *Scotland* shew, that this happened much more early. Also *Fergus II.* who established the Kingdom of the *Scots* in *Britain*, came from hence. *John Curcy*, in the Reign of *Hen. II.* was the first *Englishman* who attempted the Reduction of this Province, and having taken *Down* and *Armagh*, mastered the whole, either by Force

or Surrender, and was the first who had the Title of Earl of *Ulster*. For its other Earls we refer to *Camden's*, and other Histories, and shall only observe that it was annexed to the Crown by *Edward IV.* in whose Reign a Civil War breaking out in *England*, and the *English*, who were then in this Province, returning home to support their several Sides; these Countries were seized by *O-Neal*, and others of the *Irish*, so that the Province grew excessively wild and barbarous; and though it formerly yielded a considerable Revenue to the Earls, hardly paid any at all to the Kings of *England*. In the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, when a *Spanish* Descent was daily expected here, as well as in *England*, *Sir John Perrot*, Lord Deputy, went over, and by the Care he took to punish Oppressions, and redress Grievances, he gained so much upon the petty Kings of *Ulster*, &c. that they willingly submitted to have their Signiorities divided into Counties, and to be governed by Sheriffs; but it was scarce ever intirely reduced by the *English* till after the Accession of *James I.* to the Crown of *England*. Many of the Inhabitants having been destroyed by *Tir Owen's* Rebellion; that King encouraged the *English* and *Scots* to send Colonies thither. When the second Son of the King of *England* is created Duke of *York*, his usual Title is also Earl of *Ulster*.

The Popish
Massacre.

This Province was the first and principal Scene of the bloody Rebellion and Massacre by the Papists in 1641, most of the Towns, Forts, Castles, and Gentlemen's Houses being surprized by the Popish Rebels under *Sir Phelim O-Neal*, &c. or delivered to them by Treachery. This Province was then in a flourishing Condition, and the *English* having married and intermarried with the *Irish*, thought themselves perfectly secure, which was the main Cause of their sudden Destruction. There are many Particulars of this horrid Massacre in *Rushworth*, Part. III. Vol. 2. as well as *Sir John Temple's* History already mentioned, where it appears upon Affidavit, that about 152000 Protestants were murdered in this Province alone, in the first four Months of the Rebellion; and that during the first three Months, an Account was taken by the Popish Priests, thereunto directed by some of the chief Rebels, of 104,700 Protestants cut off here. The *Irish* Inhabitants of this Province, who were formerly so numerous, as well as barbarous, are so rooted out, and destroyed by their many Rebellions and Defeats, and by the Accession of the *Scots*, who inhabit this Province for most part, that it is not supposed there are 10,000 *Irish* left in it able to bear Arms.

The Counties of it, according to the Order, in which we shall treat of them, are,

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|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Donnegal.</i> | 4. <i>Tyrone.</i> | 7. <i>Monaghan.</i> |
| 2. <i>Londonderry.</i> | 5. <i>Fermannagh.</i> | 8. <i>Armagh.</i> |
| 3. <i>Antrim.</i> | 6. <i>Cavan.</i> | 9. <i>Down.</i> |

DONNEGAL. I. The County of **DONNEGAL**, or **DUNGAL**, or **TYRCONNEL**, and sometimes **CONALLEA**.

It has the Counties of *Londonderry*, *Tyrone*, and part of *Fermannagh* on the East, the Bay of *Donnegal*, and the County of *Fermannagh* on the South, and the Sea on the North and West. 'Tis 64 Miles from South-East to North-West, and 35 from East to West; but unequal both Ways, and contains 630,157 Acres in the whole, which are well stock'd with *British* Inhabitants. This County had its Share in the Massacre in 1641. It has some Mountains, and a coarse Soil, but is generally plain and fertile, where it has been improved by Shells brought from the Shore, and laid on the boggy heathy Ground. It abounds with Harbours, has five Baronies, gives Title of Viscount *Tyrconnel* to the *Brounlow*s, an eminent Family in *England*, and sends twelve Members to Parliament, viz. two for the Shire, and two for each of the Boroughs of

St. Johnstown. *Ballyshannon.* *Lifford.*
Donnegal. *Kilbeg.*

Ballyshannon.
9 M. fr. Donnegal.

The chief Places are, 1. *Ballyshannon*, stands on a River that runs out of *Lough Ern* into *Donnegal Bay*, where it has a Harbour, which has a tolerable Trade, and is pretty well inhabited, considering that this Country is generally full of Bogs, and great Lakes and Woods, the Retreat of Thieves, and of those we call the wild *Irish*. It gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Folliot*.

Donnegal.
23 M. fr. Lifford.

2. *Donnegal*, from whence the County has its Name, stands at the Bottom of a great Bay, full of good Roads and Harbours; but no Trade, nor is there any thing considerable at the Town itself, which lies in from *Cape Telling* near 30 Miles. The Harbour is capacious, but the Entrance has such dangerous Shelves and Rocks, that it requires a Pilot.

3. *Kilbeg* is a noble Harbour, on a Bay of its own Name, but not frequented, because here is no noted Town, and no Trade.

Kilbeg.
12 fr. Cape Telling and Donnegal.
Lough-Swilly.
Letterkenny.

4. *Lough-Swilly*, into which runs a River of the same Name, near *Letterkenny*, a little Market-Town, is a Salt-Water Lake, which runs above 20 Miles South into the Country, is about five Miles broad in the Mouth, has an Island call'd *Inch*, and abounds with Fish. There are many Villages, and Gentlemen's Seats on the Banks of it, and 1000 Sail of good Ships may ride safe here for 20 Miles together, and more than a Mile in Breadth; and yet here is no Trade, nor so much as a Village to employ any Shipping, except only a few Fishing-boats, for catching Herrings and Salmon, of which here is an infinite Plenty.

5. *Sheep-Haven* is also a Bay with a very good Harbour to the West. All this North-West Part of *Ireland*, in short, is full of excellent Bays, Roads, and Harbours; but so intirely hid from the World, as to Commerce, that even our Navigators are such Strangers to them, that they give a much better Account of the Coasts of the *East* and *West-Indies*.

Sheep Haven.
9 M. fr. Lake-Swilly.

6. *Rapho* is a Bishop's See, with a stately Castle his Seat, and a handsom Free-School; but is a poor forsaken Place.

Rapho.
8 M. fr. St. John's-Town.

7. *Lough-Dirg* is noted for an Island and a Cell, or Cave in it, where the Popish Friars used to make their Votaries believe *St. Patrick* had his Purgatory, and that he obtained it of God by his Prayers, to convince Unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and future Torments. It used to be much frequented by the *Romanists*, as well Foreigners, as Natives, who came hither in Pilgrimage, to do Penance, and perform other religious Ceremonies; tho' the Fable was devised some Ages after *St. Patrick's* Death. Certain Friars resided on the Island for this very purpose; who, after having made the Pilgrims watch and fast, and amused them before-hand with Stories of strange Apparitions that they would see, shut them up in this Cave, where they were left for some Hours in the Dark, and when let out, they were full of Amazement and bewilder'd Imaginations, and told strange Stories of what they had seen and suffered. We are inform'd by the Right Reverend Editor of *Camden*, that it was demolish'd as a fictitious Thing on *St. Patrick's-Day*, Anno 1497, by Authority of Pope *Alexander VI.* in the Reign of *Henry VII.* but it was afterwards restored and frequently visited by Pilgrims: And it was not fully discovered and suppress'd, till the latter End of the Reign of King *James I.* when some Gentlemen sent by the Government to inquire into the Matter, found that this pretended Entrance into Purgatory, was only a little Cell hewed out of a Rock without any Holes, and so shallow, that a tall Man could but just stand upright in it, nor was it capable of containing above six or eight Persons, and when the Door was shut, it was quite dark; so that the Pilgrims that went into it, prepar'd as above-mention'd, by excessive Watching and Fasting, had their Brains perfectly turned. Upon this Discovery the Lords Justices ordered the Friars Houses to be demolished, commanded them to quit the Island, and the Cell to be broke open, and exposed to the Air, as it has been ever since. Which put a final Period to *St. Patrick's* Purgatory.

Lough-Dirg.
6 M. fr. Donnegal.
St. Patrick's Purgatory.

II. The County of **LONDON-DERRY**, or *Colerain*, which is sometimes called *Krine*, has that of *Donnegal* on the West; some Part of that County and the *Deucalidonian* Ocean on the North; *Antrim* on the East, from which 'tis separated by the River *Bann*, and the County of *Tyrone* on the South and South-west. 'Tis 36 Miles long, and 30 broad, but unequal both ways, and contains 251,510 Acres. 'Tis a pretty champain Country, and very fruitful, and its boggy and heathy Ground is manur'd by Shells brought from the Sea-Coasts, as that of *Donnegal* is.

LONDON-DERRY.

Its chief River is the *Bann*, and a beautiful one it is, according to the Import of the Name, it being clearer than all others, and the best stocked with Salmon, as *Camden* says, of any in *Europe*, by reason, as some imagine, of its Clearness; a Quality with which that kind of Fish are particularly delighted. It rises out of the *Mourne-Hills*, in the County of *Down*, and after having lost both itself and its Name, for about 30 Miles, in that Lake called *Lough-Eagh*, or *Sidney*, recovers its Name again at *Tome-Castle*, from whence being crown'd with Wood on both sides, it runs by *Glancolkein* into the Sea. There is a lesser River of the same Name, and therefore this is called the *Great Bann*; tho' otherwise 'tis not a very large River.

Bann River.

This County, heretofore wild and barbarous, has been vastly improv'd by the *Londoners*, to whom King *James I.* by Letters Patent granted this County, with the City of *Londonderry*, and Town of *Colerain*, by Name of *The Society*

ciety of the Governour and Assistants at London of the New Plantation of Ulster in the Realm of IRELAND, in consideration of their settling an *English* Colony here, in order to cultivate, people, and civilize this Part of the Country, then become ruinous and depopulated, by the frequent Rebellions which had just before happened in the North Part of Ireland, whereby, and by the Dissolution of Monasteries, it became forfeited to and vested in the Crown. This County had its Share of Protestant Blood spilt in the Massacre of 1641.

'Tis divided into six Baronies, and sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two for the Shire; two for the City of *London-Derry*; and two each for *Colerain* and *Newtown-Lamnavady*, or *Lamnavady*.

LONDON-DERRY, 108 M. fr. Dublin, 260 fr. London, 5 M. fr. Lough-Foyl, 3 Leag. fr. Colerain, 14 M. fr. Lamnavady.

LONDON-DERRY, or DERRY, as it is often called for Brevity, is the Capital of the County, the See of a Bishop, and lies on the West side of the River *Foyl*. 'Tis the Centre of Trade for this Part of the Country; and tho' the River is not so large here, as that at *Colerain*, 'tis a much better Port; for Ships of the greatest Burthen go up without Interruption.

Its Sieges.

This City will be ever famous in History, for its gallant Defence in three Sieges in the last Century. 1. In 1641, when the *English* and *Scots* held it out bravely against the Rebels, so that they could not take it either by Fraud or Force. 2. In 1649, when it was reduc'd almost to Extremity by Famine, and besieged by the Lord *Ardes* in the King's Name, after the Duke of *Ormond* had made a Cessation of Arms with the Rebels, and became their General; which was reckon'd so dishonourable, that even *Owen Rode O-Neal*, an *Irish* Papist, join'd with the Troops sent from *England*, and reliev'd the Town. As its holding out then was of the greatest Importance to the *British* and Protestant Interest; so, 3. The gallant Defence it made against the *French* and *Irish* Troops of King *James II.* from the seventh of December 1688, to the last Day of July 1689, was of no less Service to the same Interests. This last Defence, by the *English* and *Scots* Inhabitants, was the more remarkable, because it was besieged at a time when it was neither well fortified, nor had any Garrison or Stores of Provision or Ammunition, and when Relief was so long coming to them from *England*, that many died for want, besides what were killed in Defence of the Town, and in making Sallies. The People were reduc'd to the utmost Extremity by Famine, when two Ships with Provisions forced their way to the Town, notwithstanding a Boom laid across the River, and the Fire of the Enemy's Cannon from several Forts; and in two Days after the Enemy broke up the Siege, and marched off.

The Town is situate at least 20 Miles up the River, which being from 10 to 12 Fathoms in depth, very large Ships come up even to the Key, where 'tis from four to five Fathom deep; so that 'tis one of the most commodious Harbours in *Ireland*. There are three or four Castles on the North Bank of the River, besides a Fort which lies below the Town; where, in the famous Siege of it after the Revolution, the *Irish* laid a Boom across the Channel to keep off Ships from coming to its Relief. This City has been so often describ'd on Occasion of the Distresses it suffered in the above-mentioned memorable Sieges, that 'tis needless to add much to Dr. *Walker's* and other printed Accounts of it. 'Tis the most modern of all the Cities of the three Kingdoms, for it was built in the Reign of King *James I.* being an ADVENTURE, as it was then call'd, of the Citizens of *London*, of which this City is a meer Colony, as has been already observ'd, and the Merchants of *London* stil'd on that Account, *The Company of London-Adventurers*. 'Tis fortified with a strong Wall, and besides the above-mentioned Forts, some Out-works.

The most modern of all our Cities.

'Tis not a very large City, but handsomely built, the Streets wide and fair, and well pav'd, the Houses all of Stone, some of them very good ones, and the Church very large and well built, with a spacious Key and Market-Place. King *William III.* built them a Town-House in consideration of their brave Defence. There is abundance of Shipping belonging to this City; whose Merchants not only drive a great Trade in the Herring Fishery, but have a considerable Share in many other Branches of Foreign Trade, especially to the *West-Indies*, for which they are very advantageously situate, being open to the Northern and Western Ocean; and with regard to the Situation of *London* itself, 'tis judg'd, that *London-Derry* is more than Half-way on of the Voyage to the *West-Indies*, but especially to *Newfoundland* or *New-England*; not computing by the Number of Miles, or Leagues, but considering the Difficulty of the Passage, the Uncertainty of Winds, the Hazards of Shoals and Shores, the Danger from Enemies in time of War, the Waiting for Convoys and other Accidents; so that considering such almost unavoidable Remoras, a Ship from *London-Derry* bound to *America*, supposing it to set out exactly at the same time as another bound

from *London*, shall often arrive there before the *London* Ship is got clear of the Soundings, and arrived in the Latitude of *London-Derry*: For from hence a Ship is no sooner out of the River, but she is immediately in the open Sea, and has but one Course to the Banks of *Newfoundland*, or to *New-England*; and so to any other Port in *North America*, with very little Variation.

Lough-Foyl, which serves it instead of a Road, is a Bay of the Sea, 14 Miles long, and seven where broadest. Tho' 'tis not much above one Mile at the Entrance, and tho' there are Sands near it, there is a Channel broad enough for Ships to pass in 14 or 15 Fathom Water, and it has eight or ten Fathom at the Mouth. There are also very great Sands in the *Lough*, but a broad Channel betwixt them of four and five Fathom deep. The Head-Land of this *Lough* is counted the most Northerly Land of *Ireland*, as are at least those Points of Land, call'd *Emistone*, *Rusterbull* or *Caldyhead*, all near one another, which lie a little to the West, in Lat. 55. 20.

The City of *London-Derry* is inhabited wholly by industrious Protestants, and has the Honour of giving the Title of Earl and Baron to ——— *Pitt*, the Son of the late Earl, who was Governour of the *Leeward Islands*.

Colerain lies on the East-Side of the Mouth of the River, called the *Great Bann*, near the Borders of *Antrim*, is a neat handsome walled Town, and would be a Place of good Trade, but it wants a Port; for the River, though it is of a long Course, and brings with it the Water of all those Rivers which empty themselves into the great *Lough-Neagh*, yet keeping itself within a narrow Channel, it pours its Waters out with such a furious Current, that the Tide is hardly strong enough to turn its Stream, or at least not so as to help its Navigation, so that it is very difficult for Vessels to stem the Current, and make their Way in; nor can any Ships of Burthen go in it at all, so that here is very little Trade except for its Salmon-Fishery, which is very beneficial, and what is carried on in small Boats. This Place, which was once more considerable, and gave Name to the County, gives Title of Baron to the Honourable Family of *Hare* in *England*; Part of its Lordship is in the County of *Antrim*, but the greatest Part in *Londonderry*, which before the Building of its City was called the County of *Colerain*. By Order of Sir *Phelim O-Neal*, 300 Protestants were murdered near this Town in 1641, by *Irish* Guards given them on Pretence of a Safe-Conduct. And at *Garvagh*, a Market-Town, nine Miles from *Newtown-Lamnavady*, the Rebels murdered 600 Protestants more.

Newtown-Lamnavady is a small Borough, but a thriving Market-Town, on a River called *Res-Water*, near *Lough-Foyl*.

Colerain- 4 M. fr. the Sea, 10 M. fr. Newtown-Lamnavady, 6 fr. Dunlough Castle, 3 Leagues fr. Londonderry.

Newtown-Lamnavady, 10 M. fr. Colerain.

III. The County of ANTRIM, which is the most Northern of all *Ireland*, has that of *Londonderry* on the West, from which it is separated by the River *Bann*, Part of *Armagh* on the South; the County of *Down* on the South-East; the *Deucalidian* Ocean on the North; and St. *George's* Channel on the East. 'Tis 46 Miles long, 27 broad; but 'tis unequal both Ways, and its Acres are computed at above 383000. 'Tis pretty fruitful and populous, (mostly inhabited by *British* Protestants) though incumbered with many large Bogs and Marshes, especially to the North. Some thousands of People in this County were murdered by the *Irish* Rebels in 1641. It gives Title of Earl and Baron to the ancient Family of *Macdonnells*. 'Tis divided into nine Districts and Baronies, and sends ten Members to Parliament, viz. Two for the County, and two each for

ANTRIM.

Lisburn.
Belmullet.

Antrim.
Randalstown.

The first remarkable Place that Travellers meet with on the Coast of this County, as they come from that of *Londonderry*, is a remarkable Pile of Rocks, which the Country-People fancy was the Work of Giants, and is therefore called the *Giant's Causy*. 'Tis 80 Foot broad, and 20 Foot high above the rest of the Strand, consisting of many thousand Pillars, standing most of them perpendicular to the Plain of the Horizon, and so close to one another, that the Blade of a Knife can hardly be thrust in between them. They are for the greatest Part pentagonal, or hexagonal, some heptagonal, and yet almost all irregular, none of their Sides being of equal Breadth. They are from 15 Inches to 24 Diameter, and consist of several Points of different Heights, one of them always concave, and the other convex in the Middle. As to Composition and Figure, the Stones pretty much resemble the *Entrochos*, and the *Astrites* or *Lapis Stellaris*, and come nearest to the *Lapis Basanus* or *Basaltus*. Yet some think they are a sort of Marble. When struck with another Stone, or a Bar of Iron, nothing more resembles the Smell of burnt Horn. There are many other Pillars of the same sort upon this Coast.

Giant's Causy, 7 M. fr. Colerain.

The

The Country-People may fancy as they please, but this Causey is evidently the Work of Nature, and runs from the Bottom of a high Hill into the Northern Ocean, no body knows how far. At low Water it is visible at least 600 Foot in Length; the Breadth in the widest Place being 240 Foot, and in the narrowest 120. The Height in some Places is 36, and in others about 15. The Curious may see the Account of it at large, together with a Draught of it in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society at London, N^o 212 and 241, and in *Louthorp's* Abridgment, Vol. II. p. 511.

The chief Towns here are, 1. *Antrim*, from whence the County has its Name. 'Tis a considerable thriving Market-Town and Corporation, pleasantly situated on both Sides of that called *Six-mile-Water*, united by a handsome Bridge, and adorned with a fine Park, and a stately Mansion-House, belonging to the Lord Viscount *Malfareen*. Here is a Harbour for Boats.

2. *Connor* is a small Bishoprick united to *Down*, but otherwise of no Note.

3. *Dunluce*, or *Donluce*, is a Castle strongly situated on a Rock, projecting into the Northern Ocean, which is parted from the Land by a deep Ditch.

4. *Carrickfergus*, or *Knockfergus*. The latter is the English Name, and the former the *Irish*, in whose Language it signifies the Crag, or Rock of *Fergus* I. who first brought the *Scots* out of *Ireland* into *Britain*, and in his Return to *Scotland*, after quelling a Rebellion in *Ireland*, was cast away by a Storm in this Bay. 'Tis a very rich and populous Borough and Market-Town, on a Bay of its own Name, where it has an excellent Harbour, with a strong Castle on a high Rock, and had an ancient Palace converted into a Magazine for Arms. It surrendered after a short Siege to the late Duke of *Schomberg*, who landed here, when sent by King *William* III. to reduce *Ireland*.

This Town and Liberties have the Privilege of being a distinct County; yet the Assizes and Quarter-Sessions for the County at large are kept in it, here being a Court and Gaol erected for that Purpose. 'Tis a fortified Place, walled about, and has some modern Outworks. It has a Pier to receive Vessels of small Burthen, and though it is dry there at low Water, yet in the Road before the Town there is Depth of Water enough for large Ships.

5. *Belfast*, at the Bottom of the Bay, is the chief Town and Port of all this Part of *Ireland*, as well for the Beauty of the Place and Number of its Inhabitants, as for its Wealth, Trade, and Shipping. There is a very long firm Stone-Bridge over the River, and Ships come up to *Cormoyl-Road*, which is a safe commodious Harbour below the Town with a good Depth of Water. There is a very considerable Trade from this Port to *Scotland*, particularly to *Glasgow*; the Town, and most of the Country adjacent being inhabited by *Scots* People, who have their regular Presbyteries, Kirk-Sessions, and other Judicatures here as in *Scotland*, though not altogether with equal Authority.

6. *Magge* is an Island, or rather a Peninsula, on the Eastern Coast near *Carrickfergus*, which has several Villages, and is supposed to have been the Seat of the Monastery *Magio*, so much commended by *Bede*. There is a Harbour, called *Olderfleet*, betwixt the Island and the *Main*, which used to be reckoned a dangerous Road for Shipping.

Opposite to this Island lie the *Glinnes*, or Valleys along the Coast, a Territory which formerly belonged to the *Bis-jets* of *Scotland*, who were Lords of them, and were afterwards claimed by the *Macdonnals* of the *Scots* Western Isles, who continually ravaged this Country till the Reign of King *James* I.

The *Rowte*, which is a Country that extends from hence to the River *Bann*, was a Territory that belonged to the *Macguillins*, but they were drove out of it by the *Macdonnals*, now Earls of *Antrim*.

IV. The COUNTY of TYRONE, or TIR-OEN, has *Londonderry* on the North, the River *Liffey*; which divides it from *Down*, and part of *Fermannagh* on the West; part of *Antrim*, from which it is divided by *Lough Eaugh* on the East; and part of *Fermannagh*, *Monaghan*, and *Armagh* on the South and South-West. 'Tis 45, some say 60 Miles from East to West, and 35 from North to South, but very unequal both Ways, because much indented by the neighbouring Counties. Its Acres are computed at 389,175. Tho' great Part of it is rough and mountainous, yet in other Parts 'tis not inferior to many Counties in the Kingdom for Richness of Soil and good Pastures. Many hundreds of Protestants were massacred here in 1641. 'Tis divided into four Baronies, and sends 10 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two for each of the Towns of *Clogher*, *Augherr*, *Strabane*, and *Dungannon*.

'Tis divided into the upper *Tir-Oen* on the North, and lower *Tir-Oen* on the South, by the Mountains of *Sieuw Gallen*.

There is a beautiful *Lough* in this County, viz. *Lough-Eaugh* or *Sidney*, as the Soldiers used to call it formerly in Honour of *Henry Sidney*, the Lord Deputy. 'Tis about 30 Miles in Extent, and full of Fish, and the Banks are variegated with shady Groves, Meadows always verdant, and rich Corn-fields, adorned with gentle Hills and pleasant Brooks. Several Remains of Antiquity have been discovered in this County, particularly Urns, an Altar and Trumpets; for which we refer to the *Philosophical Transactions*, publish'd in 1713; but it has been more famous for its Lords, who formerly used to rule or rather tyrannize over it; of whom two were Earls of *Tyrone*. It now gives Title of Viscount to Sir *Marcus Beresford*, Baronet.

The only Places of any Note are, 1. *Clogher*, a City and the See of a Bishop, in the Lower *Tyrone*, founded by St. *Patrick*, and well endowed; but the Town is small and much decayed.

2. *Strabane*, on the River *Foyl*, almost over-against *Lisford*, has a Castle, and gives Title of Viscount and Baron to the Earl of *Abercorn* in *Scotland*. 'Tis a large thriving Corporation, near the Conflux of the *Fin* and *Mourn*.

3. *Montjoy*, a strong Fortrefs on the *Lough-Neagh*, which gives Title of Viscount to *William Stewart*, Son of *William* the Lord Viscount, who was Lieutenant General in the Reign of Queen *Anne*. This Place was seized by the *Irish* Rebels in 1641, when they drowned above 1000 Protestants in the neighbouring *Lough*, besides those they cut off by Sword, Fire, and Famine in the adjacent *English* Plantations.

4. *Omagh*, or *Drammoragh*, is a Borough on the River *Roe-Water*, and the Shire Town of this County. The *Philosophical Transactions* of 1713, give an Account of Urns in Chells found here under two Heaps of Stones.

5. *Dungannon*, a Borough, reckoned the Capital of the County, is a Place of some Strength, situate upon a Hill. The Forts here were seized by the Rebels in 1641, when many hundreds of the Protestants were drowned, and otherwise murder'd in this Town and Neighbourhood. Among others, 18 Infants, of *Scottish* Parents, were hanged on Clothiers Tenterhooks, and having ripp'd up the Belly of a *Scotsman*, they fastened one End of his Guts to a Tree, and made him run round it till they were all drawn out of his Body.

At the Parish of *Killamen*, near this Town, they drowned 300 Protestants in one Day, and murdered 1200 others afterwards. They likewise massacred Man, Woman, and Child, in the Barony of *Munterlong* in this County, and about 12000 were murder'd in the Neighbourhood of *Dromore*, as they were escaping to the County of *Down*. In 1649, *Oliver Cromwell* took this Place from the Rebels.

At *Augherr*, which the Rebels took in 1641, they were so cruel, during the Siege, to the *English* Cattle, that they cut Collops out of their Flesh; so that they run about roaring till they died.

V. The COUNTY of FERMANNAGH has *Leitrim* on the South-West; *Donnegal* on the North-West; *Tir-Oen* on the North and North-East; *Monaghan* on the East; and *Cavan* on the South. 'Tis 38 Miles long, 24 broad, and contains 224,807 Acres. 'Tis divided into eight Baronies, in which there is never a Market-Town, and but one Borough, viz. *Enniskilling*; so that only four Members are returned for this County to Parliament. It gives Title of Viscount to *Ralph Verney*, Son of the late Lord *Verney*, the first *Irish* Peer of Queen *Anne's* Creation.

'Tis a County full of Woods and Bogs, it being fill'd a third Part with *Lough-Erne*, which runs into *Donnegal-Bay* near *Ballyshannon*, and is the greatest Lake in all this Part of *Ireland*. 'Tis said to extend 40 Miles in Length, and is in some Places from 10 to 14 broad. 'Tis full of large well inhabited Islands, shaded with thick Woods, and so abounds with Fish, says *Camden*, especially Salmon, Trout, and Pike, some of them incredibly large, that the Fishermen's Nets are not able to hold the Draughts, which they sometimes take. In the middle of the Lake, the Waters are contracted into the Breadth of an ordinary River, and so continue for six Miles, by which means the *Lough* is divided into two Parts. And on this narrow Part stands a very strong Fort, it being a Pass of the greatest Importance, from the North Part of *Ireland* to the South; for the *Lough* being of so great an Extent as above-mentioned, there is no way to go from one Part of the Kingdom to the other, or from *Ulster* to *Connaught*, but by this Pass. The Fort with its Town, is called *Inniskilling* or *Enniskilling*, famous for two obstinate Defences of it by the Rebels against Queen *Elizabeth's* Protestant Army in 1595, and by the Protestants in 1689, against King *James's* Popish Army.

Antrim.
3 M. fr. Randalstown, 5 M. fr. Connor.

Connor.
28 M. fr. Dunluce.

Dunluce.
4 M. fr. Giants Causey.

Carrickfergus.
13 M. fr. Antrim, 90 fr. Dublin.

Belfast.
3 Leagues fr. Carrickfergus.

Magge-Island.
5 M. long, one and half broad.

Olderfleet.

The Glennes.

The Rowte.

TYRONE-County.

Sieuw Gallen.

Lough-Eaugh.

Clogher,
2 M. fr. Augherr.

Strabane,
12 M. fr. Londonderry.

Montjoy,
24 M. fr. Omagh, 7 fr. Dungannon.

Omagh.
15 M. fr. Strabane.

Dungannon,
6 M. fr. Montjoy, 4 M. fr. Charlemont, 72 fr. Dublin.

Killamen.

Munterlong-Dromore,
6 M. fr. Omagh.

Augherr,
14 M. fr. Dungannon.

Lough-Erne.

Inniskilling.

Newtown-Butler, 4 M. fr. Liffack.

The other Places of most Note are, 1. *Newtown-Butler*, noted for a considerable Victory obtained by the *Inniskilling* Men in September 1689, when they turned the Rebels Cannon upon them, killed 2000, forced 500 into *Lough-Errn*, where they were drowned, and took 300 Prisoners.

Liffagool.

2. *Liffagool*, a Castle on the Bank of the Lake over-against *Inniskilling*, which was set on fire by the Rebels in 1641, and 152 Men, Women and Children burnt. It appears by Sir *John Temple's* History of the Rebellion, that Multitudes of Protestants were killed in this County in cold Blood.

In the Parish of *Kilashfer*, Marble Rocks have been discovered 50 or 60 Foot in Height, and Urns in Stone-Coffins, within a Circle of very large Stones standing on end.

CAVAN County.

VI. The County of *CAVAN*, formerly call'd *East Breany*, has *Fermannagh* on the North; *Longford* and *West-Meath* on the South; *Leitrim* on the West; Part of *Monaghan*, *Meath*, and *Louth* on the East. 'Tis 47 Miles from South-East to North-West, and 25 where broadest from East to West, and contains 274,800 Acres. 'Tis divided into seven Baronies, has given Title of Earl to the Family of *Lambert* ever since the third of King *Charles I.* and sends six Members to Parliament, viz. Two for the County, and two each for the Boroughs of *Cavan* and *Belturbet*. Being sprinkled with several pleasant Lakes, it has much fenny Pasture and coarse Land, yet has a rich fertile Soil in other Parts well planted and improved.

Kilmore, 3 M. fr. Cavan.

The chief Places are, 1. *Kilmore*, the See of a Bishop, which was reckon'd a poor one formerly; but being join'd with *Ardagh*, may be said to be one of the richest in the Kingdom.

Belturbet, 3 M. fr. Lough-Errn.

2. *Belturbet* has a Harbour for Boats on the River *Errn*, wherein the Popish Rebels in 1641, drowned great Numbers of Protestants.

Cavan, 7 M. fr. Belturbet.

3. *Cavan*, the County Town, of which great Part was burnt in 1690, with all the Rebels Forrage; and Colonel *Worfeley*, with the *Inniskilling* Men and 1000 regular Troops, defeated the Duke of *Berwick* in the Neighbourhood with 4000 Rebels, and killed 500.

MONAGHAN County.

VII. The County of *MONAGHAN* has *Tyrone* on the North; *Fermannagh* on the West; *Cavan* on the South; *Louth*, and Part of *East Meath* on the South-East; and *Armagh* on the East. 'Tis 32 Miles from North-West to South-East, and 30 from East to West, and contains 170,000 Acres. It abounds with Hills, Woods, and Marshes, is divided into five Baronies, and besides the two for the County, sends two other Members to Parliament for the County Town of its own Name. Many Protestants were murdered here by the Rebels, in 1641, after Quarter given. This County gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Blancy*.

ARMAGH County.

VIII. The County of *ARMAGH*, or *ARDMAGH*, is separated in part from that of *Down*, on the East by the River *Newry*; has *Tyrone* and *Monaghan* on the West; the *Lough-Neagh* on the North; and *Louth* on the South. 'Tis 32 Miles long, and 17 broad, and contains 170,620 Acres, divided into five Baronies. Its Soil is said to be richer and more fruitful than any in *Ireland*, and as well improved in all Parts, except a Ridge of coarse Mountains, called the *Fews*. It sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, two for the City of *Armagh*, and two for the Borough of *Charlemont*.

Charlemont, 4 M. fr. Dundannon.

The most eminent Places here are, 1. *Charlemont*, which had its Name from *Charles Blount*, Lord *Montjoy*, who in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, built a strong Fortress, the chief of the County, on a River call'd *Blackwater*, on the Borders of *Tyrone*. It gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Caulfield*. In May 1690, the Duke of *Schomberg* took it for King *William*.

ARMAGH, 7 M. fr. Charlemont, 8 M. fr. Fort-Mont-Norris.

2. *ARMAGH*, which stands near the River *Kalin*; the *Irish* say, 'twas so call'd from Queen *Armacha*; but it seems to be the same which *Bede* calls *Diarmach*, (i. e. in the Scots or *Irish* a Field of Oaks) where he says, St. *Patrick* built a very fine City: but he subjoins a very romantick Circumstance, viz. That the Model of it was drawn for him by the Angels. Whoever was the Founder, 'tis said to have been built about Anno 445; and 'tis certain, that Anno 1142, it was made an Arch-Bishop's See, when Cardinal *Papirio* was sent over into *Ireland*, to revive the decaying Discipline of the Church; and that here was the first publick School or Academy in *Ireland*, if we may believe the Life of St. *Patrick*; nor is it only an Arch-Bishoprick, but the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom, the Arch-Bishop hereof being stiled *Primate of all Ireland*. This City was reduced under the Power of the *Irish* by *John de Curcy*; but was afterwards intirely destroyed with its Cathedral by the Rebel *Tir Oen* or *O-Nial*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* time; so that nothing remain'd but a few thatch'd Cottages, and the Ruins of the Monastery, Priory, and Arch-Bishop's Palace. It was afterwards rebuilt and garisoned by the *English*, but never recovered its ancient Lustre.

3. *Black-Water*, on a River of the same Name, is the Boundary betwixt this County and *Tyrone*. It had a strong Fort, which was taken by the Rebel Earl of *Tir-Oen* in 1598, after having held out gallantly, till the Garison was almost famished.

Blackwater, 2 M. fr. Charlemont.

4. *Lurgan* is a thriving Plantation, noted for a Linnen Manufacture.

Lurgan.

5. *Portendown*, or *Portnaddown*, has a Bridge over the *Bann*, to which above 1300 Protestants were drove at times, prick'd forwards by the Rebels Swords, and thereby forced into the River, where they were drowned.

Portendown, 2 M. fr. Charlemont.

6. *Moyra* is remarkable for one of the most difficult Passes in *Ireland*.

Moyra.

7. *Mont-Norris-Fort* above-mentioned, was built by *Charles*, Lord *Montjoy*, Lord-Deputy, and so called by him in honour of *John Norris*, under whom he first served in the Wars.

4 M. fr. Dundalk, 19 M. fr. Armagh, Mont-Norris.

IX. The County of *Down*: By the help of a Survey lately published of it in *Ireland*, we are enabled to give a fuller and more curious Account of this than any other County in the Kingdom.

Down County.

'Tis called in *Latin* *Dunum*, which signifies a Hill, or a hilly Country, from the many Hills appearing in most Parts of it. Its other Names are *Ullagh*, *Ulidia*, and *Ullagh*. And *John de Courcy*, who conquer'd it, A. D. 1177, was called Prince and Conqueror of *Ulidia*, or *Ullagh*. 'Tis bounded on the East and South by St. *George's* Channel; on the West by the County of *Armagh*; and on the North by the County of *Antrim*. It lies opposite to the *Isle of Man*, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, and the North Part of it fronts the *Mull of Galloway* in *Scotland*, which is visible from it at about five Leagues Distance. It is about forty-four *English* Miles in Length, upwards of thirty broad, and divided into seven Baronies; i. e. *Lecale*, *Ards*, *Castlereagh*, *Kineleary* and *Dufferin*, upper *Eveagh*, lower *Eveagh*, and *Newry* and *Mourne*; containing 344,658 *Irish* Plantation Acres, amounting to 558,289 *English* Acres; 19,270 Houses, 72 Parishes, and sends 14 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and 12 for these six Boroughs, viz.

Downpatrick, *Killaleagh*,
Newry, *Bangor*,
Newtown, *Hillsborough*.

The Situation leads us to begin with, 1. *Newry*, a Borough and Market-Town, on the side of a Hill, at the Bottom of which runs the *Newry* Water, having over it a Stone Bridge on the Road from *Dublin*, and another in the way to *Armagh*. The Turnpike Roads from *Dublin* to *Belfast*, *Antrim*, and *Armagh*, go through this Town; and here we see the lowest Lock of the new Canal, lately promoted by Parliamentary Encouragement, for the Inland Navigation. In this Town was anciently an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks. It was placed under the Invocation of St. *Mary*, St. *Patrick*, and St. *Benedict*, founded by *Maurice M. Loughlin*, King of *Ireland*, A. D. 1153, converted into a Collegiate Church by King *Henry VIII.* A. D. 1542, and nine Years after totally suppressed, and granted by King *Edward VI.* to *Nicholas Bagnal*, Marshal of *Ireland*, who made it his Dwelling-House, and soon after built and fortified the Town; some of the Castles whereof are still remaining, and inhabited. There is now a large Church on a Hill at one End of the Town, and a School-House near the River at the other. It was a flourishing little Town before the Rebellion in 1641; but was then destroyed by the *Irish*. It recovered itself considerably between that Time and the Revolution; but was burned down by the Duke of *Berwick* in the Year 1689, on his Retreat to *Dundalk* from Duke *Schomberg* and the *English* Army, who, on their Approach to the Town, found it in Flames; a square Castle or two, and five or six Houses only escaping, which the *Irish* had not time to destroy. The Rebels surpriz'd this Town in 1690, and killed the Centinel that guarded the Bridge; but were soon drove off by the *English* Garison. Since the Settlement of the Kingdom, it is so improved in Trade and Buildings, that 'tis the largest and most trading Town in the County; to which the Increase of the Linnen Manufacture hath much contributed; and it is likely to receive further Business by means of the navigable Canal before-mentioned, and to intercept a good Share of the Trade from the Counties of *Armagh*, *Tyrone*, and *Derry*, which at present centers in *Belfast*. In the Neighbourhood of it is Plenty of a hard gritty Free-stone, which easily cuts into Squares, and hath been an Encouragement to Building in it. The Situation of this Town is but indifferent, being on the side of a steep Hill, occasioned by the Castle's having been built on a small Eminence to command the Head of the Bridge, which was formerly a considerable Pass to secure the Road through the Bogs and Mountains, between *Dundalk* and this Town; the *English*

Newry, 4 M. fr. Dublin, 19 M. fr. Armagh, Thurl 2 Fairs.

then having no other Communication with *Ulster*. It is almost surrounded with Mountains or rocky Hills, except to the North, where it opens into a good Country, thro' which the new Canal is carried. The Lordship of *Newry* formerly claimed the Privilege of a Palatinate (as it is said) but is now subject to the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of the County.

Rofs-Trevor. 2. *Rofs-Trevor* is a small Village, with a Church on the North side of *Carlingford* Harbour, defended from the Winds by the Hills, which are clothed with Wood; and an Arm of the Sea, forming a noble Basin at the Foot of these Hills, affords an agreeable Prospect. Here is a Kay for Ships, which safely ride at Anchor within a few Yards of the Shore, a Salt-House, and a Pottery for white Earthen-Ware, made of the noted fine Potters Clay found near *Carrickfergus*, and exported from thence to foreign Parts.

Greencastle. 3. *Greencastle*, on the Sea-side, was anciently a strong Castle, built by the *Burghs*, Earls of *Ulster*. This was afterwards a fortified Garrison in the Rebellion of 1641. It was thought a Place of such Importance to the Crown of *England*, in the doubtful Estate of Affairs here in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* that none but an *Englishman* could be Constable of it.

Kirkeel. 4. *Kirkeel*, is a small Village, with a Church, situated between the Foot of the Mountains of *Mourne* and the Sea, in a narrow Vale, which extends for some Miles along the Coast; the Soil good, and the Country well inhabited. Shoals of Herrings come from the *Ards* and Bar of *Strangford*, to this Coast, and so to *Carlingford*, &c.

Tullamore. 5. *Briansford* or *Tullamore*; Here the Lord *Limerick* has two Deer-parks, finely wooded, watered, and cut into Ridings or Vists; where the Goats-whey Drinkers, by Advice of Physicians, resort in the Spring and Summer Seasons, and find Health and Amusement.

Rathfryland. 6. *Rathfryland*, or *Rathon-Island*, probably so called from *Rath*, a high Fort on an Island; for it is as it were insulated from all the adjoining low Grounds, having a great Fall every way from it. It is built on a Hill, where four great Roads, well laid out almost in strait Lines, lead up to it, and meet in the Centre of the Town. At one End of the Town is a Church, built by *John* and *Robert Hawkins Magill Esqs.* It is raised on a Rock of Free-stone, of a firm and close Gritt, with which the Lands in and about this Town abound. At the highest Point of this Hill are the Ruins of a Castle, anciently the Mansion-House of *Magenis*, Lord *Evagagh*, now the Estate of the said *Robert Hawkins Magill*, to whom the Town belongs. On the side of this Hill is a Warren well-stocked with excellent Rabbits. This is one of the greatest Marts for Linnen in this County, and the High-road from *Newry* to *Down-Patrick*. Two Miles from this is a small pleasant Lough, having a large Plantation of young Forrest Trees on the Verge of it, called *Ballyrony*.

Dundrum. 7. *Dundrum* is situated on a Bay of the same Name, in which good flat Fish and Trouts are taken, and in the Rivers which fall into it. Here are the Remains of a strong Castle, formerly belonging to *Magenis*, and taken by the Lord *Gry*, Lord Deputy, now the Property of the Lord *Blundel*: When in Repair, it was a good Guard to this Pass in the time of the great Rebellion. It stands upon a Rock, commanding a View of the whole Bay and Harbour within it, of a great Part of *Lecale* on one Side, and the high Mountains of *Dundrum* and *Mourne* on the other.

The Bay is spacious, but one of the most dangerous for Shipping in *Ireland*, there being but a Tide-Harbour for small Vessels in the Middle of the Bay. It is about three Leagues in Length, and one and a half in Breadth. The towering Mountains near *Dundrum* are a good Mark in a clear Day, otherwise they are generally covered with Clouds, and hid from Sight. Ships sailing near this Coast ought therefore to keep a good Offing, especially in hazy Weather. Here is very good Fishing throughout the whole Bay, particularly with a Seyne; it being generally a clean Sand. And there are good Rock-fish along the *Mourne* Coast, and at *St. John's Point* to the Northward; as also Lobsters, Crabs, &c.

Lecale. This Harbour of *Dundrum*, and the Lough of *Strangford*, form the Peninsula of *Isle-Lecale*, sometimes called *Marle-Isle*, from the Abundance of its Marle.

Killogh. 8. *Killogh*, or *Port St. Anne*, of late made a Town and commodious Harbour at the Expence of its Owner *Michael Ward Esq;* one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, is on the North-East Side of *St. John's Point*. A Rock stands in the Middle of the Entrance of the Harbour, covered at half Flood, which is carefully to be avoided, called the Water-Rock; upon which a Perch is intended to be fixed for the Safety and Direction of Mariners. There is a secure Passage either to the East or West of it; the Inlet lying South by East, and North by West. A correct Chart of the Harbour is printed, by which any Stranger may safely and easily enter it. A Mile within that Rock, on the

West Side, opposite to *Coney Island*, there is now finished a good Kay and Basin for Ships, where they may lie defended from all Winds. Within this Kay and *Coney Island*, the Harbour on both Sides affords good lying on a Bed of Clay or Sand, for Ships of 150 Tons or under. At the End of the Kay the Chanel is about 400 Yards wide. In this Town is a neat Chapel, Barracks for two Troops of Dragoons, a Protestant Charter Working School for the Linen Manufacture, &c. and Salt Works: But its principal Trade at present is the Exportation of Barley, and Importation of most sorts of Commodities consumed in the adjacent Country.

The Point, called *St. John's Foreland*, at which excellent Fish are taken, as Cod, Gurnet, Whiting, Lobsters, &c. is the most Eastern Point of the Kingdom. *St. John's Foreland.*

9. *Ardglaf*, which formerly gave Title of Earl to the *Cromwells*. It is a noble large Ruin, consisting of several Castles; next to *Carrickfergus* 'twas the principal Town of Trade in *Ulster*, before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It is reputed to have been formerly a Parliamentary Borough. It is situated upon a rocky Creek, fit only for small or Fishing-Boats; but its Trade was carried on in *Killogh* Harbour, thence called the Haven of *Ardglaf*. *Ardglaf.* *M. fr. Killogh, 6 M. fr. Down-Patrick.*

Ardglaf hath several Proprietors, but the greatest Part thereof, with a good Estate about it, belongs to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kildare*, and gives the Title of Viscount to the *English* Lord *Barrington*.

10. *Down-Patrick*, i. e. *Patrick's Mount*, was also called *Dunda-lethglaf*, and more anciently, *Aras-Keltair*, and *Rath-Keltair Mic-Duach*, which signifies the Fortification of Keltair the Son of Duach. It was reckoned one of the most ancient Towns in the Kingdom. It is a Market-Town and Bishoprick, erected in the fifth Century by *St. Patrick*, and is now united to the See of *C Connor*. Within 200 Paces of the Town on the Ascent of a Hill, are the Ruins of an old Cathedral, remarkable for one Tomb containing *St. Patrick*, its Founder, *St. Bridgit*, and *St. Columb*; but this Church and Monument were destroyed by *Leonard Lord Grey*, Lord Deputy, Anno 1538. The Church had been long before that miserably harrassed and destroyed by *Edward Bruce*, Anno 1316, who about the same time caused himself to be crowned King of *Ireland*. We are informed by the Chronicle of the *Isle of Man*, that *Magnus*, King of *Norway* and *Man*, was buried near this Church, being slain by the *Irish* of *Ulster*, Anno 1101; having unwarily landed in the Country to spy it before his Fleet and Forces arrived, with which he intended to invade *Ireland*. The Prior of this House had a Seat and Suffrage among the Peers in Parliament. *Down-Patrick.* *M. fr. Killogh.*

There were anciently four religious Houses in and near this Town, besides the Cathedral. This Town, which lies on a Branch of *Lough-Coin* to the South, now called the Lake of *Strangford*, is adorned with several handsome publick Buildings; the Parish-Church lately rebuilt; a Session-House; the Diocese-School; an Alms-House for old and decayed Protestants; and an *English* School for forty Children, who are clothed, and educated in the Protestant Religion, (the two last lately built and endowed by *Edward Southwell Esq;* Principal Secretary of State of *Ireland*) an Alms-House for three Clergymen's Widows, with good Gardens, and 20 l. per Ann. for each of them; a Barrack for a Troop of Dragoons, and a large Market-House. The Family of *Dawney*, have their Title of Viscount from this Place. Here is a Variety of fine Prospects from the Sea, or South Branch of *Strangford* Lake. Among these Hills, and many Islands, are Flights of Swans and other Water-fowl; and the Lough abounds with good Salmon, Mullet and other Sea-Fish. Over a Branch of the Lough upon the Road to *Killlicagh*, and *Saint-Field*, is a handsome Stone-Bridge of six Arches; and the River *Anacloy* falls into the Lough South-West of it. About a Mile from this Town is *St. Patrick's Well*, to which, at certain Seasons of the Year, many thousand superstitious People resort; some, in expectation of receiving Benefit from the Water, blessed by that Saint; others, to perform Penance enjoined by the Popish Priests. *St. Patrick's Well.*

Within a Mile Northward of this Well, on the Road from *Down* to *Strangford*, are the Ruins of the Monastery of *Saul*, anciently called *Saballum*, and *Sabbal-Phadruig*, i. e. *Patrick's Barn*; (*Sgibol*, in *Irish*, signifying a Barn;) founded by *St. Patrick* for Canons Regular, about the Middle of the fifth Century. There is a Church, now standing there, built in the usual manner of Churches East and West, though it anciently stood North and South, as several Writers relate, and assign Reasons for its being so built. Opposite to the Cathedral of *Down*, in the *Isle of Inch*, or *Inis*, near *Finnibregue*, are to be seen the Ruins of the *Inch Abbey*, (the Word in the *British* and *Irish* Languages signifying an Island) founded, or rather translated thither from *Carick*, where it before stood, by *John de Courcy*, about the Year 1180, and supplied with *Cistercian* Monks from the Abbey of *Furness* in *Lancashire*, and is therefore called a Daughter of that Abbey. The Linnen Manufacture

Coney Island.

St. John's Foreland.

Ardglaf. M. fr. Killogh, 6 M. fr. Down-Patrick.

Down-Patrick. M. fr. Killogh.

St. Patrick's Well.

Inch-Island.

facture spreads here as it does in most other Places of this County.

Strangford.
5 M. fr. Down.

11. *Strangford*, a small, but ancient Town, belonging to the Earl of *Kildare*, seated on the River of *Strangford*, or *Strongford*, so called from the great Rapidity of the Tides here; it being reckoned the strongest Current in *Europe*. It gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Smyth*. This Lake is bounded on the East by the Barony of *Ards*; 'tis near four Miles broad, at a Medium, in most Places, and about seventeen long; the Sea flows to the North-End of it, as far as *Newtown*. *Francis Hall* hath his Seat here, which is properly the Port of this whole Lough, established by Act of Parliament: Though for the Conveniency of Trade the Collector be removed to *Down*; yet he is obliged to keep a Clerk here, who makes Entries of all Ships that do not proceed to *Down*. This Town is situated in *Lecale*, on the South-West Side of the River of *Strangford*, called so, though it be an Arm of the Sea, an *English* Mile over in the narrowest Place. The Sea runs here, both at Flood and Ebb, like a Sluice, at the Rate of six Knots, or Miles, in an Hour; so that Boats, which pass from *Portaferry* to *Strangford*, are carried up or down the Gulph, as the Tide sets, with such Rapidity, that it may be compared to an Arrow shot out of a Bow: They cannot make the opposite Side of the Shore in a strait Line, but are carried down or up the Stream at a great Distance from where they set off. The Lake abounds with many kinds of excellent Fish, as Bass, Mullet, Whiting, large Sea-Trouts, Oysters, Lobsters, Shrimps, &c. and there are great Quantities of Kelp burnt on the Islands in the Lake, and on the stony flat Coasts. The Bar, or Entrance into this Lough is about a League further out than *Strangford*: There is a long Rock at the Entrance in the Middle of the Passage, dangerous to Strangers upon account of the Strength of the Current, even in calm Weather; yet there is a broad Passage on either Side, and deep Water; but the Shores on both Sides are rocky and hazardous, except that Ships may lie safe on the West-Side in *Cross-Road*, *Strangford* Harbour, and *Audley-Road*, and on the East-Side under *Bankmore*, *Portaferry* Harbour, and *Ballyhenry* Road; in all which they are out of the Force of the Current, and in good Shelter near *Bankmore*. There is an eddy Tide, caused by a Rock under the Water, called the *Ranting-Wheel*, which is very dangerous for Boats; it being a kind of Whirl-pool, when the Tides and Current are strongest; and Ships in this River are forced a-stern, when the Current is strong, though sailing with a very brisk Gale.

Castle-ward
Bay.
half a Mile
fr. Strangford.

12. *Castle-ward Bay*, at the Head of which is *Castle-ward*, so called from a Castle built here, upon the *Ward* Family's first settling in *Ireland*; is particularly famous for the Discovery of the first Marble in the County, which hath proved of singular Benefit to it.

Ards Barony.

13. The Barony of *Ards* lies between the Lake of *Strangford* and the Sea, and in the South Part of it is opposite to *Lecale*. It is a narrow Strip of Land, in some Places three, and in none above six Miles broad. The Soil in it is for the most part tolerably good. Sir *Thomas Smith* obtained a Patent from Queen *Elizabeth* for the *Ards*, and sent his natural Son with a Colony to possess it; but he was intercepted and slain by an *Irishman*. This Attempt cost Sir *Thomas* 10,000 *l.* yet after his Death it was neglected, and King *James I.* granted it to some of the *Scotch* Nobility.

Portaferry.

14. *Portaferry* seems to be compounded of an obsolete *Irish*, and an *English* Word; *Port*, signifying severe or terrible, i. e. the terrible Ferry, a Name adapted well enough to its Nature; unless one would choose to make it entirely *English*, and to signify the Port of the Ferry. It is the first Town in the Barony of *Ards*, after passing the rapid Ferry of *Strangford*, opposite to which this Place lies. It is seated on the narrow Neck of the Bay of *Strangford*, between that and the Lake; where a Ferry-boat maintains a Communication between the Baronies of *Lecale* and *Ards*: It is a Town of some Trade, and abounds with excellent Fish.

Donaghadee.
14 M. fr. Portaferry, 5 Leag.
fr. Port-Patrick
in Scotland.

15. *Donaghadee* has always been the Port where the *Scotch* Pacquets land. It hath, by the Confluence of Passengers, &c. some Share of Trade; and a Collector of his Majesty's Custom and Excise resides here.

Bangor.
5 M. fr. Donaghadee, 6 fr.
Carrickfergus.

16. *Bangor*, or the Vale of *Angels*, is a Market-Town on *Carrickfergus* Bay, and a Borough constituted of a Provost, and twelve Burgesses, who chuse the Members of Parliament. 'Tis remarkable for a very old Abbey, and the first Church built of Stone in the Province of *Ulster*; but more so for being the Landing-Place of Duke *Schomberg*, (when sent against the Rebels in 1689.) who was soon after created Earl of *Bangor*. The old Church was well repaired by the late *James Hamilton*, and beautified by his Widow, *Sophia*, Sister to *Charles*, late Earl of *Peterborough*. The Town contains about 200 Houses, hath little Trade, but spins considerable Quantities of fine Linnen Yarn. There yet remain some noble Ruins of the

Abbey, and the Walls of an old Custom-House. There is plenty of Fish on this, and indeed on all the Coasts of the County.

17. *Groomsport*, or *Graham's-Port*, belonging to *Robert Maxwell* Esq; hath a Kay which affords Shelter to Ships of the smaller Size. Between this and *Bangor* is a fine sandy Bay, called *Ballyholm* Bay.

Groomsport.
2 M. fr. Bangor.
Ballyholm Bay.

18. *Newtown*, pleasantly situated at the North-End of the Lake of *Strangford*, and belongs to *Robert Colvill* Esq; who built a handsome Chapel in it. 'Tis famous for its fine Diaper, and has a Harbour. Here was anciently a Convent of *Dominican* Friars, where they held their Chapters within the 11th and 12th Centuries. Within a Mile of this Town is the Hill of *Scraba*, in which are Quarries of Free-Stone.

Newtown.
4 M. fr. Bangor.

Scraba Hill.

19. *Comber*, or *Comerer*, is seated on the North-West End of the Lake of *Strangford*. Here was an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded A. D. 1199.

Comber.
2 M. fr. Newtown.

20. *Tullynekill*, upon the Shore, has a Quarry of Liver-coloured Marble, resembling *Porphyry*, which takes a good Polish; and near this is *Ardmillan*, where is a good Chalybeat Spaw.

Tullynekill.
2 M. fr. Comber.

Ardmillan.

21. *Belvoir*, a pleasant Seat of the Honourable *Arthur Hill* Esq; laid out lately in Taste; the Avenue is large and handsome, the Fruiterie from an irregular Glyn, is now disposed in regular Canals, with Cascades, Slopes and Terraces, and the Kitchen-Ground inclosed with Espaliers, the best of the Gardens lying over the *Lagan* River, which is navigable to this Place. A small Walk from *Belvoir*, is a neat Church, built at the Expence of the Lady *Middleton*.

Belvoir.
3 M. fr. Belfast.

22. *Killeleagh*, is a Town, situated over an Arm of the Lake of *Strangford*, which abounds with good Fish of various Kinds. 'Tis agreeably built upon a rising Ground, and commanding a Prospect of part of the Lough. The Castle stands at the Head of the Street, and at the lower End is a little safe Bay, where Ships lie sheltered from all Winds. On the one Side is a small River running under a Stone-Bridge in the Sea. Adjoining to the Castle, are Gardens and Plantations. The Borough and Town are governed by a Provost, who, with twelve Burgesses, are the Electors of their Representatives in Parliament. Here the Linnen-Manufacture has spread to Advantage, and the fine white Thread made in it, is remarkable. Here is a Barrack for a Troop of Dragoons; a handsome Church built in the Form of a Cross; and a good Parsonage House just by it, both well situated. But the Town is most honoured by having given Birth to that eminent Naturalist and Physician, Sir *Hans Slane*, President of the Royal Society.

Killeleagh.
10 M. fr. Newtown and Comber.

23. *Saintfield*, the Seat of *Nicholas Price* Esq; called in *Irish*, *Tullachnaneve*, which bears a near Affinity to the *English* Name, *Tullach*, signifying a Hill, and *Anve*, a Saint. It was made a Town not many Years ago, by the Care of the late General *Price*, who made the Roads passable from *Belfast* to *Down*, through this Town; encouraged Linnen-Manufactures and other Tradesmen to settle; had a Barrack fixed for a Troop of Dragoons, and promoted the Repair of a ruinous, now a decent Parish-Church. The Country about *Saintfield* is coarse and hilly; however by Drains, and good Husbandry, it produces plenty of Rye, Oats, and Flax, and affords Pasture for Sheep and black Cattle. The Plowmen carry their Furrows to the tops of the Hills, and the morassy Grounds in the bottoms yield a plentiful Increase of Rye.

Saintfield.
7 M. fr. Killeleagh, 8 fr. Belfast and Down-Patrick.

24. *Ballynahinch*, or *Maghedroll*, stands on a little River, almost in the Center of the County, and is the great Road from *Lisburn*, *Lurgan*, and *Dromore* to *Down-Patrick*, and the Sea-Side. The Country about it is extremely coarse and full of Rocks, the Roads troublesome and unpleasant; yet the Valleys and Sides of the Hills produce good Oats, Potatoes, and Flax. The Staple-Commodity of this part of the Country is Linnen-Yarn. The Papists are numerous in this Parish, being near a thousand Souls, which induced the Incorporated Society for promoting *English* Protestant Schools to settle a Charter Working-School at this Place, on part of Sir *John Rawdon's* Estate, for the Education of twenty poor Popish Children of both Sexes, in the Protestant Religion; who are constantly employed in Labour, chiefly in the Linnen-Manufacture; many of whom have already gone abroad in Protestant Families; and as their Parents find they are well treated, they willingly concur with the Views of the Society, in promoting their Happiness. The Parish-Church, and the Vicar's House are a short Way from the School.

Ballynahinch.
8 M. fr. Down-Patrick, and Dromore.

25. *Hillsborough*, a Market-Town, finely situated on a healthy gravelly Soil, in view of the *Maze* Course, and Town of *Lisburn*. The chief Magistrate here is called Sovereign, who, with twelve Burgesses, elect Representatives in Parliament. Here were good Gardens and fine Plantations; and are to be seen the Ruins of a noble large House, destroyed by an accidental Fire, belonging to the Family

Hillsborough.
6 M. fr. Ballynahinch.

Family of *Hill*, to which *Hillsborough* gives the Title of Viscount. The Parish-Church is a spacious and well-constrived Building, seated on rising Ground, near the Ruins of the old Mansion-House.

26. *Dromore*, takes its Name from its Situation, and signifies the Back of a great Hill; *Druim*, importing the Side or Back, and *Mor*, great: It is a Market-Town and a Bishoprick, of which the Cathedral was founded by St. *Coleman*, who flourished in the sixth Century. Here is a decent Church and Steeple, but no Revenue or Oeconomy for the Support of a Choir or Cathedral Service; the Minister of the Parish, who is Treasurer of *Dromore*, discharging the Duties of it. Here are two Alms-Houses for Clergymen's Widows of the Diocese, erected by the Contributions of the Bishop and Clergy. The Diocese-School is kept here, and near it two Acres of Land are set apart for an *English* Protestant School pursuant to the Statute; where poor Children are trained up in the Protestant Religion, and some of them set to work; twelve of them are cloathed at the Expence of the Parish. The Bishops of *Dromore* have a Demesne near this Town, but no House: the Foundation of one was laid in the beginning of the Year 1641 by Bishop *Buckworth*; but the *Irish* Rebellion breaking out, that, with the Town and Church, were soon destroyed: The Church lay in Ruins till after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and was then, as it is said, rebuilt by Bishop *Taylor*. The Bodies of the Doctors, *Taylor*, *Russ*, and *Digby*, Bishops of *Dromore*, lie interred in one Vault in the Chancel. The River *Lagan* divides the Town, at the East-End of which is a *Danish* Mount, always green; of which no Account has been given in any of the Antiquities of *Ireland*, yet it merits some Notice: The Circumference of it at the Base is about 630 Feet, its Conick Height 80, the Diameter of the Top 60, with a large Battlement; it is incircled with a Rampart between 80 and 90 Feet over, having a strong Battlement, and spacious Parapet. The Trench is between ten and twelve Feet wide, terminating on a Precipice, with two Arms embracing a square Fort, about an hundred Feet in Diameter, whose Rampart is forty Feet high, with a large Battlement. From the *Lagan* Water to the Fortification, upon the easiest Ascent of the Precipice, is a covered Way about 260 Feet long, seven wide, and nine deep. There are many Linnen-Weavers in and near this Town, and good Turberrys and Marle in many Places. The Turnpike Road from *Dublin* to *Belfast* passes here: Near it the first Protestant Blood was shed in the memorable Year 1688.

27. *Moyrah*, is a well laid out thriving Village; at the End of which is a House and good Improvements of Sir *John Rawdon* Baronet. On the Building of the new Church here, above 500 *l.* has been already laid out by the *Rawdon* Family, which will cost as much more to finish it. Here is an *English* Protestant School, erected at the Expence of the late Sir *John Rawdon*, and endowed with 40 *l. per Ann.* during the Minority of his Son, to clothe and educate twenty-four poor Children in the Protestant Religion. In the Parish of *Moyrah*, are Quarries of white Lime-stone, which supply Part of this, and the County of *Armagh*, with Lime for building at easy Rates.

28. *Maralin*, alias *Magheralin*, which signifies in *Irish*, the Field of Water, is a small well-watered Village, with a Church and Steeple. Here the Bishops of *Dromore* have a See-House, and a small Demesne. At one end of the Town is a long Bridge over the River *Lagan*. Part of the Land of this Town, and of the Grounds leading to the County of *Antrim*, abounds with a flinty white Lime-stone with a Mixture of Chalk; and the Springs which burst from the rising Grounds are extremely soft, and well tasted, and particularly noted for whitening Linnen. Marlepits are opening in this Neighbourhood, and in most other Places of this County: Here are Linnen-Weavers and Bleach-Yards: scarce a Farmer but carries on some Branch of the Linnen Business.

29. *Waringstown*, a neat Village where the Linnen Manufacture has spread so considerably, that a Colony of Weavers have gone from hence and settled at *Dundalk*. Here is a neat Parish Church, remarkable for its well finished Roof of Oak, built in the Year 1681, at the Expence of *William Waring* Esq; who gave the Ground, and obtained, by Act of Parliament, the Removal of the Scite of the old Parish Church from *Donaghclony* Bridge to this Place. Near this Town a *Danish* Mount was opened about the Year 1684, wherein were found a Vault, an Urn, and a rude Table which Sir *Thomas Molyneux* is of opinion, was designed as an Altar to offer Sacrifice upon for the Deceased, whose Bones were contained in the Urn.

30. *Gilford*, on the River *Bann*, over which is a Stone Bridge separating this County from that of *Armagh*. The Meanders of this River, and the rising Grounds about it, where there is some Wood, with the many Bleach-Yards in the Bottoms, afford an agreeable Prospect. A Mile from hence is the New Canal.

31. *Bann-Bridge*, so called from a Bridge over the River *Bann*, has in and near it many Bleach-Yards, for carrying on the Linnen Manufacture; the *Bann-water* being proper for that Use. The greatest Fairs for Linnen Cloth in the Kingdom are held here.

32. *Loughbrickland*, signifying in *Irish*, the Lake of the speckled Trouts, so called from a Lough near the Town. On the Edge of it, are the Ruins of a House, which it is said Sir *Marmaduke Whitchurch* built, and lived in, who came over from *England* to cloath the Army in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, had forfeited Lands granted to him for that Service, and first made this a Town by encouraging Protestants to settle in it. Here is a good Country Church, said to be rebuilt by Bishop *Taylor* soon after the Restoration. The Turnpike Road from *Dublin* to *Belfast* and *Antrim*, passes through a red Bog near this Place.

Marle, lately found here, begins to enrich the Farmers Grounds; and the Linnen Manufacture enables them to pay their Rents.

The *English* Forces that were quartered in this Part of the North, in the Year 1690, had their first Rendezvous here, under King *William*, who encamped within a Mile of the Town: His Majesty and Prince *George of Denmark* lay in the Camp, extended two Miles in Length, as far as *Scarvagh-Bridge*, and *Pointz's-Pass*, Places infamous for the Butcheries of Numbers of Protestants, flying for their Lives in the *Irish* Rebellion of 1641; but are remembered with Pleasure for being the first Rendezvous of the *English* Army conducted by King *William*, for the Relief of, perhaps, some of the Posterity of those very Protestants, who were not far from the same Fate in the Year 1688.

This County is naturally rough and full of Hills, the Air temperate and healthy. The Soil runs into Wood, unless constantly kept open, and ploughed, and the low Grounds soon degenerate into Moss or Bog, where the Drains are neglected; but by the Industry of the Inhabitants it produces good Crops of Corn, especially Oats, and, where Marle is found, Barley. The Barony of *Lecale*, where are many Marle-Pits, produces as good Grain of that Sort, as any in the Kingdom; most of which is exported from *Killogh* to *Dublin*. But the Staple Commodity of this County is the Linnen Manufacture; of which the Northern Commonalty already feel the Benefit; being freed from much of that Wretchedness, too visible among the lower Sort in other Parts of the Kingdom, where this Branch of Trade has not yet been improved to purpose: The County in general may be said to be populous, and flourishing, and daily increases in Wealth and Inhabitants. It was reduced to Shire Ground in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Its highest Hills are the Mountains of *Mourne*, the Base of which terminates on the Sea Shore: Those who have measured them, say, that *Slieve Donagh* is three Miles in gradual Ascent, and half a Mile perpendicular; they are reckoned among the highest in the Kingdom; and are useful Land-Marks for Sailors. They afford variety of Plants, and many Springs. Great Numbers of Cattle graze on them in Summer-Time, (being Commons to the County,) and in one above *Newcastle*, are quarried good Mill-stones; in another, called the *Diamond-Mount*, are found Crystals, but mostly of a smoaky Colour.

These Mountains of late have been noted for the Goats Whey, prescribed by Physicians for Scorbutick and Nephritick Ailments, and Disorders of the Lungs, and in *April*, *May* and *June*, they are much frequented by the Gentry of both Sexes; many of whom have found Relief, the Shrubs and Medicinal Herbs, affording the fittest Nourishment to those Animals.

The Pearl Fishery of the River *Bann*, however it is turned to small Account, yet ought not to escape our Observation. The Pearls are found in fresh Water Muscles, in Shape and Colour like the Sea-Muscles; but of a larger Size, the Shells of which are made use of by the poorer People instead of Spoons. The Fish of this Muscle cuts like the Oyster, and is of a blackish green Colour, and soon corrupts; but it is of an insipid nauseous Taste, and seldom eaten even by the Poor. The Shell is fastened with two Cartilages, one at each End; and in this differs from the Oyster and Scallop, which have only one in the Middle. Sir *Robert Reading*, in a Letter to our Royal Society in *October* 1688, gives an Account of these Fish, and the manner of fishing for them in some Rivers in the County of *Tyrone*; which, as they differ not from what we find in the *Bann*, may be applicable here.

He tells us, "he saw the Muscles lying in part opened, putting forth their white Fins, like a Tongue out of the Mouth, which direct the Eye of the Fisher to them; being otherwise black as the Stones in the River. That the Backs of the Shells above the Hinges, on which the Valves open, are broken and bruised, and discover the several Crusts and Scales that form the Shell. The In-sides of the Shells are of an oriental and pearly Colour, and of a Substance like a flat Pearl, especially when first opened;

Bann-Bridge, 3 M. fr. Gilford.

Loughbrickland, 2 M. fr. Bann-Bridge, 3 fr. Newry.

Lecale.

Manufacture of the County.

Mourne-Hills.

Pearl Fishery.

Dromore, 4 M. fr. Moyrah, 16 fr. Newry, 12 fr. Belfast.

Moyrah, 4 M. fr. Dromore.

Maralin, 4 M. fr. Dromore, 60 fr. Dublin.

Waringstown, 2 M. fr. Maralin and Lurgan.

Gilford, 4 M. from Waringstown.

“ opened ; and he was told by an ingenious Person on the Spot, that he had observed in some Shells, under the first Coat, a Liquor that was orient and clear, that would move upon the Pressure of the Finger ; but that such a Muscle never had a Pearl : And Sir Robert judges this Liquor to be the true Mother of Pearl. He tells us, the Pearl lies in the Toe or lesser End of the Shell, at the Extremity of the Gut, and out of the Body of the Fish, between the two Films that line the Shell. He is of opinion with some Naturalists, that the Pearl answers to the Stone in other Animals, and like that, increaseth by several Crusts growing over one another ; which appeareth by pinching the Pearl in a Vice, when the upper Coat will crack and leap away ; and that this Stone is cast off by the Muscle, and voided, as it is able.”

Sir Robert observes, “ That the Shells which contain the best Pearls are wrinkled, twisted, or bunched, and not smooth and equal, as those that have none ; which the Fishers so well know, that though they are carefully watched, yet they will open such Shells under the Water, and conceal the Pearls.”

The Manner of Fishing for these Muscles in the *Bann*, is very simple and inartificial. In the warm Months, while the River is low and clear, the poor People wade into the Water, and some with their Toes, some with wooden Tongs, and others with sharp Sticks thrust into the Opening of the Shells, take them up.

The above-mentioned Sir Robert Reading informs us, “ That vast Numbers of fair merchantable Pearls were offered to Sale every Summer Assize.”

But we are informed, that the Fishery there is now in a low condition, and not much pursued ; and that few Muscles wherein the Pearls are found, are to be met with, and those only in smooth deep Water.

Sir Hans Sloane, who has had some sent to him, says, they

are of the same sort with those of *England*, *Lorraine*, &c. of which he has many Specimens.

The other River of Note is the *Lagan*, which has its Rise in the Hills above *Dromore* ; washes *Dromore*, *Manalin*, *Lisburn*, *Belfast*, and empties it self in *Carrickfergus Bay*.

The Corporation of Horse-Breeders here, deserves to be taken notice of.—*Anno Dom.* 1685. King *James II.* granted a Charter to *Vere Essex*, Earl of *Ardflass*, *Hugh Earl of Mount Alexander*, and *Lewis Lord Viscount Dungannon* ; and also to all and every other Persons that should qualify themselves as Members, to be a Body Politick or Corporate ; by the Stile and Title of, *The Governor and Freemen of the Corporation of Horse-Breeders, in the County of Down* : In which Charter Liberty is granted them to purchase 2000 *l.* a Year in Lands, &c. to elect a Treasurer and Register, and such other Officers as they should think proper ; and at all the Meetings for Horse-Races, a Fair to continue for six Days ; the Customs, &c. of which are payable to the Corporation ; and during the Continuance of such Fair to hold a Court of Pye-Powder, &c. Some of the chief Governors of the Kingdom have honoured this Corporation by being Members of it ; and several of the Nobility and Gentry, especially of the County of *Down*, are Members. The Governor and Freemen wear a Gold Medal ; on one side of which is a Mare and a Foal sucking her, with this Motto, *In Equis Patrum Virtus* : On the Reverse, two Running-Horses on full Stretch, and this Motto, *Mentis avidè petunt*.

By a Return made by the Hearth-Money Collectors in the Year 1733, there were 14060 Protestant Families, and 5210 Popish Families in this County ; and allowing 6 to each Family, the Total will be 115620 ; of whom the Protestants might be 84360, and the Papists 31260.

IV. The PROVINCE of LEINSTER or LEMPSTER.

The *Latin* Name is *Lagenia*, the natural *Irish* *Lieghnig*, and the *Welsh* *Lein*.

Name and
Bounds.

THIS Province is washed on the South and East by the Sea, and is much indented by those of *Munster*, *Connaught*, and *Ulster* ; of which the two former bound it on the West and South-West ; and the latter on the North. 'Tis separated from *Connaught* by the *Shannon*, and from a Part of *Munster* by the *Sbure*.

Air, Soil, and
Produci.

It has a temperate clear Air, a Soil fruitful in Corn and Pasture ; and tho' some Parts of it are woody, it abounds in general with Cattle, Fowl, Milk Butter, Cheese, Fish, &c. and those little ambling Horses, call'd *Hobbies*.

History.

This Province and *Meath* now a Part of it had formerly Petty Kings of their own, whose Quarrels facilitated the Conquest by King *Henry II.* 'Tis now the best inhabited Province of *Ireland*, being the Seat of the *English* Government and Pale ; and most of the People are as polite as the *English*, by whom they were conquered, and from whom very many of them descended, have as great an Abhorrence of the Popish Rebellion and Massacre of 1641, as their Fellow-Protestants in the other two Kingdoms can possibly have, and are as loyal to the *English* Government.

Extent.

Its Length from the most Northern Parts of *East-Meath* to *Hooke-Tower*, the Southern Point of *Wexford*, is about 112 Miles. The Breadth from *Wicklow* to the most Western Part of *King's-County*, is about 70 ; and the Circuit, including the Windings and Turnings, is computed at about 360 Miles. The greatest Extent from South to North is reckon'd by some at 133.

Mr. *Templeman*, who makes the Length 105, and the Breadth 93, gives it an Area of 6120 square Miles.

Divided into
Counties, &c.

'Tis divided into the Counties of *Louth*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Longford*, *Dublin*, *Kildare*, *King's-County*, *Queen's-County*, *Wicklow*, *Catherlogh*, *Kilkenny*, and *Wexford*, and contains 90 Baronies, and 926 Parishes, under one Archbishop and three Bishops. The Parliamentary Boroughs are computed at 47. The Market-Towns, and other Places of Trade at 63 : And Seats and Castles belonging to the *English*, at 102.

Its Rivers.

Its principal Rivers, are, 1. The *Barrow*, which rises in *Queen's-County*, runs East and then South, washes *Catherlogh* and *Loughlin*, then takes in the Shire near *Waterford*, and together with it falls into the Ocean.

2. The *Boyne*, which rises in *King's-County*, runs to the North-East, washes *Trim*, *Navan*, *Slaine* and *Drogheda* ; and then falls into the Ocean.

3. The *Liffey*, or *Liffy*, rises in the County of *Wicklow*, No XXVII.

15 Miles from its Fall into the Sea at *Dublin*, to which it takes a large Compass.

4. The *Nuer*, which begins in *Queen's-County*, washes *Kilkenny* and *Thomas Town*, and falls into the River *Barrow* a little above *Ross*.

5. The *Slane*, or *Urrin*, which begins in *Wicklow*, washes *Ballinglass* and *Iniscorthy*, and falls into the Sea at *Wexford*.

6. The *May* in *Queen's-County*, which falls into the *Shannon* or *Lough-ree*.

I. The County of *LOUTH* was always reckon'd Part of *Ulster*, and as such 'tis described by Mr. *Camden* ; but others have with more Reason included it in *Leinster*, since it was Part of the *English* Pale ; all the rest of which is in *Leinster*. Its *Irish* Name is *Iriel*, and 'twas anciently called *Lura* and *Luda*.

'Tis wash'd with the Sea, or *St. George's Channel*, on the East, has *Monaghan* and *East-Meath* on the West, *Armagh* and *Carlingford-Bay* on the North, which latter parts it from *Down* ; and *Meath* on the South-East, from which 'tis parted by the River *Boyne*. 'Tis the least County in the Kingdom, being only 25 Miles South and North, and 13 where broadest East and West ; but 'tis unequal both ways : Its Acres are computed at 111,180. 'Tis fruitful in Corn, and a sweet Herbage. 'Tis divided into four Baronies ; besides the Town and Liberties of *Drogheda*, which are a distinct County, and gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Netterville*, as it did formerly that of Earl to *John Bermingham* an *Englishman*, (so created for his Valour by King *Edward II.*) and afterwards that of Baron to *Oliver Plunket* the Roman Catholic, before he was out-law'd. It sends 10 Members to Parliament, viz, two each for the County, and the Boroughs of

Atherdee,
Carlingford,

Dundalk,
Dunleer.

The Places of most Note here, as they lie from North to South, are,

1. *Carlingford*, one of the best Harbours in *Ireland* at the Mouth of the River *Neury* on the South Side of a large Bay of its own Name, where the Road is exceeding good quite to the Sea ; as is also the Harbour off of the Town, there being room for the Royal Navy of *Britain*, since 'tis all a Harbour for three Leagues up : for 'tis two Miles broad

Carlingford,
3 L. fr. *Drogheda*, 8 M. fr. *Dundalk*, 15 fr. *Strangford*, 45 fr. *Dublin*.

broad where narrowest, and has in several Places from 10 to 20 Fathom Water. There is a Bar indeed cross the Mouth of the main Port or Bay, but there is 9 or 10 Foot at low Water, and 2 Fathom more at high Water ; so that Ships of any Burthen not drawing above 22 Foot Water may go over it ; and when they are in, there is as much Depth of Water as they want : but the Town being a little out of the way for Business, the Trade is not equal to the Extent of the Harbour. Yet it has a well-frequented Market, and is far from being a despicable or poor Place ; there being some Merchants here, who have Ships, of which good ones are built in the Dock here. They use the Coal-Trade to *Whitehaven*, as also the Fishing in the Season, which is the Life of Trade on all this side of *Ireland*, especially North. The Town is rather neat than fine, and rather populous than large ; and tho' 'tis no Place of Strength, yet 'tis strong enough to defend itself in ordinary Cases, and particularly on the side of the Sea. It has Barracks for a Company of Foot. The River is but small, and not navigable far enough within Land to be very useful, only 'tis famous for being an important Pass betwixt the Southern and Northern Counties. The Situation by a Bridge, and a very long narrow Causey, over a great and unpassable Bog, is compared to that of the Bridge of *Esbeck*, in *Hungary*. It formerly gave Title of Earl to the Popish Family of *Taff*.

2. *Dundalk* has an open Bay of its own Name, but a very mean Harbour, tho' sufficient for more Business than is done in it. The Haven is so shallow at low Water, that People walk over it dry-shod, and 'tis very little used except by Fisher-Boats. 'Twas formerly wall'd and fortified, tho' 'tis now an open Place. 'Twas burnt by *Edward Bruce* Brother to the King of *Scots*, who had proclaimed himself King of *Ireland*, but was soon after cut off near this Place with 8200 of his Men. In the 16th Century it suffer'd a Siege by *Shan O-Neal*, who was soon obliged to raise it with Disgrace ; after which it was crected into a Barony, and enjoy'd by the Family of *Gorges*. 'Tis the Shire-Town, and has a good Market. 'Twas betray'd to the Popish Rebels in 1641, but retaken next Year by the Lord *Moor* and Sir *Henry Tichburn*, who, after the Defeat of 1500 Rebels in the Neighbourhood, storm'd the Town, though it had a double Wall and Ditch with a Morass on one side, the Sea on the other, and a strong Castle. After the Cessation of Arms with the Rebels, it was garison'd by the Marquis of *Ormond* and them, but in 1649 after *Oliver Cromwel* storm'd *Drogheda*, the Garrison abandoned the Place, and left their great Guns behind them. King *James II.* in 1689, put a strong Garrison into it, which on the Duke *Schomberg's* Approach with King *William's* Army quitted it.

3. *Atherdee*, or *Ardee*, which has a Harbour for Boats, was seized by the Popish Rebels in 1641, and it was Part of King *James II.*'s Quarters in 1689.

4. *Drogheda*, or *Tredagh*, is the chief Town in the County, on a Bay of its own Name. It was onoured with a Mint and other Privileges by King *Edward II.* of *England*, and has a Market, a Fair, and a good Harbour, but 'tis of difficult Entrance, and requires Pilots. The Town is old, and not very well built ; but is strong, populous, and has some Trade. 'Tis divided into two Parts, by the River *Boyn*, which are joined again by a good Bridge, from whence Sir *James Ware* denominates this Place *Pontana*. They have a good Trade here to the North Parts of *England*, and are supply'd with a great Quantity of Coals from *Whitehaven*, which they again send by Land to all the Country round, as well as up the *Boyn*. By Authority of a Parliament, held here in 1365, an Academy was erected and endowed with the Privileges of the University of *Oxford* ; but not being well supported, it soon expired. It gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Moor*. It was bravely defended against the Rebels in 1641, by the present Lord's noble Ancestor, and Sir *Henry Tichburn*. After the Cessation of Arms with the Rebels, 'twas taken by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Earl of *Eschequin* ; but retaken by *Cromwel*, in 1649, after a Storm and a stout Resistance, in which above 4000 Men found in Arms were put to the Sword. 'Twas garisoned by the late King *James* in 1689 ; but surrendered to King *William* after his Victory at the *Boyn*.

II. The County of *EAST-MEATH* has those of *Cavan* and *Louth* on the North and North-East ; *Kildare* on the South-West ; *Meath* on the West ; with the County of *Dublin*, and the Ocean on the East. It lies in the North-West Circuit of *Ireland*, is 32 Miles North and South, and 25 East and West ; and is divided into 18 Baronies, and six Boroughs, which send twelve Members to its Parliament, besides the two Knights for the Shire, viz.

Trim, Navan, Duleck,
Ashboy, Kells, Ratoath.

'Tis a plain, fruitful, pleasant and populous Country, feeding many Herds of Cattle, and abounding in Corn ; and gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Brabazon*. Within this County several other Noble Families have also their Titles of Honour, viz. *Hamilton*, Viscount *Boyn* ; *Chelmondley*, Viscount *Kells* ; *Grimston*, Viscount *Grimston*, and Baron of *Danboyne* ; *Preston*, Viscount *Gormanston* ; *Bellaw*, Baron of *Duleck* ; and *Aylmer*, Baron of *Balrath*.

Trim is its chief, if not only Town of Note. It has a small Market on the *Boyn*, had a Castle built by *William Pepard*, was walled, and anciently gave one of the Titles of the Dukes of *York*, who wrote themselves Lords of *Trim*. 'Twas seized by the Rebels in 1641, but recover'd by Sir *Charles Coote*, who routed an Army of them that came next Year to surprize it ; but was killed in the Pursuit. The Rebels took possession of it again after the Cessation of Arms ; but 'twas recovered by *Oliver's* Troops in 1649. This and the Town of *Navan* have each of them Barracks for a Troop of Horse.

III. The County of *WEST-MEATH*, which is so called in respect of its Western Situation from the former, runs West to the *Shannon*, which parts it from *Roscommon*, and lies betwixt *King's County* on the South, and *Longford* on the North, to neither of which is it inferior in Fertility, Number of Inhabitants, or any other Advantage. 'Tis well water'd with Rivers and Lakes, but intermixed with Bogs, and it gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Nugent*. Some make the Length of it 40 Miles, and the Breadth 20 ; and others reckon it but 30 either way, it being much indented. It contains 13 Baronies, and sends 10 Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire, and two Burgeesses each for

Mullingar, Athlone,
Fore, Kilbeggan.

Athlone, tho', by the Parliament Returns, placed in this County, yet is by others reckoned in *Roscommon*, because there lies the Barony ; and we chose to describe it in that County, with which it communicates by its Bridge ; but we forgot to mention, that it has Barracks for four Troops of Horse, and four Companies of Foot.

Mullingar, or *Mullingar*, which lies in the Centre, is the Head of the County by Act of Parliament, and a Market-Town of considerable Note and Strength. It has Barracks also for a Troop of Horse.

IV. The County of *LONGFORD* is by some misplaced in *Connaught* Province. 'Twas first reduced into the Form of a County by *H. Sidney*, Lord-Deputy. It has *West-Meath* on the East and South ; *Cavan* on the North ; *Letrim* on the North-West ; and the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Roscommon*, on the West. Tho' 'tis small, being but 27 Miles long and 16 broad, and tho' it has some Bogs and fenny Pastures, yet in the main 'tis a rich pleasant County, divided into six Baronies, and sends 10 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two each for the Boroughs of

Longford, Lanesborough,
Granard, St. Johnstown.

Camden says, the County was formerly called *Annaly*, and inhabited by a numerous Tribe of the *O-Farrells*, of whom were two Petty Princes ; one in the South Part called *O-Farrel Bey*, and the other in the South called *O Farrel-Ban*, i. e. the *White*.

Longford stands on the River *Camlin*, which is the Capital of the County, and has a Castle, with Barracks for a Troop of Horse. The Rebels, who in 1641 committed many barbarous Massacres in this Town and County, buried many Protestants alive, and killed others, after Promise of safe Conduct, murdered the *English* who held out the Castle, after they had surrendered on Promise of Quarter. A Popish Priest began the Massacre, by stabbing a Minister, as he came out of the Garison.

Lanesborough, which has also Barracks either for a Troop of Horse or Company of Foot, stands on the *Shannon*, over which it has a Bridge into *Roscommon*, and gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Butler* ; as does *Granard* in the North-East Part of the County, on the Borders of *Ulster*, to the Descendant from the *Scots* Family of *Forbes*.

V. The County of *DUBLIN*, or *DEVELIN*, is washed on the East by the *Irish* Sea, or *St. George's* Channel, has the County of *Kildare* on the West ; that of *East-Meath* and the River *Nanny* on the North ; and the River *Bray*, which parts it from *Wicklow*, on the South. The greatest Extent of it North and South is 26 Miles, and from East to West 15 ; but 'tis much indented both ways. The South

Boyn.
Kells.
Dunboyne.
Duleck.
Balrath.

Trim,
6 M. fr. Ash-
boy, 23 fr.
Dublin.

WEST-
MEATH
County 249,943
Acres, in Con-
naught Circuit.

Athlone.

Mullingar,
11 M. fr. Del-
vin, 13 fr.
Foere, 40 fr.
Dublin.

LONGFORD
County 134,700
Acres in Con-
naught Circuit.

Longford,
5 M. fr. John-
stown, 58 fr.
Dublin.

Lanesborough,
8 M. fr. Long-
ford, 12 fr. Ar-
dagh.

DUBLIN Coun-
ty 123,784
Acres.

Dundalk,
7 M. fr. Louth,
8 M. fr. Car-
lingford and
Drogheda.

Atherdee,
6 M. fr. Louth.

Drogheda,
7 M. fr. Dun-
dalk and Dual-
dere, 20 fr.
Dublin, 12 fr.
Atherdee, &c.

EAST-
MEATH
County 326,480
Acres, North-
West Circuit.

South Parts are but little cultivated, being somewhat mountainous; but for the rest, 'tis level and fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Fish, Tame and Wild Fowl, besides Deer in the Noblemens Parks; but the Wood is so cut down, that their Firing is Turf or Sea-Coal. These Parts are also well inhabited, and noted for a peculiar Neatness and Elegance, and Improvements of all sorts, beyond the other Provinces.

'Tis divided into six Baronies, and sends 10 Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire; two for the City of *Dublin*; two for its University; two for the Borough of *Swords*; and two for that of *Newcastle*.

Lush,
22 M. fr. Dub-
lin.

The chief Places as they lie in order upon the Coast are, 1. *Lush*, a Market-Town, where in 1641 the Rebels of the *Pale* issued a Proclamation for all the Gentry and Inhabitants thereabouts, to rendezvous on pain of Death.

Swords,
5 M. fr. Lush,
8 fr. Dublin.

2. *Swords* is another Market, where the rebellious Nobility and Gentry of the *Pale* rendezvous'd in 1641, bid defiance to the Lords Justices who sent to them to disperse, and threatned to hang their Messenger. This Place has the Honour of giving Title of Viscount to the Lord *Molesworth*.

The next Place that presents itself to Description, is that memorable and eminent City above all the Cities of *Ireland*,

DUBLIN,
Lon. 6. 20. Lat.
53. 14. 200 M.
fr. London, 7
fr. the Mouth of
the Liffy.
Its Antiquity.

DUBLIN, or *Develin*, which is called in *Latin* *Dublinium*, or *Dublinia*, by the *Saxons* *Dustlin*, by the *Welsh* *Dinas-Dulin*, and by the *Irish* *Balacleigh*, i. e. a Town upon Hurdles, on which the People think the City is founded, the Ground being soft and quaggy.

That 'tis very ancient appears from *Ptolemy*; but we meet with no certain History of it till the *Danish* Wars, when *Saxo Grammaticus* says, it was sadly shatter'd; after which it became subject to *Edgar* King of *England*. Next the *Norwegians* got Possession of it; and we read that *Harald*, supposed to be that *Harfager* (or Fair-Hair) the first King of *Norway*, after he had subdued the greatest Part of *Ireland*, built *Dublin*. On the first Arrival of the *English* in *Ireland*, they soon took *Dublin*, and gallantly defended it, when it was vigorously attack'd by *Ausculph*, Prince of *Dublin*, and afterwards by *Gothred*, King of the Isles. A little after this, an *English* Colony was transplanted hither from *Bristol*, by King *Henry II.* who gave them this City; with all the Liberties and Free Customs which those of *Bristol* enjoyed from the King. From that time it flourish'd more and more, and in times of the greatest Difficulty has given many and ample Proofs of its Loyalty to the Kings of *England*, and has been always defended by them, tho' it has been often attacked by the Enemies of *England*, and has been sometimes sorely distressed, as particularly at the time of the Massacre in 1641 (of which more by and by): And if we except some Part of the Years 1689 and 1690, when the Earl of *Tyrconnel* and the *Irish* Army had Possession of it for the abdicated King *James II.* it always held out and remained faithful to the *English*. And as *Ireland* had from time to time been very liable to domestic Troubles and Rebellions, as well as foreign Invasions, the late Earl of *Wharton*, when Lord Lieutenant, obtain'd 31,000 l. Sterling of Queen *Anne*, to be applied for Building and Furnishing an Arsenal near this City, with a sufficient Provision of Arms and Stores of War to be in a Readiness for opposing all future Attempts to disturb the Tranquillity of this Island.

Its Loyalty.

An ancient Writer (*Joscelinus de Farnesio* in the Life of *St. Patrick*) describes this City to be nobly peopled, very pleasantly situate among sweet Plains, Woods of Oak, and fine Parks, famous for Trade, and well supplied with Fish from the River and the Sea; and *William* of *Newburgh* said long ago, that for its Trade and Concourse of Merchants, it even rivall'd *London*. Its Situation is indeed particularly pleasant and wholesome, having Hills on the South, Plains on the West, and a navigable River running thro' it to *Dublin-Haven* in the Sea hard by it on the East.

Its Situation.

This River is the *Liffy*, the noblest in the whole Country; and tho' the Spring of it is but 15 Miles from its Mouth, it first goes South, by that called *St. Patrick's Land*, and then West; afterwards it runs North, watering the County of *Kildare*, and then East by *Castle-Knec* and *Kilmainham*, with Banks erected on it to break the Violence of the Water, which are called *Kays*, from the old *Latin* *caiare*, which *Scaliger* says signified to restrain, check, or hinder.

The River Liffy.

Etymology of Kays.

This is indeed, what *Camden* justly calls it, a *Royal City*, and a most noble Emporium, it being without dispute, the largest, the best built, and the most populous of all the Cities in the King's Dominions, *London* only excepted; far beyond *Edinburgh* or *Bristol*, or both of them put together, as well for the Extent of Ground on which it stands, as for Wealth and Number of Inhabitants, which is by some computed at 200,000 the least, and by others at 300,000; a Number that will not be thought extravagant, if it be true, as has been credibly asserted, that there were full 200,000 in the time of King *Charles II.* For the Inha-

The Extent, Grandeur, &c. of the City.

bitants are apparently multiply'd since then to a very great degree; and the Suburbs are to this day so increasing on every side in additional Buildings, besides Alterations, that like *London*, which it resembles also in the Manner of Building and Names of Streets, &c. it would require a new Description every Year.

It is the Grand Mart and the Center of Commerce for the whole Kingdom, especially for the Communication of Trade with *England*; and tho' *Cork* is the chief Port for the Trade to Foreign Parts, and for the Exportation of Provisions to the *West-Indies*, a Trade of great Importance to *Ireland*; yet the Trade of *Dublin* is infinitely beyond that of *Cork* in this Particular, viz. That by its great Import of all kinds of Merchandize from all the Countries in the World, either directly, or by the way of *England*, it has the chief Part of the Inland Trade; for from hence those Goods are again convey'd in the ordinary Method of Trade, to all the Inland Cities and Towns of the Kingdom, by which means *Dublin* is the Mart or Center of the whole Trade of the Kingdom, with Exception to those Ports only which we have observed to be eminent for this or that particular Business, as *Cork* or *Kinsale* for the *West-India* Trade; *Limerick* and *Galway* for that to *France* and *Spain*; and *London-Derry* and *Belfast* for the Fishery and Trade to *Scotland*. The only Misfortune of this City is the Deficiency of its Harbour, occasioned by the Bar at the Mouth of the River *Liffy*, where there are such Heaps of Sand brought in by the Tides, that 'tis difficult for laden Ships to come in, except at Spring-Tides, and even then Ships of great Burden dare not venture in, the Bar being so shoal, that at Low-water 'tis but six Feet, and at High-water not above 16 or 18 Feet deep, except in extraordinary high Tides: Nor when they are in the Haven, can any Ship come to the Kay, if they draw above seven or eight Feet of Water; all the rest being obliged to lie below in the River, and deliver their Goods by Lighters and other Vessels at *Ringend*, which is about three Miles from the Bar. At Ebb the Haven falls dry, as well below *Ringend* as above it, so as one may go round the Ships at Anchor on Foot, except at two Creeks; one on the North, the other on the South side, where Ships at Low-water ride in nine or ten Foot depth. There's good Riding, in short, in all Parts of the Bay, on the North side for some Winds, and on the South side for others: Also on the North side of the Hoath, which is a Promontory of Land that forms the North Point of the Bay, there is a very convenient Road for large Ships near an Island call'd *Ireland's-Eye*; so that the Merchants of *Dublin* are not without a convenient secure Retreat for their great Ships on all Occasions, unless in violent Storms of Wind from the South-West, which often drive them from their Anchors out at Sea.

Its Trade.

Its Harbour.

Ringend,
1 M. fr. Dublin.

The City is supplied with Coals by Shipping from *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, and *Swarze* in *Wales*, in such great Fleets, that 'tis common to see 200 Sail of Colliers in the Road at a time; for they cannot always come over the Bar, as has been just now observed, except small Vessels; so that the rest deliver their Lading by Keels or Lighters.

Their Coal-Trade.

On the same Spot where *Abballus* Monastery stood formerly, there is now a fine Building called *Trinity-College*, founded May 13, 1591, and made a University by Queen *Elizabeth*, who, Mr. *Camden* says, liberally endowed it; and that it was in his time, which was near 140 Years ago, furnished with a good Library; which, together with the University, have been since improved and increased in proportion with the City, and are now in a very flourishing Condition. The College has been enlarged by a Gift of 3000 l. from King *William III.* upon an Address of the House of Commons. As *Dublin* is the See of an Arch-bishop, he has a very handsome Palace called *St. Sepulchre*, in the Suburbs of *St. Patrick*, so denominated from the Cathedral dedicated to that Saint, which is a fine old Building, to which they boast of several Kings that have been Benefactors: That *Gregory*, a King of *Scotland*, came in Pilgrimage to it in 890, to pay his Devotion to the Image of *St. Patrick*: And that King *John* of *England*, built Part of the East End, and very much beautified and enlarged the whole.

The University and other principal Buildings.

The Archbishop's Palace and Cathedral.

This Church is famous for the curious Workmanship within, and for its Stone-Pavements, Arch'd Roof, and High Steeple. It was made a Church of Prebendaries by *John Camyn*, Arch-bishop of *Dublin*, which was confirm'd by Pope *Caelestin III.* in the Year 1191. After that, his Successor *Henry Loundres* augmented it with the Dignities of Parsonages, as the Words of the Founder are, and in Immunities, Orders, and Customs, made it conformable to the Church of *Salisbury*. At present it consists of a Dean, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and 22 Prebendaries. In the Heart of the City, there is that Collegiate Church called *Christ-Church*, tho' dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, founded about Ann 1012, by *Donatus*, the first Bishop of *Dublin*, in pursuance of a

Grant

Grant of the Ground given for that purpose, by *Sitric*, King of *Dublin*, Son of *Ableh* Count of *Dublin*, to the *Holy Trinity* and to the said Bishop, with Gold and Silver sufficient both for the Church and Church-yard; but tho' it was begun by *Donatus*, it was finished by *Lawrence*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke* (whose Tomb, repair'd by *Henry Sidney*, Lord-Deputy, is to be seen here) *Robert Fitz-Stephens*, and *Reimond Giralde*. Here are not less than 13 Parochial Churches; but *Christ-Church* is that to which the Lord-Lieutenant and Lords Justices, &c. always go in State.

As this City is also the Seat of the Government of *Ireland*, the Lord-Lieutenant resides in the Castle. Here are also the Chamber of the Privy Council, the Courts of Judicature, the Secretary's Office, the Treasury, the Parliament-House, &c. and Hackney-Coaches, to the Number of betwixt 2 or 300, ply here, as at *London*. Here is a Stadt-House or Guildhall, built of square Stone, where Causes are tried before the Mayor, &c. and adjoining to it the Exchange, called the *Tholsel*, from the old Word *Toll-Stall*, i. e. a Stall or Seat, where the Officers stood or sat, to receive the Toll or Custom for such Goods, as paid a Duty to the City. 'Tis a handfom Pile built at the Charge of the City in 1683. Besides these, there is a Custom-House.

It has six Gates, besides a large Stone-Bridge over the *Liffy*. The Entrance of the City on the East side is by *Dammer-Gate*, near which stands the King's-Castle upon a Rising-ground, well fortified in *Camden's* time with Ditches and Towers, provided with a good Arsenal, and built by *Henry Loundres* Archbishop, about the Year 1220, but having received great Damage by a Blast of Gunpowder some Years ago, was beautifully rebuilt, or at least repaired; as are likewise several other of the most decayed Buildings of the City. In the Suburbs, on the East side near *St. Andrew's Church*, *Henry II.* King of *England* (as *Hoveden* says) caused a Royal Palace to be built of smooth Wattles, very curiously contrived after the manner of this Country, and kept his *Christmas* here with the Kings and Princes of *Ireland*.

The North-Gate opens towards the Bridge which is arch'd, and was built of Free-stone by King *John*, who join'd *Oustman-Town*, or as 'tis commonly called *Oxmantown*, to the City. For here the *Oustmanni* formerly mentioned, who, *Geraldus* says, came from *Norway* and the Northern Islands, settled according to our Historians, about the Year 1050. In this Suburb stood formerly the famous Church of *St. Mary de Oustmanby*, as 'tis call'd in King *John's* Charter; and a House of Black Friars, whither the Courts of Judicature were transferr'd. This is now called the *King's-Inns*, and here the Judges and Lawyers meet in Commissions one Week in every Term. But as to the Courts of Judicature, they are now remov'd to a sumptuous Fabrick erected for the purpose near *Christ-Church*. On the West Side of the City are two Gates, *Ormond's-Gate* and *Newgate*, which is the common Gaol, both leading to *St. Thomas* the longest Suburb of the City, where stood in *Camden's* Time a noble Abbey called *Thomas-Court*, founded and endowed with large Revenues by King *Henry II.* to atone for the Death of *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but now turned into Houses and Streets. The Entrance of the City on the South Side is by *St. Paul's Gate*, and that call'd *St. Nicholas*, which opens into the above-mentioned Suburbs of *St. Patrick*. The other chief Bridges are, that call'd *Essex* in Honour of the Earl of *Essex*, when Lord Lieutenant there; and *Ormond* and *Arran* Bridges, in Honour of the last Duke of *Ormond* deceased, and his Son the Earl of *Arran*.

'Twas formerly governed by a Provost, but *Anno* 1409, King *Henry IV.* gave them the Privilege of chusing every Year a Mayor with two Bailiffs, and of carrying a gilt Sword before him. King *Edward VI.* chang'd these Bailiffs into Sheriffs. King *Charles II.* *Anno* 1665, allowed its Mayor to have the Title of Lord, gave 500 *l.* to support the Dignity and a Collar of *SS*, as a Badge of it, which being lost when King *James II.* was there, King *William* gave them another of near 1000 *l.* Value. Every third Year the City and its Suburbs are survey'd by the Lord-Mayor and its 24 Corporations or Trading-Companies, which are, 1. Merchants. 2. Taylors. 3. Smiths. 4. Barber-Surgeons. 5. Bakers. 6. Butchers. 7. Carpenters. 8. Shoe-makers. 9. Sadlers. 10. Cooks. 11. Tanners. 12. Tallow-Chandlers. 13. Skinners and Glovers. 14. Weavers. 15. Sheer-men and Dyers. 16. Goldsmiths. 17. Coopers. 18. Felt-makers. 19. Stationers, Cutlers, and Painter-Stainers. 20. Bricklayers and Plasterers. 21. Curriers. 22. Hofiers. 23. Brewers and Maltsters. 24. Joiners and Wainscotters.

Here are divers Foundations of Charity, particularly, 1. The Hospital and Free-School of King *Charles II.* commonly call'd the *Blue-Coat* Hospital, erected in 1680, for the educating, maintaining, cloathing and putting out to Apprenticeship at Trades, or Sea-Service, the Sons of reduced Citizens of the City of *Dublin*, containing about 160 Boys.

2. The Royal Hospital of *Kilmainham*, a stately quadrangular Fabrick near the *Liffy*, built *Anno* 1685, at the Charge of the Army, for maimed and superannuated Soldiers; of whom about 500 are maintained here, and the Officers have handsome Salaries, much after the manner of *Chelsea*.

3. A Work-house founded *Anno* 1703, for employing and maintaining the Poor of *Dublin*. 4. Dr. *Stevens's* Hospital, where all sick and wounded Persons who are Objects of Charity, and curable, are received, maintained and cured of their Disorders. 5. *Mercer's* Charitable Hospital in *Stephen's-Street*, supported by several charitable Contributions; where Numbers of such poor sick and lame Persons as appear to be curable and proper Objects, are relieved. Above threescore sick Poor at one time have been supplied with Diet, Washing, Lodging, and Medicines; besides a great Number of Out-Patients, who come daily to be dress'd. The visiting Physicians and Surgeons serve without Fee or Reward; and a considerable Addition was lately made to it of Ground given by the Archdeacon of *Dublin*, which holds 30 Beds, and Conveniences for Bathing and Sweating. 6. The Charitable Infirmary on the *Inns Kay*, the first Institution of that kind in this City, was projected in 1723, and opened in the Year 1728, where great Numbers of wounded, maimed, and diseased Poor, have been constantly reliev'd. This House having been in a ruinous Condition, was rebuilt, and is now very commodiously fitted up for the Reception of Patients; of whom there are above 40 constantly maintain'd, supplied with all Necessaries, and carefully attended both by Physicians and Surgeons; besides great Numbers of Out-Patients, who are daily attended and furnished with Medicines. Moreover, there are Schools and other Charities founded by *Erasmus Smith Esq;* &c. which we have not room to mention.

Anno 1646, while they were fortifying the East-Suburbs of *Dublin* they dug up an ancient Sepulchre built of 8 Marble Stones, whereof two cover'd and the rest supported it, in which was found a great Quantity of Coals, Ashes, and Bones of Men; some burnt, others half burnt; and on that account 'tis reckon'd to have belong'd to the *Danes* before their Conversion to Christianity, and to have been built for some of their Nobility.

The City narrowly escaped being seized by the Rebels in 1641, the Plot being discovered but the very Day before it was to have been executed. The Rebels advanced from *Swords* to attack the City; but Sir *Charles Coote* met and attacked them at *Clontarf* a Village on the Harbour, to which he set fire, that it might not be a farther Shelter to the Rebels, some of whom he took Prisoners, and put others to the Sword; by which means the City was preserv'd for a time, tho' very much straitned: But after the Cessation of Arms it was like to have been lost again; for the Rebels having broke their Articles with the Duke of *Ormond*, advanc'd to besiege it, and the Duke not being able to defend it, surrender'd it to Col. *Jones* for the Parliament, and went over to the King who was then in the Power of the Parliament's Army. The Rebels were so terrified at the News of the Army sent by the Parliament to reduce them, that *Anno* 1648 they desired the Duke to be sent back, promised absolute Submission to the King, and to obey the Duke as his Lieutenant. The Duke went accordingly, but Colonel *Jones* still kept possession of the City, and the Rebels made new Attempts to take it; but on the Landing of the Parliament's Forces in 1649, Colonel *Jones* march'd, defeated the Rebels in their new-raisd Works; and marching on, attack'd and defeated the Duke of *Ormond* at *Rathmines*, where he lay incamp'd with 19000 Men, of whom he kill'd 4000, and took near 3000 with their Guns, Ammunition, Provision, &c. The Citizens were also in daily Dread, and great Danger of a Massacre from King *James's* Friends the *Irish* Troops, *Anno* 1690, till their Deliverance on the 1st of *July* that Year, by the Victory at the *Boyne*; in remembrance whereof, they erected a Statue of their glorious Deliverer King *William* on Horseback in the *College-Green*, which was begun in 1700, finish'd in 1701, and open'd with great Solemnity that Year on the Anniversary of that Victory.

Lambay stands near the Shore of *Dublin*, which Sir *James Ware* the learned Antiquary of *Ireland*, takes to be the *Limnum* of *Ptolemy*.

Fingall stands more within the Shore to the North. The Name of it in *Irish* signifies a Nation of Foreigners, (for they call the *English*, *Gall*, Foreigners and *Saiffones*, i. e. *Saxons*.) 'Tis a small Territory, but so well cultivated, says *Camden*, and yields such plentiful Crops every Year, that 'tis as it were the Granary of the Kingdom. It gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Plunket*.

Glandilaugh, formerly a Bishoprick, which has lain desolate ever since it was annexed to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin*, is situate in the *Glynnes* or *Valleys* on the South Side of the County.

Newcastle stands on the Top of a Hill near the Sea-side,

Discovery of an ancient Sepulchre.

Of a Plot of the Rebels to seize the City.

Rathmines, 1 M. and half fr. *Dublin*.

Battle of the *Boyne*.

Lambay.

Fingall.

Glandilaugh.

Newcastle, from 3 M. fr. *Dublin*.

The Tholsel.

Its Gates, Walls and Castle.

The Bridge and Oxmantown.

The King's Inns.

The City Government and Corporation.

Charity Schools.

from whence may be seen those Shelves of Sand along this Coast, call'd the Grounds, which appear dry even sometimes at High-Water; yet between them and the Shores the Water is said to be seven Fathom deep.

KILDARE
County, 228,590
Acres.

VI. The County of KILDARE, has those of *Dublin* and *Wicklow* on the East, *King's* and *Queen's Counties* on the West, *Catherlough* on the South, and *East-Meath* on the North. 'Tis 23 from East to West, and 37 from North to South; but both unequal, because it runs in a narrow Slip betwixt *Dublin* and *Wicklow*, and betwixt the latter and *Queen's County*. 'Tis an open, pleasant and plentiful Country, abounds in Corn and Pasturage, and is well watered with the *Barrow*, *Liffy*, and other Rivers. 'Tis divided into 10 Baronies, gives Title of Earl to the *Fitzgeralds*, and sends 10 Members, viz. two for the County, and as many for each of the Boroughs of

Kildare, Haristown,
Naas, Aty, or Aty.

Kildare,
27 M. fr. Dub-
lin, 11 from
Naas.

Naas is the Shire-Town, but *Kildare* the Capital of the County, and the See of a Bishop stiled in Latin *Episcopus Dariensis*. In general Councils, and elsewhere, the Bishop of this See always fate next to the Bishop of *Meath*, who had the first Place among the Suffragan Bishops of *Ireland*. There's a Plain near it call'd the *Currough*, large enough for a Camp of 10,000 Men.

Athy,
10 M. fr. Kil-
dare.

Athy, or *Atsy*, is a neat Town, with a fair Stone-Bridge over the *Barrow*, which was attack'd by the Rebels in 1643, and most of it burnt. Here are Barracks for a Troop of Horse.

Kilrush,
4 M. fr. Athy.

Kilrush was burnt by the Duke of *Ormond's* Army in 1643, together with the Castle belonging to Colonel *Fitzgerald*, one of the Popish Rebels. 'Tis also noted for the Defeat of an Army of the Rebels in 1642, by the Duke of *Ormond*, when he took several of the chief Popish Lords that headed them.

Mainoth.

Mainoth is a Market-Town with the Privilege of a Fair granted it by King *Edward I.* in favour of *Girald Fitzmorris*, and had a Castle of the Earls of *Kildare*, which is now in Ruins.

KING'S -
COUNTY,
257,510 Acres.

VII. KING'S-COUNTY, was formerly called *Offaly*, and had its present Name in honour of Queen *Mary's* Husband *Philip* of *Spain*, in whose time it was made Shire-Ground. It has Part of *Tipperary* on the West, where 'tis also separated from *Galway* by the *Shannon*; Part of *Tipperary* and *Queen's County* on the South, from which last 'tis divided by the River *Barrow*; *Kildare* on the East, and *West-Meath* on the North. 'Tis 37 Miles North and South, and 28 East and West, according to some; and 48 in Length, and 14 in Breadth, according to others; but 'tis very unequal both ways, and runs with a narrow Slip betwixt *Tipperary* and *Queen's County*. It was a boggy, but is now a populous well-improv'd County since 1641, when many of its Inhabitants suffer'd in the Massacre. 'Tis divided into 11 Baronies, and sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two each from *Philipstown* and *Banahir*.

Philipstown,
15 M. fr. Kil-
dare, 3 fr. the
Borders of
West-Meath,
28 fr. Dublin.

The Capital of the County and the Shire-Town is *Philipstown* or *Kingsdown*. The former Name gives Title of Baron to the Lord Viscount *Molesworth*; and in *Camden's* Time it had a Garison, and a Seneschal. It has now Barracks for a Company of Foot.

Banahir,
25 M. from
Philipstown.

Banahir only deserves mention for its Bridge over the *Shannon*, which is a great Pass on the Borders of *Galway*. It has Barracks for two Companies of Foot.

Geashill,
6 M. fr. Phi-
lipstown.

Geashill is a pretty Market-Town, which gives Title of Baron to the English Family of *Digby*.

Bir,
6 M. fr. Bana-
hir.

Bir is said to be much the best Town in the County: It stands on the Borders of *Tipperary*, on a River that runs into the *Shannon*.

Bally-Bay,
7 M. fr. Bana-
hir.

Bally-Bay is also a well situate thriving Plantation near the Center of the County.

QUEEN'S -
COUNTY,
238,415 Acres.

VIII. QUEEN'S-COUNTY, which is so called in Honour of *Philip* and *Mary*, in whose Reign it was made a Shire, has *King's County* on the North and West; Part of *Tipperary* on the West, Part of *Kildare* and *Catherlagh* on the East, and *Kilkenny* and *Catherlagh* on the South. 'Tis 35 Miles where longest from North to South, and near the same from East to West; but 'tis unequal both ways. 'Tis called the *Lease* by the *Irish*, and divided into seven Baronies, and sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two each for *Port-Arlington*, *Maryborough* and *Ballynekil*. Some Hundreds of the Protestants of this County were massacred by the Papists in 1641. 'Twas full of Woods and Bogs, but is now well inhabited and much improved.

Maryborough,
10 M. fr. Port-
Arlington, 72
fr. Dublin.

Maryborough, or *Queenstown*, which gives Title of Baron and Viscount to the Lord *Molynaux*, was so called in Honour of Queen *Mary* above-mentioned, and has Barracks N° 27.

for a Troop of Horse. In *Camden's* Time it had a Garison commanded by a Seneschal, or Steward.

Montrath is a considerable Town, which gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Coot*.

Port-Arlington, a small Town on the North Part of the County on the River *Barrow*, is reckon'd a thriving Plantation. But,

Mountmellick, which is a well-improv'd Town, is said to be the best Market in the County.

Rheban, which stands near the River *Barrow* was formerly a City, but long since reduced to a few Cottages and a Fort.

Ballynekil has a Castle, which held out bravely against the Rebels in 1642, till it was reliev'd.

Montrath,
6 M. fr. Mary-
borough.

Port-Arlington,
9 M. fr. Kil-
dare.

Mountmellick,
6 M. fr. Port-
Arlington.

Rheban.

Ballynekil,
5 M. fr. Bally-
roan.

WICKLOW,
County, 252,410
Acres.

IX. The County of WICKLOW, which was once a Part of that of *Dublin*, is wash'd on the East with *St. George's Channel*, has *Kildare* and *Catherlagh* Counties on the West; that of *Dublin* and Part of *Kildare* on the North; and that of *Wexford* on the South. 'Tis 36 Miles where longest, and 28 where broadest; but very unequal both ways. 'Tis pretty mountainous, but in the Low-Lands fruitful; and has been so much improv'd by the *English*, since its Sufferings by the Popish Massacre, that 'tis inferior to few Counties in *Ireland*. A Copper-Mine was discover'd in it not many Years ago, at the Expence of Mr. *Wayne*, and other Gentlemen of *Bristol*, which is like to bring them great Profit for their Undertaking. 'Tis divided into six Baronies, and sends 10 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two each for the Boroughs of

Wicklow,
Baitinglass,
Caryesfort,
Blessington.

The chief Town is *Wicklow*, the Shire-Town, which has a narrow Haven at the Mouth of the River *Leirim*. Here is what they call a Castle, but 'tis only a Rock with a strong Wall round it, and very few Buildings, if any; nor is it a Town of any Trade, except what is managed in small Vessels; and chiefly to carry Provisions to *Dublin*: for the Haven is good for nothing. Mr. *Camden* observ'd, that the Sea had left it even in his time, so that the Tide did not flow up into the River, yet it continued to be salt; which is easily accounted for, because the Sea did not apparently rise over the Sand with which the Haven or Mouth of the River was choaked up, yet the Water swelled into the Sand, and so mingled itself every high Tide with the Water of the River, as to give it a Tincture of Salt: Examples of which might be given in many Places of *England*.

Wicklow,
22 M. fr. Bait-
inglass, 24 M.
fr. Dublin.

This Place is famous for the best Ale in *Ireland*, has Barracks for three Companies of Foot, and gives Title of Baron to the Lord *Maynard*.

Arcklow is a pretty Market-Town near the Sea, where was a Castle of the Earls of *Ormond*, who stiled themselves in *Camden's* Time Lords of *Arcklow*, which once gave Name to a County. Here are Barracks for two Companies of Foot.

Arcklow,
12 M. fr. Wick-
low.

Dunlavin is a fine English Plantation, and a good Market.

Dunlavin,
10 M. fr. Bait-
inglass.

Blessington, which gave Title of Viscount to the Lord *Boyle*, has three Castles on the River *Liffy* two Miles to the North-East.

Blessington,
14 M. fr. Dub-
lin.

X. The County of CATHERLAGH, or CATERLOUGH, has *Wexford* on the South, Part of *Queen's County* and *Kilkenny* on the West, Part of *Kildare* and *Wicklow* on the North, and Part of *Wicklow* and *Wexford* on the East. It lies for most part betwixt the Rivers *Barrow* and *Slane*. 'Tis unequal both as to Length and Breadth. The former at most is 28 from North to South, and the latter 18 from East to West. It runs in with a narrow Slip betwixt *Kilkenny* and *Wexford*. It formerly belong'd to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, but was annex'd to the Crown by King *Henry VIII.* 'Tis pretty fruitful, woody, divided into five Baronies, and sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two each for the Boroughs of *Catherlagh* and *Old Laughlin*.

CATHER-
LAGH County,
116,900 Acres.

Catherlagh, which is the County-Town, gave Title of Marquis to the late Duke of *Wharton*, stands on the River *Barrow*, and has a Castle built by the famous Lord-Deputy *Bellingham*, and Barracks for a Troop of Horse. As hath also

Catherlagh,
10 M. fr. Bait-
inglass, 38 fr.
Dublin.

Tullagh, or *Tulls*, a pretty Market-Town on the River *Slane*, which surrender'd to the Rebels in 1641, on Promise of Quarter; but the Garison and People were cruelly murdered.

Tullagh,
6 M. fr. Ca-
therlagh.

Old Laughlin, was once a considerable City, and a Bishop's See; since united to that of *Fernes*.

Old Laughlin,
7 M. fr. Ca-
therlagh.

Laughlin-Bridge is a Market-Town on the River *Barrow*, where in 1641 many Protestants were massacred and thrown into that River. There was formerly a Con-

Laughlin -
Bridge, 2 M. fr.
the former.

mandery of the Knights Templars, which is still of some use to guard that considerable Pass.

KILKENNY
County 287,650
Acres.

XI. The County of KILKENNY is bounded on the West with Tipperary, on the East with Wexford and Catherlagh; on the South with Waterford, from which 'tis parted by the Shure; on the North with Queen's-County, and on the North-West with Upper Ossory. 'Tis unequal both ways; but the greatest Extent from North to South is 40 Miles, and from East to West 20. 'Tis a plentiful Country, so populous as to be adorn'd with more Towns and Castles than any County in the Kingdom; and tho' 'tis mountainous in the South Part, 'tis said to have Fire without Smoke, Earth without Bog, Water without Mud, and Air without Fog; so that having all the four Elements in such Perfection, 'tis justly reputed a healthful as well as pleasant County. It comprehends 10 Districts and Baronies, and sends 16 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two for the City of Kilkenny, and two each for the Boroughs of

Irish Town, or St. Kennis,
Gowran.
Thomastown,

Ennistoge,
Cullen,
Knocktopher.

Near Ossory are those huge Mountains call'd *Sliew Bloemy* or *Bladin-Hills*, out of which spring the *Sivira*, the *Near* and *Barrow*, that descend in three several Channels call'd by the Ancients the Three Sisters, but join in one before they fall into the Sea. The *Near*, or *Nura*, divides this County as it were in two Parts.

Kilkenny, which was once a Bishop's See, stands in the Middle of the County on the *Nure*, over which it has two Stone-Bridges, and is a large, strong, populous, neat, well-built wealthy City, with as good a Trade as any Inland Town of that Kingdom. The Name signifies in Irish the Cell or Church of *Canic*, who was an eminent Hermit in this Country. 'Tis divided into the English and Irish Towns. The former is the Principal; the latter is as it were the Suburbs, call'd *St. Kenny's*, where stands the Church of *St. Canic*, which both gave Name to the Town, and a See to the Bishops of *Ossory*, to which it was translated about the End of the Reign of *Henry II.* The Situation of this Cathedral is exceeding pleasant on a Hill of gentle Ascent, from which there's a delightful Prospect over the City, and the adjacent fruitful Country. The English Town is much newer, being built as 'tis said by *Ranuph Earl of Chester*, wall'd on the West Side by *Robert Talbot* a Nobleman, and fortified with a Castle by the *Butlers* of the *Ormond* Family, who made it their principal Seat, liberally endowed a Free-School there, and built a noble Structure call'd, the College, for that Use. Here are Barracks for a Troop of Horse, and four Companies of Foot. Many of the Inhabitants of this City were murdered in the general Massacre; for the Rebels made this their chief Seat, and fixed a supreme Council here under the Pope's Nuncio, with a Design to shake off the English Government. It had a very strong Garison of Rebels in 1649, when it capitulated to *Oliver Cromwell*, after a very bold Attack and a desperate Defence under Sir *Walter Butler*.

Gowran,
5 M. fr. Kilkenny.

Gowran, near the Borders of *Catherlagh*, is an ancient Corporation that was formerly wall'd, and gave Title of Baron to the brave Lord *Cutts*. 'Tis a populous Town, with a strong Castle, which was taken by *Cromwell* in 1649. The Duke of *Ormond's* own Regiment was in Garison under Command of Col. *Hamilton*, a *Kentish* Man, who, being too late in beating a Parley, was shot to Death, with all the Commission Officers but one, and their Popish Chaplain hanged.

Ennistoge,
4 M. fr. Thomastown.

Ennistoge, or *Irishtague*, on the Banks of the *Nure*, is a little Town which was walled in 1649, when taken by *Cromwell's* Troops, and is reckoned the fourth Town in the County.

Thomastown,
4 M. fr. Kilkenny.

Thomastown, a little fortified Town on the same River, is reckoned the second Town in the County. 'Tis in Irish *Bala mac-Andan*, i. e. the Town of *Anthony's* Son, both derived from the Founder *Thomas Fitz-Anthony*, an Englishman, who flourished in the time of *Henry III.* and whose Heirs were for a long time Lords of the Place.

The following Titles of Honour have been taken from this County, viz. That of Viscount *Casslecomer*, by the Family of *Wandesford*; that of Baron of *Gowran*, by the Family of *Fitz-Patricks*; and that of Baron of *Killaghy*, now enjoyed by the Right Honourable *George Lord Carpenter*, Son of the General, who was so created in 1719, by his late Majesty.

WEXFORD,
515,396 Acres.

XII. The County of WEXFORD, or WEISFORD, has *St. George's* Channel on the South and South-West, Part of *Catherlagh* and *Kilkenny* on the West, and *Wicklow* on the North. 'Tis unequal both ways, but the greatest

Length is reckoned 47 Miles, and the Breadth 27. In some Places 'tis fruitful in Corn and Pasture; tho' in others 'tis a coarse Soil, as its Irish Name *Reogh* imports. In that Language, 'tis also called *Loughbagarm*. The Massacre of 1641 made great Slaughter here. 'Tis divided into eight Baronies, and sends 18 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and as many for each of the following Boroughs,

Wexford, Feathard, Clomines,
New Ross, Newborough, Taghman.
Enniscorthy, Bannow,

Places of chief Note are, 1. *Ross*, on the Borders of *Kilkenny*, once a large trading populous City, with a Cathedral, which was the See of a Bishop, afterwards united to that of *Cork*, and was fortified with a Wall of great Compass by *Isabel*, Daughter of Earl *Richard Strongbow*, which is the only Remains of it at this day, says *Camden*; for the Town was long since reduc'd almost to nothing by the Quarrels betwixt the Citizens and the Friars here: but now 'tis a Town of good Trade, by means of its own River, formed by the Conjunction of the *Nure* and *Barrow*, which brings up Ships of very considerable Burthen to its Kay. It was very strong in the time of the Rebels, who, after having murdered a great many Protestants in the Neighbourhood, held it out against the Marquis of *Ormond* in 1643. After the Cessation of Arms, he put a strong Garison of them and his own Men into it; but *Oliver* forced it to surrender in 1649. It has Barracks for a Troop of Horse, and gives title of Earl to the Family of *Parsons*.

Ross,
14 M. fr. Enniscorthy.

2. *Duncannon* is a Fort more to the South on the same River, which so commands it, that no Ship can pass to *Waterford* or *Ross*, but by its Leave; and therefore it was fortified in 1588, when the Spaniards made a Descent into Ireland. Here are Barracks for three Companies of Foot. From hence to the very Mouth of the River, a narrow Neck of Land shoots out, whereon stands a high Tower, called *Hook-Tower*, built formerly by the Citizens of *Ross*, and now augmented with a Light-House, for the Direction of Sailors into the River's Mouth.

Duncannon,
5 M. fr. Bannow.

Feathard has a Harbour for Ships on the side of the same River or Bay, and was surrendered to *Oliver* in 1649. 3. *Wexford*, or *Weisford*, vulgo *Washford*, which is the chief Town of the County, seems to be a Place of some Antiquity, tho' *Weisford* is a modern Name given it by the Germans, who settled themselves here. 'Tis remarkable for being the first Town in the whole Island that surrendered to the English, who took possession of it in 1170, at which time 'twas reckoned the chief Town in all Ireland. It then received a Colony of the English Nation, which either built or repair'd the Castle called *White-Castle*, over-against the Entrance of the Harbour, as also a Castle at the Town, which is standing at this day; and the English made it their Place of Arms. Hence it is, that all the neighbouring Parts abound more with English Inhabitants than any other County in Ireland, *Dublin* excepted. *Oliver* took this City and Castle by Storm, in 1649, when 'twas in the Hands of the Papists, who had been concerned in the horrid Massacre; and he put all he found in Arms to the Sword.

Feathard,
3 M. fr. Duncannon.
Wexford,
16 M. fr. Ross.

The Town stands at the Mouth of the River *Slane*, and has a good chalybeat Spring near it, on which Account 'tis much frequented by Strangers in the Summer. 'Tis a large Corporation, as well as the Shire Town, and has a very good Harbour for Vessels, that don't draw above 12 or 15 Feet Water; but the Port has two or three Sand-Banks just before it, and several Shallows within them, where there never is from above 15 to 16 Feet Water; so that all which draw more Water than as above, are obliged to lade and unlade in a Creek, near the Mouth of the Haven on the South side, three Miles from the Town, where is Water enough, but no Shelter from the South-West Winds, that come to this Place over Land. Here are Barracks for two Companies of Foot; as there are also 20

4. *Enniscorthy* at the Conflux of the *Urrin* and *Slane*. 5. *Fernes*, more within Land, is only famous for being the See of a Bishop, united to *Leighlin*, and for having been formerly fortified with a Castle by the *Fitz-Giralds*. 6. *Newborough*, in this County, has the Honour of giving Title of Baron to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, a Peer of England.

Enniscorthy,
14 M. fr. Newborough,
8 fr. Fernes.

Newborough,
20 M. fr. Wicklow.

We wish that the Limits of our Work would have permitted us to have been more copious in the Description of this Country; but we cannot close this which we have given, without doing it the Justice to observe, that the same pious Spirit has prevailed among its noble Inhabitants for propagating the Christian Knowledge among the Ignorant in Ireland, as animated the good People of North Britain

Britain to erect Schools in the *Highlands*; that their glorious Design has been favoured with the same Approbation from the Throne, and that as so good a Work deserves, 'tis not to be doubted but it will meet with the like Encouragement from the Publick.

Having taken notice of certain Charter-Schools set up in the County of *Down*, &c. in order to explain what they are, we shall now acquaint the Reader, that considering what slow Advances the Protestant Religion, and a Spirit of Industry had made among the common People of *Ireland*, for above an Age past, some worthy Persons of this Kingdom formed themselves into a Society, and set up certain Schools in *Dublin*, and other chief Cities and Towns, under the Encouragement and Direction of several of the Bishops, Nobility, Gentry and Clergy; but after the Experience of many Years, they perceived that the Success did not answer their Expectation: for the Children being taught as Day-Scholars only, and afterwards put out Apprentices and Servants, not far enough from their own Homes, their Popish Parents and their Priests, had too frequent Access to them, and often found means to draw them back to Popery just at that Point of Life, when Children begin to be susceptible of religious Impressions.

It was therefore resolved to petition his Majesty, that he would by his Charter incorporate a Society with Powers for erecting Schools in several Parts of the Kingdom, wherein the Children of poor Papists, and other poor Natives, should be instructed in the *English* Tongue (which many of them cannot speak) and in the Principles of true Religion and Loyalty.

A Petition was accordingly presented to his Majesty, dated the 17th of *April*, 1730, signed by the Lords Justices, and a great Number of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, of the Commons, the Clergy, and other principal Gentlemen of the Kingdom; whereupon his Majesty, through the favourable Interposition of his Grace the Duke of *Dorset* then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, was graciously pleased to grant his Royal Charter for the Purposes before-mentioned, bearing Date the 24th of *October*, 1733. And on

The sixth of *February* following, it was opened and read in the Council Chamber in *Dublin*, in Presence of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and many of the Nobility and Gentry. The Officers directed by the Charter were immediately chosen, and a Subscription-Book opened for carrying on the good Work.

Many Persons of Rank and Distinction subscribed largely, among whom the Earl of *Kildare* deserves to be mentioned with great Honour, for his Bounty of 500 *l.* which has been followed by another Benefaction from the same Hand, for encouraging the School at *Castledermot*.

But as the Effects of this Charter could not be obtained in their full Latitude, without keeping the Children apart from their Parents; and maintaining them in Meat, Drink and Cloathing, and erecting Houses for their Accommodation, and paying Salaries to School-Masters, and providing Tools and Utensils for their Country Labours; it was soon evident, that the necessary Expence of a few Schools would require a greater Fund than this poor Country could supply.

The Society therefore found themselves under a Necessity of having Recourse to *England* (which has been ever distinguished for Acts of Munificence) and herein their Hopes have not been disappointed: For besides 1000 *l.* being his Majesty's Donation, and his Royal Grant of 1000 *l.* per Annum; Mr. *Whitchat* gave 1500 *l.* Mrs. *Holden* 2000 *l.* his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire* 376 *l.* and upwards; Mrs. *Dionysia Long* 50 *l.* a Year for eight Years past, &c.

By these Aids, the Society have been enabled to extend their Schools into several Parts of the Kingdom, through the Encouragement of divers Gentlemen, who have given in Perpetuity one Acre of Land, and some of them a greater Quantity, for the Site of a School on their Estates, besides beneficial Leases of small Farms contiguous to every School, to be cultivated and improved by the Labour of the Boys; so that the Society have already under their Care and Direction the 19 Schools hereafter mentioned; tho' the Multitude of poor Popish Children would fill ten times that Number of Schools, for a Succession of many Years, if Means could be found to maintain them.

For obviating the great Danger of the Childrens relapsing, the Society transplant them to Schools remote from their Popish Parents and Relations, who would be apt to pervert them. This Scheme for making *Ireland* a Nation entirely Protestant, has so alarmed the Popish Priests, that they have lately denied the Communion, and refused Absolution to those Parents who have suffered their Children to be received into the Charter-Schools, though it be to save them from perishing with Hunger and Nakedness. This is a plain Confession of their inward Fears

and Apprehensions, that the Charter is laying the Ax to the Root of Popery.

On the other hand, 'tis certain that every Popish Child turn'd out a Protestant from these Schools, will bring an Accession of Strength to the Protestant Interest, and of Wealth to the Kingdom, by the Labour of his Hands; and that the Progress of these Schools must in its natural Course, gradually abolish the great Number of Popish Holidays, by means of which, some hundred thousands of working Hands are kept idle, and the Labour and Profit of them lost to the Publick Stock for a considerable Part of the Year, the very Harvest not excepted.

The Increase therefore of Protestant Hands, in consequence of these Schools, will remove this great Evil, which, humanly speaking, can be done by no other means. This Incorporated Society at *Dublin* has set on foot a Corresponding Society in *London*, for procuring and remitting Subscriptions and Donations; and their Charter has this particular Advantage to recommend it, that the Children are not only educated in the Knowledge of the Christian Religion, and taught to Read and Write, but are also employed in many useful Branches of Trade and Labour. The Boys in particular are taught to weave, &c. and the Girls to spin, &c. and as soon as their Labour becomes valuable, when the Boys are at 16, and the Girls at 14 Years of Age, they are discharged from the Schools, and put Apprentices.

The following is the LIST of the Charter-Working-Schools open'd in Ireland, from February 1733, to November 1743.

Date of opening.	Places Names.	Counties.	Numb. of Children in each.	
1734	Castledermot	Kildare	20	All Girls, brought up in the Cambrick Manufacture.
1735	Bahynabinch	Down	20	
	Minsla	Mayo	24	
	Shannon Grove	Limerick	40	
1736	Castle Caulfield	Tyrene	20	
1737	Gregane	Armagh	20	
	Ballycalle	Antrim	25	
	Templeston	Wicklow	20	
1738	Killagh	Down	20	
	Kilmallick	Limerick	20	
1739	Dundalk	Louth	20	All Boys, brought up to the Linnen-Weaving.
	Stradbally	Queens	40	
	Kilfinane	Limerick	20	
	Ballinrobe	Mayo	20	
	Newtown Eyre	Galway	20	
1740	Newtown Corry	Monaghan	20	
	Ray	Donegal	24	
1741	New Ross	Wexford	30	
1743	Ballycatt	Clare	20	
Total			443	

Apprenticed out of the above Schools, 210; of which Number, many to the Linnen Manufacture, Husbandry, Gardening, and to be Servants in reputable Families.

The Society have ordered two more Schools to be erected, one at *Waterford*, and the other at *Kilkenny*: And have accepted of the generous Proposals of the Fdnmongers-Company in *London*, for erecting a third School at *Calerain*, upon Ground given by *William Richardson Esq;*

Several other advantageous Proposals for new Schools, have been made to the Society, and particularly, by the Earls of *Orrery* and *Clanrickard*, *Hays St. Leger Esq;* and *James Daly Esq;* which the Society will carry into Execution, as soon as their Fund shall enable them.

Their common Seal has this very suitable Device, viz. In the upper Part the Bible laid open at *St. Matthew's Gospel Chap. xi. ver. 5.* and over it is *Pauperibus Evangelium*. In the lower Part of the Seal is a Plough, with a Spade and a Weeding-Hook, and a Flax Spinning-Wheel; and the Inscription round the whole is *Religione & Labore*.

Nor ought we here to omit the Disposition that has lately appeared in this Kingdom, for promoting a Spirit of Industry in general, and the Encouragement of Ingenuity in particular. A large Subscription has been opened for carrying on the Manufacture of Cambrick, which has by that means been very much improv'd: And a Society is established, call'd, *The Dublin Society*; which has already given handsome Premiums, and is daily offering others, for the Improvement of Husbandry, and other useful Arts. We will just mention some of the Premiums that have been already paid, and for what.

For the Invention of an Engine for the Beetling of Linnen-Cloth, by which two Men can do as much as 12 did in the usual way	50
For producing the best Parcel of Hops of the Growth of 1741	30
For producing the second best Parcel	15
For the best Barrel of Barley	5
For sowing the greatest Quantity of Land, viz. 101 Acres with Wheat	20
For sowing very near as much with Barley	15
For raising in Nurseries 61750 (the greatest Number of) Timber-Trees	10
And for raising 15138 (the greatest Number of) Fruit-Trees	10
For sowing the greatest Quantity of Land, viz. 54 Acres with Turneps	10
For making the best Hundred Yards of Fustian	10
For making the best Set of Earthen Ware, viz. 9 Dishes and 3 Dozen of Plates	10
For making the best and finest Pound of sewing Thread	3
And the finest Pound of Thread for Lace	6
For making the best Turkey Carpet	5
For breaking up 183 Acres (the greatest Quantity) of Lay-Ground before Sept. 1742	50
For marling 148 Acres before that time	10
For liming the greatest Quantity, viz. 190 Acres, before that time	10
For gravelling or sanding the greatest Quantity, viz. 51 Acres, before that time	10
For producing the best Hogthead of Cyder of the Year 1741	10
For producing two hundred Weight of the best Hops of 1742	30
For the second best Parcel of the same Quantity	15
They have also proposed Premiums of 50 l. for effectually draining the greatest Quantity of unprofitable Bog, and making it profitable; 30 l. for sowing the greatest Quantity of Land with Clover, Trefoil, St. Foin, Lucern, or Ryegrass, and common Hay-Seed. 10 l. for the best-dy'd Piece of Scarlet Cloth, and the like for the best-dy'd Piece of Black Cloth.	

A Gentleman who has lately travell'd thro' Ireland, has obliged us with the following, which did not come to hand before the general Account of this Country was printed; and as it is too material to be omitted, we insert it here.

Formerly this Country was overspread with Woods, and abounded with Wolves, which did great mischief; but since the Restoration the Woods have been cleared away in so extravagant a manner, that the Inhabitants at this day are obliged to import great Quantities of Timber. The Country is at present well inclosed and cultivated, so that the Face of it much resembles England, and in one particular exceeds it, viz. The Roads, which are the finest in Europe. They are carried for many Miles in straight Lines; to effect which, no Expence has been spared to cut thro' Mountains and fill up Vallies, and in some Places they are carried for Miles thro' the middle of Bogs that were before impassable: Add to this, that there is no such thing as a heavy Waggon in the Country, so that the Roads are hard, and even resemble a Gravel Walk. Since the cutting down the Woods, the Wolves have been so effectually destroyed, that for many Years past a Wolf has not been known in this Kingdom; and in consequence of this, the noble Species of Dogs, peculiar to this Country, called Wolf-Dogs, is almost extinct, and the Breed only kept up by some Noblemen and Gentlemen for their Beauty; as particularly, by the Lord Kingston at Mitchel's-Town in the County of Cork. These Dogs are much larger than Mastiffs, shaped like Greyhounds, and as gentle as Spaniels; but the Breed always degenerates out of Ireland.

ANCIENT Places in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Argita is a Lake in these Parts, perhaps that which empties itself at *Swilly*, in the County of *Tyrconnel*.

Aufoba, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, is a River about *Lough-Corbes*, in the County of *Galloway*.

Auten, a People in these Parts, seem to have formerly inhabited that Tract where the County of *Galloway* is at present: *Aterith* may well enough be supposed to retain something of the old Name.

Blani were a People who (along with the *Birgantes*, *Menapii* and *Cauci*) inhabited the Province of *Leinster*.

Boreum Prora, now *St. Helen's-Head* in *Tyrconnel* County.

Bovinda is the River *Boyn*, well known by reason of the late Wars.

Brigantes or *Birgantes*, have their Name from the River *Brigus* (for so *Ptolemy* calls our *Barrow*) and inhabited *Kilkenny*, *Offory*, and *Caterlough*, which are all watered by the *Barrow*.

Cauci seem by the Circumstances to have inhabited the County of *Wicklow*, now full of *English* Inhabitants, and by them improved to that degree as to make a Figure among the best Shires in this Kingdom.

Conceni, a People in those Parts, inhabited the South Part of *Conaught*, viz. *Clare*, *Galloway*, the Territory of *Clan-Richard*, with the Barony of *Aterith*; 'tis possible our present *Conaught* may have something of the Name of this People, especially if a more suitable Original cannot be found out.

Coriondi, a People who dwelt about the County of *Cork*, to which perhaps it might have left a Tincture of the Name.

Darni (along with the *Voluntii*, *Robogdii* and *Erdini*) peopled the Province of *Ulster*.

Daurona, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and by *Giraldus*, called *Lauranus*, is probably the River which runs along by *Cork*.

Duris seems to be the River which runs by *Trillick* thro' the County of *Kerry*.

Eblana is agreed upon by all hands to be the City of *Dublin*.

Eblani were a People in those Parts.

Erdini inhabited Part of the Province of *Ulster*, along with the *Voluntii* and others.

Hieron Promontorium may very probably be that Neck of Land which shoots out into the County of *Weisford*, where *Beuna*, a Town's Name, implies the same thing as *Hieron*, namely, *sacred* or *holy*.

Iberni (called in some Copies *Uterini*) seem to have inhabited Part of the County of *Desmond*, along with the *Velabri*.

Jernus is a River settled by *Ptolemy* under the Promontory *Notium*, as emptying itself there into the Sea. *Maire* (which runs under *Drunkeran*) bids the fairest for it.

Ifanium is a Promontory, called at this day *St. John's Foreland*, in the County of *Down*.

Laberus, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, seems to be the Castle *Killair*, in the County of *Meath*, a Name possibly derived from *Ptolemy's* old one.

Libnius keeps something of its Name to this day in the River *Liffy*, which runs by *Dublin*.

Logia is the Lake *Lough-Foyle*, in the County of *Tyrconnel*.

Luceni, a People who formerly inhabited *West-Munster*, along with the *Velabri* and *Uterini*.

Macolicum, is now *Malc*, upon the River *Shannon*, in the County of *Longford*.

Menapii, mentioned in *Ptolemy*, inhabited the County of *Weisford*, the chief City whereof, of the same Name, seems to be the old *Menapia*.

Modona is a River in these Parts, at the Mouth whereof stood the ancient *Menapia*; if the latter be *Weisford*, the former must of course be the River *Slane*.

Nagnata is placed by *Ptolemy* somewhere about the present County of *Slego*, the very Spot is not yet discovered, nor any Remains of the old Name.

Nagnatae must have their Seat in the said Tract, whereof *Nagnata* may seem to have been the capital City.

Notium is our *Misenhead* (a Promontory in the County of *Desmond*) under which he tells us the old River *Jernus* empties itself into the Sea.

Ovoca seems to be that River which empties itself into the Sea below *Wicklow* or *Arklow*.

Ravius is the River *Trevis*, the Northern Bound of the County of *Slego*.

Rheba is still preserved intire in the old *Rheban* (near the River *Barrow* in *Queens-County*) at present an inconsiderable Place.

Regia may seem to have been seated about *Patrick's Purgatory*, in the County of *Tyrconnel*, because the Place, in the Life of *St. Patrick*, is called *Reglis*.

Rigia has some Relicks of the old Name in the Lake we call *Lough-Regith*, in the County of *Longford*, which is of more moment, because the Situation agrees very well with the Account left us of it by *Ptolemy*.

Robogdii inhabited all the Northern Shore of *Ireland*, about *Tyrconnel*, &c. *Robogh* still preserves the manifest Marks of the old Name.

Robogdium Promontorium must also have been in those Parts.

Senus (called also *Sena*, *Secana*, and *Flumen Senense*) is the noble River of *Shannon*.

Velabri (so called from the Friths and *Aestuaries* among which they dwelt, for so much *Aber* implies) inhabited Part of the County of *Desmond*.

Vidua, a River in *Tyrconnel* now *Crodagh*.

Vinderius is the Bay of *Knockfergus*, in the County of *Antrim*.

Vadiae, a People, who, with the *Coriondi*, inhabited the Counties of *Cork*, *Tipperary*, *Limerick*, and *Waterford*. The Territories *Idou* and *Idouth* seem to have something of the old Name.

Vennicium Promont, now *Ram's-head* in *Tyrconnel*. *Voluntii*, along with the *Darni*, *Robogdii*, and *Erdini*, inhabited the Province of *Ulster*.